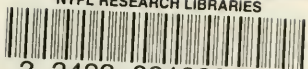


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THE PRESENT, INCLUDING A GENEALOGICAL
AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF
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MILWAUKEE COUNTY

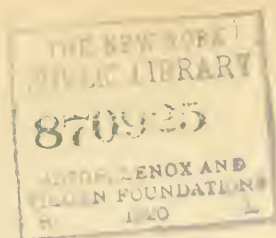
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INDEX.

Aarons, Charles L.....	535	Beier, Anton D.....	196
Abbelen, Peter M.....	41	Beifuss, Charles.....	576
Abert, Byron H.....	117	Belding, George H.....	418
Abert, John B.....	494	Belitz, Arthur Frederick.....	374
Ackerinan, John A.....	565	Bell Fernando L.....	673
Adams, Samuel Vose.....	265	Bemis, Harry E.....	373
Adams, William Frazier.....	332	Bendler, August C.....	531
Adler, David.....	735	Benesch, Emil.....	264
Adler, Emanuel D.....	734	Benoy, John R.....	723
Albrecht, Max J. F.....	62	Berger, William.....	939
Albright, Chas. Edgar.....	825	Bertram, William.....	863
Allen, William.....	502	Bertrand, Alford.....	346
Altstadt, John S.....	245	Bettinger, John G.....	889
Ammon, Charles Augustus.....	281	Bensemman, William C.....	183
Arnold, John C.....	228	Beyer, Christian H.....	410
Arsand, Gustav.....	679	Beyer, William.....	157
Asmuth, Anton.....	941	Bills, Henry N.....	351
Attwood, Carroll.....	550	Bird, Ralph.....	727
Austin, Edwin.....	843	Birkel, John A.....	453
Averill, Lucius H.....	329	Biron, Michael R.....	622
Bach, Oscar.....	606	Black, Nelson Miles.....	407
Bachinski, Leonard Joseph.....	129	Black, William Edward.....	431
Backus, August C.....	102	Blank, Henry.....	412
Bacon, Edward Payson.....	914	Blatchley, Albert H.....	430
Baden, Benjamin.....	859	Blodel, Adam.....	685
Bading, Gerhard A.....	701	Blommer, John.....	184
Bading, John F.....	760	Bloodgood, Francis.....	872
Baermann, Gustav Frederick.....	311	Blumenthal, Robert Warren.....	201
Baetz, Henry.....	778	Bodenstab, Henry H.....	515
Bailey, Enoch.....	684	Boerner, Reinhardt W.....	195
Bailey, George D.....	917	Boettcher, Theodore.....	283
Baird, Joseph C.....	96	Bomhard, Henry C.....	610
Baker, B. Fowler.....	446	Boorse, Lorenzo.....	687
Ball, Jacob M.....	700	Booth, Cyrus D.....	493
Balsley, Eugene A.....	78	Borchardt, Paul C.....	314
Banzhof, Henry Leo.....	802	Borgwardt, Fred J.....	246
Bark, Ferdinand.....	402	Borucki, Klemens.....	233
Bark, Frederick H.....	402	Bossert, Gottlob.....	651
Barker, Augustus Findorff.....	269	Bossert, G. Fred.....	373
Barndt, Milton A.....	423	Botum, Elias H.....	115
Barnickel, Leonard.....	263	Bowyer, Arthur D.....	878
Barr, Thomas Edward.....	370	Bradley, Herbert P.....	386
Bartel, Max.....	152	Braun, August E.....	464
Barth, Peter.....	563	Braun, Ernest W.....	465
Baum, Arthur J.....	359	Braun, Lucas.....	887
Baumbach, William von.....	387	Brazee, Alvin C.....	525
Baurenfeind, Jacob.....	655	Brennan, Aloysius G.....	134
Bautz, Wendelin.....	751	Brennan, John S.....	877
Beals, Frederick E.....	60	Brenner, George P.....	123
Beals, James Lewis.....	45	Breslauer, Abraham.....	213
Bean, Irving M.....	910	Breslauer, Joseph.....	219
Bearman, Joseph.....	271	Brett, James T.....	250
Becher, John A.....	92	Breul, Charles W.....	633
Beckstein, William A.....	168	Bringe, William F.....	266
Beck, August C.....	501	Printon, Warren D.....	838
Becker, John.....	68	Broecker, Carl Otto.....	398
Becker, Ottmar A.....	118	Brogan, Henry T.....	558
Beekwith, Willard Parker.....	267	Brown, Alvin J.....	745
Beeck, Ottmar T.....	155	Brown, Frank E.....	422

Brown, J. Royce.....	506	Daniels, Lewis J.....	420
Bruce, William George.....	741	Danielson, Daniel B.....	996
Brumder, George.....	959	Danischefsky, Henry.....	806
Brust, Christ.....	660	Darling, Earl H.....	445
Brzonkala, Michael C.....	372	Darling, Frank Edward.....	640
Brzonkala, Peter S.....	373	Darling, William S.....	199
Buchholz, August.....	474	Davelaar, Martin.....	814
Budizin, Gustav Adolph.....	848	Davidson, Joseph.....	540
Buestrin, Frank E.....	244	Davis, Edward Clark.....	926
Buestrin, Henry.....	244	Davis, J. Arthur.....	583
Bulder, Henry.....	208	Davis, Price M.....	585
Burg, Robert A.....	120	Davis, Warren B.....	97
Burke, William E.....	126	Davis, William.....	262
Burmeister, John.....	508	Davitz, John A.....	711
Burton, George A.....	344	Dearholt, Hoyt E.....	1000
Button, Henry Harrison.....	50	Decker, Anton Isidor.....	439
Button, Henry Harrison, Jr.....	931	De Diemar, Charles A.....	834
Cady, Frank A.....	644	De Garis, John J.....	841
Cameron, Winfield H.....	84	De Harde, Fred A. D.....	574
Camp, Robert.....	697	De Heus, Garrit C.....	78
Campbell, Archibald D.....	382	Dehling, Frank F.....	656
Canar, Peter.....	616	Demin, Ernest.....	94
Carlson, Oscar Wilhelm.....	23	Denny, William J.....	142
Carpenter, Lester A.....	248	De Swarte, Peter B.....	572
Carr, Lester L.....	826	Deuster, Emil F.....	354
Carstens, Ernest.....	849	Deuster, Peter Joseph.....	846
Cary, Alfred Levi.....	24	Devos, William H.....	517
Cary, Eugene.....	349	Dewey, Charles J.....	476
Cary, William J.....	907	Dick, John C.....	636
Celichowski, Bronislaus F.....	125	Dickens, George.....	318
Celichowski, Walter P.....	883	Diderrich, Jacob.....	853
Chandler, Ralph.....	340	Diderrich, Nicholas A.....	651
Chapin, Charles Anthem.....	904	Dickinson, George Hardy.....	485
Cherry, Leslie Eugene.....	749	Dierolf, Edward.....	898
Childs, Bessie Calvert.....	98	Differt, Charles C.....	76
Chrysler, Oscar.....	935	Dilger, Frank Paul.....	664
Chrzan, Paul Peter.....	831	Dixon, Samuel O.....	622
Chrzanowski, John J.....	321	Doctor, Adolph.....	869
Churchill, Thomas T.....	45	Dodel, Frederick W.....	415
Churchill, William H.....	693	Doepke, Fred.....	384
Cichocki, Frank H.....	230	Doerflinger, Charles H.....	49
Clafin, Thomas M.....	330	Doern, William G.....	690
Clark, James M.....	827	Dohmen, Wm. F.....	572
Clauson, Knud C.....	157	Domachowski, Michael Joseph.....	111
Clausen, Richard E.....	570	Donges, Jacob F. Jr.....	977
Clayton, John Edward.....	265	Donovan, John F.....	775
Cleaver, Howard A.....	334	Donsing, William.....	621
Clisbee, Oscar Francis.....	315	Dorner, Fred H.....	828
Clute, Harvey P.....	678	Dorszynski, Anthony A.....	188
Cochrane, Robert Emmet.....	514	Dougherty, Edward.....	382
Cohen, Jonas.....	806	Downing, Albert C.....	996
Cohn, Alfred J.....	765	Drefahl, John.....	857
Cohn, Arthur H.....	488	Dreher, Jacob.....	672
Coleman, John Crasper.....	160	Dreyer, Edward.....	742
Comfort, Aaron Ivins.....	398	Driscoll, Timothy.....	208
Comstock, Clarence G.....	667	Droppers, Walter S.....	312
Comstock, Curtis Addison.....	266	Droznakiwicz, Frank L. E.....	537
Comstock, Henry G.....	608	Dudenhofer, Jacob.....	309
Conohan, Charles J.....	261	Dunbar, Thomas J.....	636
Conway, George M.....	259	Dunbar, Thomas W.....	972
Cook, Henry.....	270	Dunn, John Thomas.....	235
Cords, Fred W.....	702	Durnin, Patrick Henry.....	436
Cornwall, Newberry N.....	992	Durr, William Emil.....	421
Cotzhausen, Arthur.....	458	Dyer, Joseph R.....	950
Courteen, Sidney G.....	604	Ebert, Robert B.....	305
Cox, Winfred D.....	317	Echols, Chester M.....	639
Coyne, John.....	617	Eckstein, S. A.....	564
Cramer, Stephen S.....	399	Edlefson, William A. S.....	665
Crane, Charles D.....	316	Eggert, Charles.....	716
Crasemann, Andrew Edward.....	352	Ehberts, Jacob O.....	77
Crowley, Michael.....	821	Ehlenfeldt, Chas. F.....	854
Cuppel, Charles.....	519	Ehrler, Adolph.....	91
Curtle Brothers.....	869	Elmer, George.....	360
Curtis, Truman H.....	88	Eldred, John E., Jr.....	914
Cyborowski, Martin S.....	104	Ellis, Ellis F.....	821
Cytronowski, Francis Joseph.....	108	Ellis, Frank R.....	584
Czechowski, Anthony V.....	473	Ellsworth, Berthier George.....	820
Czerwinski, Francis Robert.....	111	Ellsworth, Wm. H.....	542
Czerwinski, John.....	247	Elmer, Nicholas.....	725
Czerwinski, Stanley E.....	982	Elmergreen, Ralph.....	194
Dadd, John Alfred.....	256	Elsehner, Louis.....	594
Dahl, Albert S.....	391	Elsner, Louis J.....	918
Dalton, Daniel J.....	465	Elser, Albert C.....	182

Elser, John.....	182	Goodrich, William.....	958
Emmerich, Herman Ludwig.....	680	Goodwin, George B.....	319
Enos, Edwin Walter.....	615	Goral, Boleslaus Edward.....	438
Ernst, Frederick.....	282	Goral, Felix Anthony.....	109
Erz, Anthony Mathias.....	109	Goss, Charles Lincoln.....	54
Espenhain, Frank C.....	868	Gottschalk, Gustav H.....	956
Eton, Henry L.....	536	Gottschalk, Siegfried.....	955
Ettenhein, Sol H.....	220	Gould, Charles Morton.....	134
Etzius, Joseph.....	216	Graebner, Wm. H.....	517
Ewens, Anthony Christian.....	291	Graf, John.....	880
Faber, Charles A.....	409	Graff, Henry.....	855
Fairbanks, Hiram Francis.....	56	Graham, Chas. Wesley.....	797
Fairchild, Albert N.....	961	Gram, Edmund.....	975
Falbisoner, Ferdinand Joseph.....	437	Granger, Stephen A.....	823
Falk, Clarence Rudolph.....	352	Grant, William J.....	822
Falk, Herman Wahl.....	659	Gray, Alfred William.....	876
Falk, Otto Herbert.....	754	Gray, Alfred William, Sr.....	875
Farrell, Frank R.....	191	Gray, Nathaniel A.....	875
Farrington, Edgar E.....	824	Gray, William D.....	951
Faust, William F.....	495	Green, Arthur S.....	980
Federspie, Matthew Nicholas.....	491	Gregory, Benjamin.....	279
Ferick, William C.....	481	Gregory, John J.....	372
Fehr, Henry.....	414	Greulich, August.....	995
Fellman, George H.....	198	Griebel, Frank L.....	479
Ferge, Henry.....	920	Griewisch, Louis.....	564
Figved, John E. N.....	632	Griffith, William S.....	100
Finger, Jacob J.....	1000	Griswold, William S.....	262
Fink, Henry.....	33	Grobschmidt, John.....	851
Fisher, Charles S.....	410	Groom, John.....	84
Fitzgerald, Robert P.....	886	Grose, Harry.....	717
Fitzgerald, William N.....	978	Gross, Phillip.....	979
Flash, Peter Killan.....	109	Gruendler, Edward.....	249
Flack, Edwin R.....	251	Gruenwald, Frank.....	729
Flanders, James Greeley.....	35	Gruettner, Rudolph C.....	132
Foellings, Ferdinand W.....	879	Gruzta, Frank J.....	241
Foellings, Gerhardt.....	998	Guckenberger, Sebastian.....	628
Fons, Louis A.....	470	Guetzkow, Herman A.....	251
Forest, Gale.....	769	Gulski, Hyacinth.....	126
Forsbeck, Filip A.....	117	Gumz, Rudolph.....	620
Forster, Charles G.....	761	Gutknecht, William.....	353
Forster, John.....	601	Guttenstein, Bernard C.....	610
Foster, Amos P.....	737	Guttenstein, Emanuel.....	609
Fowle, Homer H.....	148	Guttenstein, Sidney F.....	608
Fowler, George Henry.....	403	Haase, Charles L.....	582
Fox, Benjamin O.....	314	Haberstock, William.....	104
Fox, Philip Angus.....	427	Hackett, James Hugh.....	424
Fox, William Edward.....	443	Hackney, Clement.....	930
Frank, John H.....	912	Haerberlein, George.....	868
Franke, Herman F.....	919	Hall, Bannard Abram.....	251
Franzt, Henry B.....	952	Hall, Charles William.....	136
Franzen, Mathew.....	478	Hallbach, Louis.....	222
Frederick, Adolph.....	105	Halm, Edward.....	576
Freed, Harry H.....	250	Hamilton, Alfred K.....	543
Freeman, Robert Russell Lee.....	332	Hamm, Henry.....	359
Freis, Adam W.....	264	Hansen, Arthur H.....	1005
Frew, James W.....	444	Hansen, Lawrence A.....	361
Frick, William Keller.....	431	Hanst, Adam.....	828
Friend, Jacob Elias.....	764	Harder, Henry.....	75
Friend, Ralph M.....	824	Hardy, William T.....	97
Friese, Frederick William.....	383	Hargarten, Lambert J.....	191
Fink, Bruno E.....	624	Harnischfeger, Henry.....	219
Fritschel, Herman L.....	185	Harper, Geo. Arthur.....	835
Frost, Edward W.....	434	Harper, William Dunlop.....	766
Fry, Urias J.....	543	Harras, Otto A.....	474
Fuller, Edward B.....	803	Harris, Philander H.....	195
Gattman, Henry.....	667	Harrison, Jeremiah Goble.....	101
Gawin, August M.....	745	Hartig Philip.....	258
Gawin, John.....	324	Hase, Charles F.....	541
Gehrke, Robert C.....	65	Haubert, Charles.....	507
Gengler, Lawrence.....	865	Hausmann, Theodore.....	167
Gengerotsky, Fred.....	863	Hayman, Joel.....	499
Georg, William V.....	79	Hazelwood, Robert T.....	349
Georgi, Hermann Emil.....	738	Heiden, George A.....	513
Gerber, Charles.....	469	Heller, Alexander J.....	417
Gesell, Stephen.....	279	Helm, John F.....	106
Geuder, George.....	606	Hempe, Edward A.....	147
Geyer, Hugo J. W.....	605	Henderson, Maurice L.....	193
Ginzburger, David.....	64	Henderson, Stutley I.....	953
Glysz, Peter P.....	681	Hennessey, John J.....	546
Godfrey, Byron R.....	719	Herron, Allen L.....	413
Goelzer, Lewis H.....	858	Herschman, Albert J.....	76
Goos, Edward F.....	927	Hess, J. Edward.....	115
Gomber, Christ.....	847	Higgins, Charles A.....	748

Hilgendorf, Martin.....	273	Karel, John Colonel.....	776
Hilger, William F.....	414	Kastner, Alfred L.....	90
Hill, Robert.....	28	Kaul, Jacob.....	591
Hill, Warren Brown.....	425	Kayser, Charles.....	598
Hillenbrand, Charles.....	250	Keenan, Matthew.....	47
Hilton, Alfred.....	89	Kehrmann, Joseph.....	837
Hilton, William N.....	89	Kellogg E. Wells.....	639
Hindley, Robert W.....	997	Kelly, John T.....	694
Hinkley, Francis Daniels.....	942	Kelly, Walter J.....	187
Hinkley, George Madison.....	520	Kemp, Fred W.....	146
Hintze, Chas. F. A.....	632	Kemper, Jackson Bloodgood.....	435
Hinz, Richard C.....	497	Kempsmith, Frank.....	296
Hirth, George G.....	965	Kempster, Walter.....	30
Hoag, Harry J.....	799	Kennedy, William R.....	408
Hoehl, Henry P.....	100	Kerler, Louis.....	938
Hoehnen, William W.....	615	Kern, Adolph L.....	549
Hoerl, Henry.....	179	Kern, J. F.....	549
Hoermann, Bernard Alfred.....	72	Kershaw, William John.....	52
Holbrook, Arthur.....	685	Kitter, Frederick.....	215
Holbrook, Arthur Tenney.....	876	Kettler, William.....	905
Holland, Carlton.....	888	Kiefer, Alois L.....	313
Holm, John L.....	859	Kielpinski, Rudolph Anton.....	107
Holtz, Gustav.....	282	Killian, Louis A.....	614
Holtz, Peter A.....	185	Kipp, Frank J.....	994
Homeyer, Dietrich.....	929	Kissinger, Jacob G.....	595
Honarath, Peter.....	990	Kitzerow, Charles F.....	284
Hopkinson, Daniel.....	421	Klapp, Emil H.....	715
Hopkinson, Lawrence.....	486	Kleczka, John C.....	715
Hopkinson, William.....	490	Kleinsteuber, Monroe A.....	174
Hopp, Adolph F.....	151	Klemm, Louis F.....	216
Houde, Edward C.....	223	Klettsch, Alvin P.....	495
Hoverson, Hans C.....	620	Klettsch, Gustave Adolph.....	691
Howard, Orrin.....	992	Klettsch, Herman Oscar.....	496
Howard, Patrick.....	743	Klingler, John L.....	627
Howes, Merwin.....	804	Klos, Casimir.....	209
Hoyer, Gustave C.....	187	Knabel, Frederick William.....	855
Huebner, Herman.....	247	Kneeland, Norman L.....	387
Hurley, Joseph P.....	670	Knell, Otto C.....	731
Husting, Eugene L.....	623	Knell, William R.....	733
Hyde, Edwin.....	26	Knitter, Joseph Clement.....	112
Hyzer, Edward M.....	532	Koch, John C.....	897
Inda, John S.....	981	Koch, William A.....	668
Jacks, Charles C.....	629	Koehler, Wm. H.....	544
Jackson, William Alfred.....	429	Koepnick, Emil J.....	307
Jacobs, Kenneth W.....	696	Koethe, Richard.....	573
Jaeger, Peter.....	939	Kohlsdorf, Edwin G.....	379
Jahn, Ernst John.....	166	Kopmeier, Gerhard J.....	987
James, George A.....	926	Kopmeier, John Henry.....	922
James Joseph C.....	597	Kortebein, H. F.....	205
Jankiewicz, Joseph.....	240	Kosak, Leo S.....	974
Janto, Henry.....	270	Kossat, Charles R.....	193
Jenkins, James Graham.....	38	Kotecki, Louis M.....	243
Jenkins, John Brewster.....	353	Kowalsky, Frank J.....	224
Jensen, Reinhart.....	843	Krahnstover, Ernest.....	618
Jermaln, Louis Francis.....	483	Krahnstover, William.....	66
Jiran, Charles.....	638	Krasney, Louis.....	587
Jobse, Peter H.....	47	Kratzsch, Arno W.....	411
John, Frederick F.....	447	Krauskopf, Moritz.....	970
Johnson, Edward Benjamin.....	328	Krembs, Ernst M.....	146
Johnson, John Lester.....	450	Kremers, Alexander.....	217
Johnston, Robert S.....	131	Kroeck, Paul C.....	809
Jonas, August A.....	87	Kroeger, Herman.....	939
Jonas, Gustave.....	87	Kronshage, Theodore, Jr.....	964
Jones, D. Milton.....	85	Kroscher, Julius.....	506
Jones, Edgar Morton.....	121	Krueger, Otto F.....	69
Jones, Evan D.....	168	Kruszka, Michael.....	957
Jones, George Irving.....	309	Kuczyński, Frank B.....	324
Jones, James I.....	95	Kuczyński, Thomas.....	472
Josten, Jacob.....	292	Kuhn, Louis.....	923
Joy, Carl C.....	517	Kuhnmuensch, Andrew Jacob.....	121
Jun-au, Joseph.....	552	Kunny, Andrew.....	379
Kaiser, Oscar A.....	180	Kuntz, Adam.....	263
Kalczyński, John S.....	262	Kupka, Hygin Florian.....	108
Kalkhoff, Alphonse F.....	798	Kurz, August C.....	359
Kalmerton, Edward E.....	218	Kurzawa, Michael J.....	321
Kaminski, Stanislaus W.....	212	Laabs, Otto C.....	152
Kampschroer, Henry.....	423	La Bidde, Edward.....	173
Kane, Henry Victor.....	378	Ladd, George Dutton.....	768
Kantak, John.....	225	Lademan, Oscar E.....	192
Kantak, Max.....	746	Ladewig, Albert W.....	441
Karass, Hubert Douglas.....	488	Lammert, Charles E.....	164

Landauer, Adolph.....	585	Meredith, John T.....	536
Lando, David Herman.....	71	Merten, Gustav.....	391
Lando, M. N.....	532	Metz, John.....	557
Landolt, William H.....	721	Meyer, Fred C.....	985
Lasche, Alfred J. M.....	611	Meyer, Louis.....	161
Lawrie, James, Sr.....	670	Michels, Anthony F.....	107
Leavens, Albert Fuller.....	816	Middlemas, Archibald.....	613
Lee, John Edward.....	682	Middleton, William C.....	960
Leedom, James.....	181	Mieding, Albert Edward.....	190
Le Fevre, Clement F.....	158	Mietus, John.....	124
Leich, Frederick, Jr.....	994	Mietus, Joseph.....	128
Leister, Oscar Hiram.....	369	Miksch, Charles.....	748
Lempicki, Stanislaw J.....	323	Miller, August C.....	81
Leonard, John Walter.....	918	Miller, George Peckham.....	39
Lewis, Clinton H.....	448	Miller, Henry.....	857
Lewis, Sherman T.....	484	Miller, Morris.....	171
Leyoldt, Fred.....	348	Milwaukee Yacht Club.....	968
Liepe, Arthur C.....	498	Moeller, Bruno.....	725
Lindsay, Edmond J.....	757	Moedinger, Charles C.....	165
Linke, William H.....	70	Moerschel, Jacob.....	80
Litza, Jacob J. Jr.....	999	Moffitt, Thomas Henry.....	276
Lochemes, Michael Joseph.....	789	Mohr, Ernst.....	173
Lofy, Albert Joseph.....	833	Mollinger, Simon M.....	417
Logan, De Veauxelle D.....	119	Moore, William Henry.....	884
Loge, Edward S.....	144	Morton, Harvey Greenwood.....	93
Lombard, John William Peterson.....	826	Moss, Marshall C.....	42
Loveland, Charles Alvin.....	917	Muckerheide, Albert J.....	186
Lucas, Abram Nicholas.....	176	Mueller, August.....	851
Lucas, Henry.....	1006	Mueller, Fred W.....	310
Ludwig, John C.....	868	Mueller, Frederick W.....	469
Luebben, Percy B.....	348	Mueller, Jean Christian.....	149
Lueneburg, Fred.....	712	Mueller, John.....	167
Luenzmann, Frank.....	476	Mueller, Robert W.....	625
Lutz, Edward G.....	163	Mulholland, Peter F.....	570
McCabe, Harry.....	913	Murphy, Daniel Edmund.....	140
McCabe, James.....	569	Murphy, Francis E.....	364
McCabe, Maurice A.....	340	Murphy, Philip.....	899
McElroy, Thomas Henry.....	933	Murray, Walter J.....	579
McElroy, William J.....	463	Mutz, Frank.....	633
McGee, Charles A. A.....	980	Neacy, T. J.....	945
McGinn, Joseph H.....	899	Neelen, Nele Bruno.....	792
McGovern, Francis E.....	787	Neff, Sidney Orren.....	650
McGovern, John J.....	422	Neidner, Herman O.....	900
McGovern, Patrick Henry.....	454	Neilson, Walter H.....	689
McGuffin, James.....	561	Neilson, William C.....	656
McKivitt, William E.....	188	Nelson, Lars M.....	593
McLean, Charles M.....	303	Nelson, William H.....	567
McLinden, John J.....	837	Nelson, William Vincent.....	203
McMahon, Bernard J.....	836	Nemmers, Erwin Plein.....	385
McNamara, Michael J.....	661	Nethercut, William R.....	952
McNary, John Foster.....	794	Neubert, William L.....	120
McNary, William Duncan.....	424	Nichols, George J.....	642
Mack, Louis G. J.....	137	Niemann, Henry.....	619
Mackie, William.....	577	Nicholus, Hugo F.....	129
Madden, William Nicholas.....	355	Nichol, John T.....	232
Madison, James Daniel.....	683	Nichols, Willard Thompson.....	705
Mahler, Reuben.....	390	Nicholson, Isaac Lea.....	705
Mahoney, James E.....	455	Niven, John McKean.....	692
Majchrowicz, Bruno.....	232	Nobles, Byron O.....	708
Malek, Constantine J. M.....	810	Norman, John R.....	712
Malone, James F.....	710	Norris, Greenleaf Dudley.....	257
Malone, Thomas C.....	452	Notz, Eberhard John William.....	605
Manegold, Charles O.....	956	Novak, Anton.....	298
Manson, Lester C.....	364	Noyes, Cassius Miller.....	903
Marcan, Carl M.....	119	Nuelk, Herman.....	852
Markham, George C.....	967	Nuesse, Louis.....	386
Marks, Solon.....	482	Nugent, Michael J.....	522
Marlewski, Theodore T.....	207	Oakland, Harry G.....	560
Marshall, Samuel.....	762	Oberembt, Bernhard H.....	641
Martin, Eugene.....	981	O'Brien, James S.....	692
Martin, James.....	601	Oesterreich, August.....	616
Mase, Albert Jule.....	162	Ogden, Joseph Oscar.....	287
Maternowski, Stanislaus.....	999	Ogden, Lewis Morris.....	434
Matthews, Quincy A.....	82	Olds, Edwin W.....	83
Mauer, Lorenz.....	156	Olsen, Ingar.....	815
Mautz, Henry.....	840	O'Neil, George F.....	807
Mayer, Fred J.....	519	Orth, John M.....	736
Mayer, George P.....	61	Orth, Philip.....	221
Meehan, Patrick.....	944	Otjen, Theobald.....	529
Mehl, Hugo Francis.....	203	Otten, Joseph G.....	139
Meinke, John J. D.....	43	Owens, C. Columbus.....	180
Meiselbach, August D.....	1003	Owens, Richard G.....	214
Menger, Charles.....	280	Pabst, Frederick.....	986

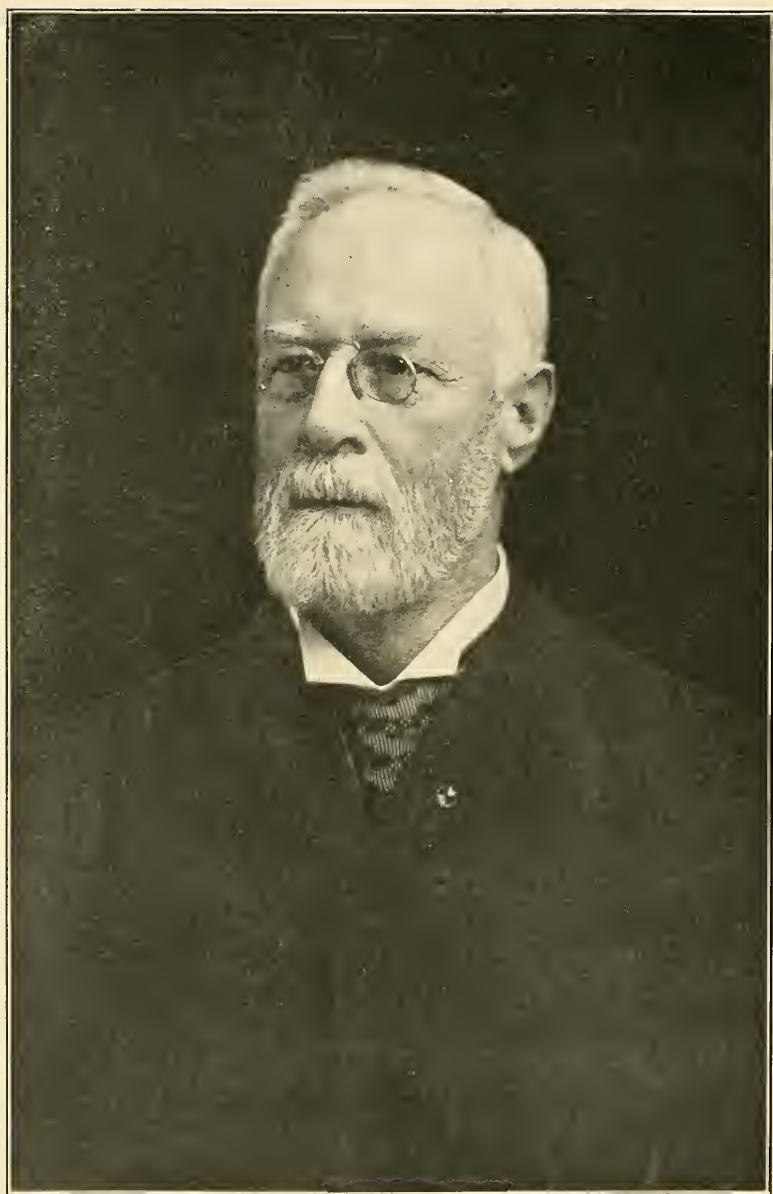
Paine, Obed W.....	553	Read, Albert J.....	176
Painter, Benjamin.....	356	Rebhan, August.....	550
Palmer, Alva E.....	744	Rediske, Brothers.....	237
Palmer, Henry L.....	731	Regan, Eugene D.....	443
Panetti, Ernest Jacob.....	417	Regenfuss, George.....	102
Paradowski, Roman J.....	130	Rehnquist, Olaf.....	518
Paringer, Ferdinand.....	158	Reich, William Frederick.....	416
Parker, Benjamin F.....	392	Reilly, Charles J.....	581
Parks, Warham.....	987	Reinertsen, Emma May Alexander.....	769
Parry, Richard R.....	278	Reinertsen, Hans E.....	579
Parsons, Nathaniel Spencer.....	356	Reinertsen, Robert Christian.....	772
Patterson, Frederick W.....	449	Reitman, Leo.....	381
Patton, Luddington.....	895	Reynolds, Charles T.....	638
Patton, Wilford M.....	169	Reynolds, Nelson W.....	412
Pawlak, Jos. L.....	538	Richter, Albert J.....	767
Peacock, Samuel Frederick.....	127	Richter, A. Leo.....	768
Peairs, Ralph P.....	73	Richter, Rudolph G.....	95
Pease, Lynn S.....	908	Richards, Charles Dana.....	276
Peck, George Wilbur.....	862	Richardson, Anson B.....	571
Peckham, George William.....	586	Riebs, Alexander G.....	85
Pendergast, Thomas J.....	206	Riedl, John A.....	874
Perrigo, William H.....	511	Riehl, Fred William.....	204
Perry, William Watson.....	63	Ries, Florian J.....	459
Peters, Alvin E.....	138	Riesen, Richard.....	677
Peters, Carl Vogt.....	647	Rietbrock, Frederick.....	124
Petrykowski, W. L.....	538	Riley, Daniel B.....	834
Pfister, Charles F.....	523	Rix, Carl B.....	343
Phelps, Frank O.....	397	Robbins, Edward S.....	703
Phillips, Charles H.....	378	Roberts, Arthur Price.....	304
Phillips, John.....	345	Roberts, Richard Watson.....	341
Phillips, Patrick.....	306	Robinson, Willard B.....	122
Piasecki, Peter F.....	222	Rodermund, Mathew Joseph.....	154
Piasecki, Stanley E.....	229	Roemer, John H.....	533
Pierce, T. E.....	808	Rogers, Henry Gilman.....	394
Pierron, Louis.....	830	Rogers, Isaac P.....	890
Pipkorn, Harry W.....	630	Rogers, Oswald.....	275
Pirie, William S.....	893	Rohde, Paul Charles.....	277
Platzer, George Thomas.....	285	Rohner, Theodore.....	363
Plimpton, Howard Daniel.....	896	Rohr, Hugo.....	689
Poellman, Michael J.....	865	Rolfs, Theodore Henry.....	201
Pohl, Gustav Adolph.....	311	Romacka, John M.....	641
Polczynski, John F.....	209	Rose, David Stuart.....	526
Polski, Stanley F.....	238	Rosecrantz, Clark Milligan.....	457
Pommer, Ernest.....	221	Rosenbaum, Charles F.....	568
Poppert, George.....	259	Rosenheimer, Meyer.....	559
Porth, Henry Charles.....	290	Rossow, John.....	617
Poss, Benjamin.....	785	Rothe, Charles.....	780
Potter, Walter Burleigh.....	172	Rowell, George H.....	539
Powell, William E.....	634	Rozewski, Michael M.....	713
Poznanski, Frank.....	239	Rozmarynowski, Anton George.....	130
Pozorski, Stephen J.....	211	Rubin, William Benjamin.....	376
Pradzynski, Anthony.....	110	Rummel, Jacob.....	675
Prasser, Gustav.....	944	Rumsey, Lee S.....	99
Preuss, Rudolph.....	281	Runkel, Albert C.....	462
Preusser, Gustav.....	928	Runkel, Wallace William.....	413
Priester, William.....	580	Rupp, Paul H.....	406
Priestley, William E.....	320	Ryan, Francis C.....	531
Pritzlaff, John.....	777	Ryan, Hugh.....	57
Prokop, Michael.....	477	Sack, Edward.....	758
Pritzlaff, Richard Bernhard.....	286	Salentine, Henry.....	285
Puetz, Jordon.....	728	Salomon, Charles.....	635
Puls, Arthur John.....	786	Sanborn, Perley Roddis.....	946
Purtell, Edward J.....	74	Sanborn, Sherburn.....	658
Purtell, John Edwin.....	74	Sanford, Arthur H.....	743
Purtell, Joseph A.....	492	Sanger, William F.....	726
Purtell, Thomas A.....	75	Saur, Frank Nicholas.....	833
Purtelle, Patrick William.....	255	Sawyer, Silas J.....	901
Putten, Victor.....	131	Sayles, Bert Leslie.....	504
Quarles, Charles.....	19	Scanlan, Charles Martin.....	428
Quarles, Joseph V.....	868	Scharff, Gustav.....	256
Quin, Joseph F.....	71	Schandeln, Adolph.....	600
Radeliffe, Charles Allen.....	299	Schaner, Albert W.....	137
Radtke, Julius E.....	678	Scherff, Herman.....	235
Ractz, Gustav.....	229	Schlaefer, Allen Jacob.....	114
Raffauf, Alexander E.....	179	Schlaeger, Hugo Henry August.....	409
Raffauf, Jacob.....	357	Schlapmann, Charles.....	781
Rahn, Charles.....	936	Schleif, Edward J.....	567
Rainer, Joseph.....	789	Schlenstedt, Gottlob.....	930
Rakowski, Stanislaus A.....	206	Schlesinger, Armin A.....	940
Ramlen, Richard B.....	324	Schletz, Henry L.....	856
Rauser, Charles F.....	649	Schley, Charles.....	631
Rauwald, Joseph.....	590	Schmeling, Fred S.....	845
Ray, Charles.....	27	Schmidt, Frederick H.....	860

Schmidt, Michael.....	1001	Steenberg, Hubert Spencer.....	418
Schmidt, Richard.....	396	Stehlug, Charles W.....	1096
Schmidt, Frank.....	601	Steinman, Henry J.....	255
Schmitt, Gustav.....	796	Steinmueller, Carl.....	288
Schmitt, John.....	796	Steinmueller, Fred.....	171
Schmitt, Philipp.....	795	Stern, Albert F.....	545
Schneider, Adelbert.....	200	Stevens, George Henry.....	753
Schneider, Emil.....	603	Stewart, Morsman.....	329
Schneider, Herman J.....	253	Stirn, August.....	817
Schneider, John M.....	475	Stockhausen, Hans Gustav von.....	380
Schneider, Louis.....	673	Stollenwerk, Elias.....	882
Schnetz, Thomas N.....	150	Stollenwerk, Frank.....	226
Schoene, Emil.....	448	Stollenwerk, Joseph T.....	322
Schoenecker, Vincenz, J. Jr.....	625	Stollenwerk, Nicholas.....	227
Schoenleber, Otto J.....	626	Stoddard, Charles H.....	794
Schoknecht, Louis.....	932	Stolz, Joseph.....	358
Scholl, Charles.....	676	Strasen, John C.....	365
Schorse, Otto.....	629	Strachota, Wenzell.....	881
Schowalter, Jacob.....	769	Streeter, George A.....	347
Schram, David L.....	139	Strothenke, William.....	663
Schram, Julius.....	273	Strzemposki, Vincent M.....	237
Schram, Samuel Jacob.....	274	Stubenbeck, Joseph.....	864
Schramka, Valentine Leo.....	274	Stuetzel, Eugene P.....	463
Schreibels, Louis.....	325	Suclflow, Frank W.....	590
Schroeder, John.....	747	Sullivan, Edward M.....	253
Schroeder, William.....	500	Suminski, John I.....	468
Schroeder, William A.....	399	Sure, Julius Hilton.....	444
Schroth, Adam L.....	766	Surman, Stephen Henry.....	277
Schuerbrock, Victor.....	252	Sweemer, William.....	419
Schulte, Adolph Paul.....	510	Swigart, Carl A.....	823
Schultz, Alfred G.....	820	Swigart, Edmund K.....	943
Schultz, Frank J.....	657	Sykes, Sylvester.....	657
Schuster, Frank.....	419	Szarzynski, Max.....	224
Schutt, Herman G.....	510	Szatkowski, Lucas.....	210
Schwab, Henry W.....	361	Szukalski, Marion, A.....	233
Schwaiger, J. A.....	178	Szukalski, Teofil.....	226
Schwan, Herman E. G.....	722	Tamms, Otto H.....	844
Schwandt, Samuel A.....	850	Tanner, Emil E.....	202
Schwartzburg, Edward H.....	135	Taylor, Harry L.....	588
Schwartzburg, William C.....	948	Taylor, William George.....	331
Schweifel, Adolph George.....	720	Taylor, William Thomas.....	272
Schweickhart, George.....	964	Tegge, Charles E.....	500
Seaman, Gilbert E.....	950	Tellier, Jacob.....	184
Seeboth, Michael A.....	426	Tennessee, Louis F.....	856
Seefeld, William Charles.....	548	Ternes, Meinrad.....	613
Seemann, Frank.....	343	Terry, Frank Henry.....	336
Seymour, Aaron.....	653	Thatcher, Edmund Sheldon.....	140
Seymour, Frank M.....	937	Thayer, Winslow W.....	346
Shaw, Henry Melvine.....	555	Theisen, John H.....	706
Sheets, Harry M.....	288	Thielges, Charles.....	816
Sheldon, John.....	460	Thienhaus, Charles Otto.....	487
Sheriffs, James.....	991	Thierbach, Herman.....	648
Sherman, Lewis.....	294	Thiers, David B.....	592
Showalter, Edwin A.....	911	Thill, Dominic P.....	447
Sichling, George M.....	132	Thomas, George L.....	25
Sieger, William.....	262	Thomas, William H.....	895
Siegt, Benjamin.....	854	Thompson, Mathew H.....	327
Sievers, Peter.....	927	Thompson, Thomas Barney.....	344
Silverman, Edward.....	811	Thompson, William W.....	508
Simpson, William H.....	724	Tighe, Edward A.....	289
Sindorf, Fred.....	175	Titsworth, Judson.....	455
Skinner, James Washburn.....	718	Tomkiewicz, Anton.....	575
Skobis, Joseph.....	950	Tomkowiak, Thomas.....	885
Skobis, Joseph C.....	347	Towne, Carroll Milton Edmund.....	92
Smith, Bryant.....	542	Traudt, Bernard George.....	366
Smith, Eugene F.....	707	Traudt, John Jr.....	562
Smith, Henry.....	199	Trost, Hugo J.....	370
Smith, Richard Joseph.....	983	Trowbridge, Henry.....	502
Smoke, Jacob D.....	832	Trowbridge, William E.....	502
Soderburg, George Carl.....	226	Truesdell, Charlie L.....	467
Souders, Walter G.....	505	Turner, William Joseph.....	790
Souther, F. T.....	177	Tylicki, Nicholas.....	983
Southwell, Carolus Phelps.....	988	Ullrich, Ignatius John.....	363
Spencer, Robert Closson.....	723	Umbreit, Augustus C.....	440
Spindler, William C.....	34	Umbreit, Milton H.....	529
Spitz, Milton M.....	400	Unertl, John T.....	467
Stachowiak, Charles.....	69	Vallier, Mead P.....	843
Stafield, William J.....	212	Van Alstyne, Jerome.....	963
Stamm, John C.....	153	Van Beck, Theodore.....	846
Stark, Henry J.....	782	Vance, David.....	985
Starke, Christopher H.....	540	Van Eils, James H.....	67
Stearns, Gustav.....	698	Van Rhiene, William.....	809
	367	Van Valkenburgh, Franklin Butler.....	773

Van Valkenburgh, Frank P.	870	Whitcomb, Henry Franklin.....	696
Van Wormer, Joseph.....	254	White, Adam George	489
Vedder, Albert H.....	596	White, Moses James.....	401
Vilter, Theodore O.....	924	Whitehead, Richard Doremus.....	665
Voeks, August	864	Widule, Christian.....	267
Vogel, Frederick, Sr.....	699	Wilks, George William.....	662
Von Baumbach, William.....	387	Williams, O. W.....	406
Von Stockhausen, Hans Gustav.....	380	Williams, Robert W.....	361
Wabiszewski, Michael.....	225	Williams, Watkin D.....	602
Wabiszewski, Sylvester J.....	714	Wilson, Arthur R.....	683
Wagner, Ernst	634	Wilson, Harry N.....	174
Wagner, K.....	453	Wilson, William Albertus.....	337
Walch, Theodore A.....	1002	Winckler, Charles F.....	603
Walczak, Stephen.....	516	Wingenter, Martin.....	183
Wallis, Joseph H.....	451	Winkel, Fred.....	654
Wallschlaeger, August Frederick.....	839	Winkler, Frederick C.....	17
Walsh, Francis A.....	21	Winter, Fred N.....	183
Walwig, Samuel.....	969	Winter, Mrs. May	582
Warren, Joseph A.....	971	Wisniewski, Bolislaus.....	233
Warren, Luther A.....	390	Witte, Richard Sinclair.....	738
Wasielewski, Frank S.....	452	Witte, William Carl Ferdinand.....	739
Wasserberger, Henry J.....	813	Wolf, Herman F.....	627
Watkins, William.....	358	Wolf, Robert.....	272
Watkins, William Wirt.....	55	Wolffgram, Frank D.....	312
Watrous, Jerome A.....	861	Wood, Thomas H.....	404
Webb, William Walter.....	705	Wrangell, Ludvig.....	145
Weber, Adam G.....	165	Wright, Clement Blake Bergin.....	46
Weber, Burchard Andrew.....	466	Wright, Edward Purdon.....	740
Weber, Ernest J.....	442	Wright, Percy Bennet.....	94
Weber, Fred R.....	639	Wurster, Emanuel E. A.....	839
Wedda, John A.....	674	Wurster, Erwin Grover.....	461
Wedig, Frederick W.....	236	Wurster, Jacob.....	298
Wegge, William F.....	560	Wussow, Hugo F.....	578
Wegner, John W.....	530	Yockey, Chauncey William.....	113
Wehe, Waldemar C.....	363	Young, Albert J.....	133
Weidenbacher, Henry August.....	330	Young, George W.....	949
Weiher, John.....	231	Zaleski, Wladislaus S.....	242
Weinhagen, George.....	163	Zartner, Joseph.....	551
Weise, Paul.....	293	Zartzin, Abner.....	767
Weise, Rudolph.....	967	Zartzin, John C.....	413
Weisel, Paul.....	803	Zaun, George Frederick.....	189
Weishan, Joseph.....	229	Zaun, John B.....	234
Welcker, Johannes Herman.....	197	Zautcke, Fred J.....	842
Wellaue, Jacob.....	301	Zeigler, Frank.....	759
Wendel, John Adolph.....	73	Ziehl, John.....	90
Wendel, W. C.....	801	Ziemann, Henry.....	243
Wentworth, Charles Chester.....	326	Zila, Charles.....	364
Weunzel, John G.....	993	Zimmers, Michael.....	490
Weunzel, Paul F.....	170	Zinn, Albert.....	720
Werner, Henry C.....	416	Zopff, Berthold A.....	593
Weston, Charles E.....	891	Zweifel, Nicholas.....	502
Wetzler, Julius.....	338	Zychlinski, Casimir	323
Wheeler, Allen E.....	485		

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Facing Page.	Keenan, Matthew	47
Bean, Irving M.....	910	Kneeland, Norman L.....	387
Becher, John A.....	92	Knell, William R.....	783
Booth, Cyrus D.....	493	Manegold, Charles L.....	956
Denny, William J.....	142	Metz, John	557
Donsing, William	621	Owen, Richard G.....	214
Ebert, Robert B.....	305	Palmer, Henry L.....	731
Edwin Hyde	26	Peters, Carl Vogt	647
Ewens, Anthony C., Jr.....	291	Rainer, Joseph	789
Ginzburger, David	64	Schweickhart, George	959
Hinkley, George M.....	520	Unertl, John T.....	467
Holland, Carlton	888	Walwig, Samuel	969
Jenkins, James G.....	38	Winkler, Frederick C.....	17



GEN. FREDERICK C. WINKLER

MEMOIRS OF

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

BIOGRAPHICAL

Frederick C. Winkler, son of Carl and Elizabeth (Overbeck) Winkler, was born in Bremen, Germany, March 15, 1838, his parents then residing in that city. The father came to the United States in 1842, locating in Milwaukee, where he opened a drug store. Two years later he was joined by his wife and children, and Frederick C. was reared in that city, obtaining his education in the public schools, which, although greatly inferior to those of the present day, offered advantages superior to those to be obtained elsewhere in Wisconsin in the territorial and early statehood days. He began his legal studies at the age of eighteen in the office of H. L. Palmer, and at the age of twenty he removed to Madison and continued his studies in the office of Abbott, Gregory & Pinney, being admitted to the bar at Madison on April 19, 1859. Returning to Milwaukee he began the practice of his profession in his home city and had entered upon a most promising career when the breaking out of the Civil war changed his plans for a time. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, a German regiment, was organized in Milwaukee and vicinity, and F. C. Winkler became captain of Company B. It was mustered in on Sept. 17, 1862, left the state Oct. 6, following, and joined the movement toward the Rappahannock, spending the winter in drill, guard and picket duty. It participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, the men fighting like veterans, and was at Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, Captain Winkler being attached to the staff of General Schurz. In a report of this battle one authority says that the Twenty-sixth "fought like demons," and in this engagement both the lieutenant-colonel and major of the regiment were wounded. Captain Winkler then became acting field officer. After the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20 and 21, the regiment was sent with General Hooker's forces from the Army of the Potomac to the relief of General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. In November following the colonel left the organ-

ization, and from that time until the close of the war, Captain Winkler was in command, and was advanced to the rank of colonel. The regiment under his command took part in the battle of Mission Ridge in November, 1863, and the campaign into East Tennessee for the relief of Knoxville which followed it. In the spring of 1864, when Gen. Sherman organized his army for the invasion of Georgia, it became part of the Third brigade, Third division of the Twentieth corps, of which the command was given to General Hooker. It thenceforth took part in all of General Sherman's campaigns, fought many skirmishes and took part in nearly every battle. Perhaps its severest struggle was at Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864. Of that action the official report of Colonel Wood, then commander of the brigade, contains the following: "Where all behaved well it may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me that I cannot discharge my whole duty in this report without pointing out for especial commendation, the conduct of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the brunt of the attack on this brigade fell upon it. The brave, skillful and determined manner in which it met the attack, rolled back the onset and pressed forward in a counter-charge and drove back the enemy could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise. It is to be hoped that such conduct will be held up as an example for others, and will meet its appropriate reward."—(Annual report of Wis. Adj. Gen. for 1864, p. 80.) The regiment marched with Sherman to the sea, and from Savannah through the Carolinas to Richmond, participating in hot fighting at Averasboro and Bentonville. It took part in the Grand Review in Washington, then proceeded to Milwaukee, where it was mustered out on June 28, 1865, Colonel Winkler being brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for meritorious service." Gen. William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, then in command of the brigade, in his final report to the War Department, mentioned the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin as "one of the finest military organizations in the service." Before the command of the regiment fell to his hands, Captain Winkler gave a large measure of his time to duties as judge advocate of many courts-martial, charged at times with the trial of the most weighty offenses. In five or six cases it became his duty to certify to headquarters sentences of death; all but two of these were commuted. In the court of inquiry to investigate certain reflections on Maj.-Gen. Carl Schurz and a part of his command, contained in General Hooker's official report of the night battle at Wauhatchie in Lookout Valley, Colonel Winkler was, at the request of General Schurz, appointed his counsel, and as a result of the inquiry General Schurz and his subordinate, Col. F. Hecker, were "fully exonerated from the strictures contained in General Hooker's report." After leaving the military service General Winkler resumed the practice of his profession, and has been for the past forty years one of the leading attorneys of the city, Messrs. A. R. R. Butler, James G. Jenkins, T. B. Elliott, A. A. L. Smith, John T. Fish, Edward P.

Vilas, James G, Flanders, E. H. Bottum and C. F. Fawsett having been at different times associated with him as partners. During the last ten years or more he has given a large portion of his time to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, being a trustee and member of the Finance and Executive committees of that body. In politics he has always supported the Republican party. His marriage to Miss Frances M. Wightman occurred in 1864, and six daughters and three sons have been born to the union. In character General Winkler is a man who commands the widest respect and admiration. His devotion to duty as a soldier exhibits the same qualities of courage, firmness, energy and faithfulness to the trusts reposed in him that have marked his life as a citizen and a professional man. He is an able jurist and has won in his profession the large success commensurate with his ability. In social life he is a refined and cultured gentleman.

Charles Quarles, deceased, was one of the conspicuous members of the legal fraternity in Milwaukee throughout a period of twenty years, and being recognized as profound and able, he easily took rank with the leading lawyers of the state. He was a younger brother of Judge J. V. Quarles, of whom extended personal mention is made elsewhere in this volume, and in the same connection mention has been made of the fact that their father was one of the pioneer settlers of Kenosha. Charles Quarles was born in Kenosha on Feb. 13, 1846, grew to manhood in that place and began his professional career in the same city. After passing through the full course of study in the public schools and being graduated in the high school, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and pursued the classical course until the latter part of the senior year. While at Ann Arbor he was a member of the Greek letter society of the Alpha Delta Phi. He left the University a few months before the time for graduation, but some thirty years later, in 1898, that institution conferred upon him the degree of A. B. and ranked him with his class of 1868. His first encounter with the world was in Chicago, where he entered the offices of the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York, remaining thus engaged for about three years, after which he spent two years in the West, principally in southwest Kansas and Indian Territory. While at work in Chicago he had resolved to become a member of the bar, and at the end of his western sojourn, in 1874, he returned to Wisconsin and began the study of law in the office of Head & Quarles at Kenosha. He was a diligent student, pursued a thorough and systematic course of reading, and was admitted to practice in 1875. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Kenosha, which city was the base of his operations for the ensuing thirteen years, at the end of which period his services were in such demand that he determined to enter a wider sphere of activity. In the spring of 1888 he united with his brother, Joseph V. Quarles, and Thomas W. Spence, then practicing at Racine, to form the firm first known as Quarles, Spence & Dyer, and later as Quarles, Spence & Quarles, which soon commanded a large business and rapidly entered the front rank. The firm had offices both in Mil-

waukee and Racine and consequently Mr. Quarles moved to Milwaukee. As a member of this firm Mr. Quarles contributed his full share toward the attainment of its high repute, and he became personally conspicuous among the able and accomplished lawyers of the city and state. In the division of professional labor between members of the firm, it fell to him, in a large proportion of cases, to give attention to the points of law involved in cases at bar, and as a natural consequence he acquired special distinction in this connection. As a lawyer he laid no claim to oratory and his addresses to court and jury were usually made in conversational style. But such was the purity of his diction and the clearness of his thought, that they made an argument on the dryest subject a delight. His addresses to juries were masterful efforts, characterized by a comprehensive grasp of the evidence and a profound knowledge of human nature. His arguments to the court were always to the point, and he had a way of keeping his opponents to the point which often proved disastrous to them. Among the most recent of the important litigation in which he took part, the Schandein will case will be the most quickly recalled to mind, on account of the magnitude of the interests involved as well as of the great interest which the controversy aroused throughout this country and Europe. On Mr. Quarles fell the responsibility of resisting the effort made by the son and daughter of Wisconsin's wealthiest woman to break the will which left the greater portion of her estate to their sister. The battle, which was fought out for nearly two months, was a memorable one and the victory scored by Mr. Quarles was decisive. After the conclusion of this contest, the subject of this memoir figured prominently in the inheritance tax case against the estate of Capt. Frederick Pabst. He also won a complete victory in the Pfister case, and was prominently connected with the litigations growing out of the Bigelow bank failure. At the time of his death Mr. Quarles was engaged as one of the counsel for the defendants in the suit brought by the attorney-general of the state against the street railway company and others for the annulment of the franchise of that corporation, and in the argument of the preliminary motions he took an important part. He gave special attention to corporate law, as it relates to the steadily growing interests involved in industrial and social questions, being regarded as an authority on these complicated problems, and he was engaged in some of the most important cases arising out of the conflict of interests between labor and capital. Leading members of the Milwaukee bar, upon his sudden and unexpected death, joined in paying tributes to the worth of Mr. Quarles as a man and a lawyer, among which was the following by Judge John C. Ludwig: "I can only say at this moment that Mr. Quarles was one of the most prominent attorneys in the state. He was a man not only of the highest standing in his profession, but was highly educated outside of that, and was generally well informed. He was a thorough gentleman, a man of most amiable disposition, a man of the most acute mind, and highly respected by all who knew him." While he was a firm believer in the platform expressions of the Republican

party, he was never active in practical politics. He held but two public offices during his life, taking them at the earnest solicitations of many citizens—president of the school board of Milwaukee and also at Kenosha while living there. The position of school director he was appointed to in 1897, and his associates on the board recognized the public spirit which prompted a busy man like him to give a portion of his time to the schools by unanimously electing him president of the board. He also served one term as a member of the state board of examiners for the admission of applicants to the bar. He managed to find some time for the social side of life, and was a member of the Milwaukee, the Deutscher, the Country, the University and the Yacht clubs and the Archæological Society, and his love for animals was attested by his membership in the Wisconsin Humane Society. He was also a member of the Masonic order. He was fond of outdoor sports and made it a rule to enjoy at least one fishing trip a year, going to either Florida or California. He had returned from an annual outing in the latter state a few days before his death, that deplorable event occurring on April 8, 1908. Mr. Quarles was married in November, 1881, to Miss Emma Thiers, of Kenosha, who survives him. Their union was blessed by the birth of four children: Louis Quarles and Charles Bullen Quarles, who were associated with him in the law firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles; Henry Capron Quarles, who is a senior at the University of Wisconsin, and Miss Ethel Quarles, who is a student at Vassar College.

Francis A. Walsh, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been a member of Wolcott Post, G. A. R., in that city, since 1886, in which local organization he filled the chair of commander in 1903. In the same year he was appointed by Gen. Thomas J. Stuart, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the position of inspector-general of the national department, and in 1906 he was chief of staff of the department commander of Wisconsin. Mr. Walsh was born at East Greenwich, R. I., July 9, 1847, the son of James T. and Mary F. (O'Neil) Walsh. While the subject of this review was an infant the family removed from Rhode Island to Trumansburg, Tompkins county, New York, where the father was connected with the McClennel Nursery Company. From that point he came west in 1853 and established a nursery at Lena, Ill., intending that his family should join him later, but before they came he met death in a railroad accident. Notwithstanding this great calamity the mother decided to follow the plans previously arranged, and in 1854 she removed to Lena with her children. She was an educated woman, and after locating at Lena followed the profession of teaching to support her family of five boys and two girls. Her son, Francis A., attended school at Lena and worked at farming, and was engaged in the latter occupation when the news was received of the battle of Pea Ridge. A brother who had enlisted in the Ninth Iowa infantry was reported killed in this engagement, and the sad news, although happily incorrect, fired the youth to the point of entering the service himself. He had wanted to enlist earlier, but the objections of his mother pre-

vailed. In April, 1862, although less than fifteen years old, he enlisted in Company H of the Sixty-seventh Illinois infantry, a regiment organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the United States service for three months. It relieved the veteran forces at Camp Douglas for a time and the latter were sent to the front. Soon after his enlistment our subject was one of the volunteers selected to make the exchange of prisoners at Vicksburg, Miss., and did not return until the fall of 1862, being mustered out of the service in October. He then enlisted in Company G, Forty-sixth Illinois infantry, but his trip to Vicksburg had impaired his health, resulting in pneumonia, and he was not mustered in. After regaining his health he became an apprentice at the machinist trade, engaging with the Illinois Locomotive Shops at Amboy, Ill., and rapidly acquired a technical knowledge of that occupation. He then went to Logansport, Ind., and entered the employ of the Chicago & Great Eastern railway, remaining some time and holding a place of authority in the round house. He then went to Chicago and was with the Gates Iron Works as a machinist, and later he was with several other firms until he engaged with the Cornell Watch Company at Grand Crossing, where he had charge of the machine shops and mechanical works until the establishment was sold and removed to California. Mr. Walsh then entered the employ of Norton Bros., tinware manufacturers, with whom he remained a number of years, and during which time he invented a number of appliances which were patented. He then opened a place of his own in Chicago and began manufacturing a machine, invented by himself, for the making of cans used by the large meat packers. He then became a competitor of Norton Bros., who were using several of his inventions, and after building up a large business he removed to Milwaukee in 1883 and established himself in business there, making a splendid success. He was just completing his present large "Walsh" building on the corner of South Water and Reed streets in 1901, when he consolidated his business with the American Can Company, in which he is still largely interested. Altogether Mr. Walsh has invented some seventy-five or eighty devices for the manufacture of machinery for making cans, and today they are in use all over this and other countries. He was a pioneer in that line of work, both as an inventor and promoter, but at present he is chiefly interested in the transfer and storage warehouse business in the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Mary Ella Jones, of Elgin, Ill., and to this union were born four children. The eldest child, Francis Herbert, was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard (troop A of Milwaukee) for twelve years and then removed to Colorado, where he enlisted in Troop C of the Colorado National Guard. He was serving with this command during the Cripple Creek labor disturbances, and as the result of exposure in the service he contracted pneumonia, and being taken to Colorado Springs died there on Feb. 25, 1902, at the age of 31 years. He never married. Grace A., the second born, married George M. Whitcomb, of Desplaines, Ill., and the other two are Cora F. and Nell H., both residents of Milwaukee. The family has

membership in the St. James Episcopal church, and Mr. Walsh is a Republican in his political affiliations. Charles J. Walsh, a brother of the subject of this review, and he who was reported killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, was seriously wounded in that engagement by being shot through both ankles by a minie-ball. He then returned to his home in Lena, Ill., and after recovering from his wounds he enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois cavalry and served until the close of the war. He never recovered entirely from his injuries, and after the close of the war he became a traveling salesman, dying while upon one of his trips at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1880. Another brother, James T. Walsh, was a musician in the military band of Gen. Grant's command. Prior to the war he learned the trade of shoemaking, engaged in business in Galena, Ill., and frequently made purchases of leather from Gen. Grant's father, who was in business at that place. After the war James T. Walsh located in Chicago, where he was in the shoe business for a time and then engaged in the paper jobbing business. He died in Chicago on Jan. 23, 1904. A brother-in-law, Andrew McCausland, was also a soldier in the Ninety-second Illinois infantry.

Oscar Wilhelm Carlson, M. D., a native of Stockholm, Sweden, is the only member of his immediate family to come to America. He was born Aug. 1, 1843, and is a son of Charles J. and Caroline Sophia (Leuthstrom) Carlson, the former for many years connected with the Swedish army, and the latter a descendant of a French family who followed the fortunes of Bernadotte into Sweden, and was among his loyal supporters after he became king. Two of Dr. Carlson's maternal uncles having settled in America, the lad, at the age of ten years, set out alone to join them, taking passage in a sailing vessel from Goteborg. The third day out the vessel was wrecked by a storm, and drifted helplessly about for three months before it was sighted and towed into the harbor of Londonderry, Ireland. Undaunted by this terrible experience, he again took passage for New York, arriving in that port Jan. 13, 1854, and immediately continued his journey to Columbus, Ohio, to the home of his uncle, Dr. Leuthstrom. The following year he accompanied his uncle to Waukesha, Wis., where he attended the public schools for some three years, and then went to St. Croix county, where he was employed in a lumber camp. Returning to Waukesha in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, and served the full term of three years. He was with his regiment in its operations in Arkansas and on the Mississippi, and in the brilliant engagement at Helena when the Union forces of 4,000 were attacked by the enemy numbering 18,000. He was also in the siege of Mobile and before Spanish Fort, when the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin was in the trenches from March 27 until April 8. In addition to the ordinary duties of a soldier he was repeatedly detailed to special and important assignments by General Steele. He was honorably discharged from military duty Sept. 22, 1865, and returning to Wisconsin began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Charles Leuthstrom, who had in the meantime removed to Milwaukee, where he had

acquired a large and lucrative practice. Later he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, and was graduated from the same in 1872. For the five years succeeding he followed the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, in partnership with his uncle, Dr. Leuthstrom, when failing health compelled him to abandon it for a time. Purchasing a ranch in Clark county, Kas., Dr. Carlson spent the next two years in out-door life, regaining his health. Before returning to the practice of medicine he took a trip abroad, visiting his native land, and supplementing his professional knowledge by visiting the leading hospitals of England and the continent, and taking careful observations. On returning to Milwaukee he entered into a partnership with Dr. Danforth, who had purchased the business when Dr. Carlson was obliged to give it up, and this partnership continued for three years, when it was dissolved, and the latter opened an office by himself. In the intervening years, the Doctor's practice has steadily increased, and his professional ability has been recognized in many ways. He has been president of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Society, president of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, supreme medical director for the United States for the Royal Adelpia, and medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum of the state of Wisconsin. He belongs to the orders mentioned, and also to the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been commander of the E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, and held positions on the staffs of Generals Fairchild, Veasy and Warner, when they were commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army. Dr. Carlson, like all members of his profession, has been frequently called upon to give his professional aid to charitable objects, and has nobly responded, an instance being his gratuitous services to the Milwaukee Protestant Orphan asylum for eighteen years. On Feb. 8, 1871, Dr. Carlson was married to Miss Bertha Strong, daughter of Robert H. Strong, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee, and niece of Rear Admiral Strong, of the United States navy. To this union, one daughter, Edith, was born.

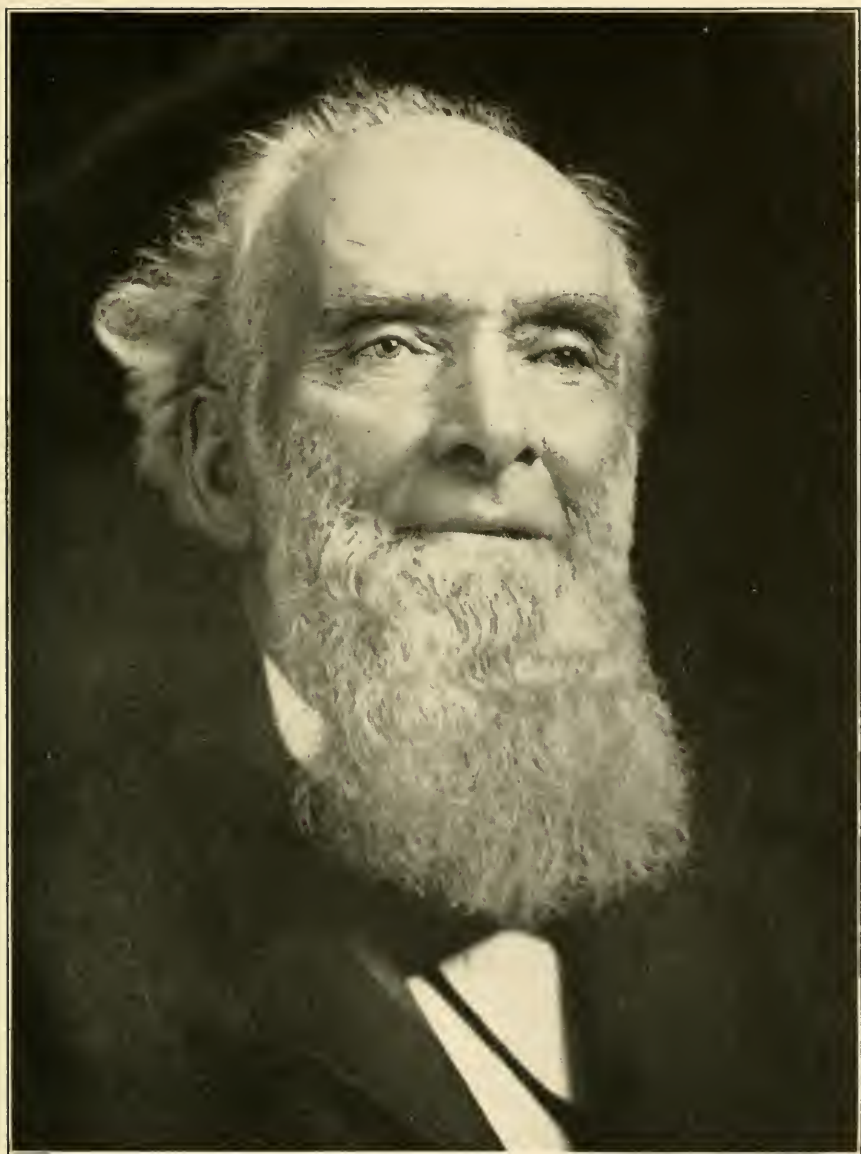
Alfred Levi Cary, an attorney of Milwaukee, who has been connected with some of the most important litigation of the state, is a native of Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., and belongs to New England families, his parents, Nathaniel C. and Sophia (Eaton) Cary, having been born in Shoreham, Vt., and Mansfield, Conn., respectively. Both are now deceased. They came to Wisconsin in 1879, and the father was by vocation a wagon-maker and connected with the foundry, although he was practically retired from active work after coming west. Alfred L. was born July 23, 1835, and received his early education at Sterling, N. Y., later attending the academy at Auburn and the seminary at Fulton in the same state. After coming west he attended the high school at Racine at the time when John G. McMynn, a distinguished educator of the state, and at one time state superintendent of schools, was principal. Entering the office of his uncle, John W. Cary, of Racine, in May, 1858, Alfred L. began the study of law and was admitted to the bar by examination in 1860. He came to Milwaukee early in Jan-

uary, 1859, with his uncle, and was in the office of Cary & Pratt as clerk until 1864, when the partnership was dissolved and a new one of J. W. & A. L. Cary formed, to which subsequently J. P. C. Cottrill was admitted, the firm continuing until 1874, when the senior member withdrew to become general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The firm of Cottrill & Cary was maintained until 1879, and meanwhile Mr. Cary became the general solicitor for the Milwaukee, Lakeshore & Western Railway Company, remaining in that position until the sale of the road to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in 1893. In August of the same year Mr. Cary was appointed by Judge Jenkins, of the United States circuit court for the eastern district, "special master," for the litigation then pending in that court for the foreclosure of the mortgages given by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The suit thus brought was the primary case and there followed auxiliary suits throughout the length of the Northern Pacific railroad line. One of the mortgages had been given by the Northern Pacific Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., of New York, and others, to similar trust companies. There were three mortgages involved in these proceedings, and Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and Henry A. Rouse were appointed receivers. Mr. Cary's duties related to the passing of the receivers' accounts and the hearing of various claims and litigation which were referred to him by the court. The mortgages aggregated many millions and the judgment for deficiencies allowed by Mr. Cary amounted to \$100,000,000 above the original claims. He sold the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant under the decree entered by the court, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company today holds its title by the deed given by Mr. Cary as "Special Master." In 1894 he formed a partnership with Mr. Fish, and in 1897 Messrs. Upham and Black were added, the firm continuing until the death of Mr. Fish in August, 1900, since which time the firm has been Cary, Upham & Black. In politics Mr. Cary was originally a Democrat, supporting that party until the first Bryan campaign, since which time he has given his allegiance to the Republican organization. He served as a member of the common council of Milwaukee in 1872, and the following year was elected a member of the legislature. He belongs to the Masonic order, to the Milwaukee Club—having been one of the original members and president of the organization for six years—and also to the Country and Fox Point Clubs. On Sept. 6, 1864, occurred his marriage to Miss Harriet M. Van Slyck, daughter of Jesse M. and Nancy McHinch (Boyd) Van Slyck, of Milwaukee, and to the union the following children were born: Robert J., Walter, Harriet S. and Irving B.

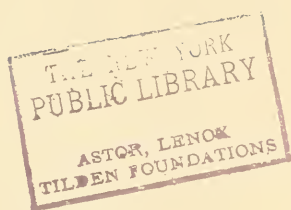
George L. Thomas, funeral director and embalmer, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Cincinnati, Jan. 7, 1843. His parents were William R. and Christiana S. (Knight) Thomas, the former born in Hagerstown, Md., and the latter in New Orleans, La. George L. participated in the Civil war, having enlisted as a pri-

vate in Company D, Second Kentucky infantry, in June, 1861, and the regiment was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and was mustered out in March, 1863. Mr. Thomas came first to Wisconsin as a traveling accountant for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, in 1868. In 1875 he engaged in the livery business in Milwaukee, and two years later entered the line which he is now following. He carried on both the livery and undertaking business until 1899, when he discontinued the former. In the process of embalming Mr. Thomas was the pioneer in Wisconsin, attending the first school opened for instruction in that line, in Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1882. He has served as president of the Wisconsin Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association, and as secretary for eight years, and on all of the important committees; was also vice-president of the National Funeral Directors of the United States, refusing the presidency in 1899. He is prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order; to the Grand Army of the Republic, serving for six consecutive years as trustee of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, all of that time being president of the board of trustees; is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Milwaukee division, uniform rank; of the Order of Eastern Star; the Milwaukee Athletic Club; and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. In politics he is a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and in religious matters belongs to the Congregational church. On Nov. 16, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia N. Sivyer, daughter of Joseph and Dorothea (Davis) Sivyer, of Milwaukee; the daughter born to this union, Lillian, is now the wife of Edward F. Pierce, of Milwaukee, who is engaged in the electric light and fixture business.

Edwin Hyde, retired, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Milwaukee, where for more than half a century he has been an influence for good, was born in England on June 8, 1828. He is the only surviving child of the five born to Peter and Harriet (Harris) Hyde. His mother died when he was but three years old, and the father passed away in 1871. The father was a carpenter and builder by trade and his death occurred shortly after his son had crossed the Atlantic to make him a visit. Edwin Hyde received the limited educational advantages afforded by the common schools of England, and in 1857 came to the United States, being the only member of the family to leave the native land. After a year spent in Chicago he removed to Milwaukee and formed a partnership for the purpose of dealing in cut stone, under the firm name of Cook & Hyde. For more than forty years this firm did business, and although it started in a small way it soon grew to immense proportions and it became necessary to establish a branch office at Minneapolis, Minn. In 1898 Mr. Hyde retired from active participation in commercial life and has since been enjoying a well-earned respite after a life of industry. In 1871 he was elected a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is today, with the exception of Henry L. Palmer, the oldest member of the board



EDWIN HYDE



of trustees of that institution. Always a Republican in his political views, he has done much to bring about the success of that party and has several times been the successful candidate for office. He has served a number of years in the city council, first in 1860, and in 1866 was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature. He refused re-election the following year, but served again in the sessions of 1877 and 1878, and in 1879 and 1880 was a member of the state senate. Mr. Hyde has been for a great many years a devout member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and has served many times in the capacity of lay preacher. He has the unique record of having officiated at more weddings and more funerals than any other local preacher of the denomination. In 1863 at the Waukesha conference he was elected as one of the deacons, and in 1870 at the Janesville conference of the church he was elected to position of elder. At the present time he is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Grand Avenue church, and devotes a large portion of his time to the duties of that office. He was chairman of the building committee which erected the fine new edifice which the congregation now occupies. He has always been intensely interested in Sunday school work and is the incumbent of the office of superintendent of the Sabbath school, having served in that position for nearly thirty-four years. In the early sixties he preached in the Oak Creek Congregational church some months to help out, and he preached in almost all localities in early years; consequently he has a large following of friends among the pioneers. He was a close friend of Rev. Mr. Underwood, the pioneer preacher. He was an active worker in the organization known as the Milwaukee County Bible Society. During the busy years of his life Mr. Hyde has found time to devote to missionary work and charitable institutions and by his activity in this direction he has exerted a remarkable influence in causing others to substantially contribute to these movements. His efforts have been seconded by many men who are not members of the church.

Charles Ray has for many years been a prominent figure in Milwaukee commercial life. He was born on Jan. 27, 1835, in Sauger-ties, N. Y., a son of Adam E. and Eliza (Breasted) Ray. In September, 1838, the family removed to Wisconsin, locating on a farm in the western part of the county of Milwaukee. There the father followed agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1867. He was one of the earliest pioneers of the region and served in the territorial council of 1839. He was one of the directors of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway Company, now part of the system of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. In 1845 he removed his family to what is now Walworth county, but later removed again to Waukesha county. Charles Ray, the subject of this review, received his education in a log schoolhouse and followed an Indian trail to get to and from the daily sessions. His teacher was Miss Field, a daughter of Judge Field, of Mukwonago, and later she became the wife of Andrew E. Elmore, of Green Bay, who became quite renowned in early Wisconsin history. He completed his ed-

ucation by a two years' course at Milton College at Milton, Wis. His first employment was in a clerical position in the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, the predecessor of the present First National Bank of Milwaukee. He served in this capacity but a little over a year, however, resigning in 1857 to accept a position with the old Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway Company with which his father was connected. His duties sent him to Prairie du Chien, and he was cashier of the local office of the company there for a year. On severing this connection he accepted the cashiership of the Bank of Prairie du Chien. In 1866 he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the grain commission business, becoming a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Until 1882 he was continuously engaged in this business, both in Milwaukee and Chicago, but ill health necessitated his retirement from active participation in it. He then became principal owner of the Milwaukee Sentinel and for seventeen years was president of the company. In 1890 he was made vice-president of the National Exchange bank, and two years later succeeded to the presidency of the institution, a position he held until 1900. In 1892, he was also made treasurer of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is still a trustee of that corporation. Since 1900 he has not actively participated in business affairs, spending his summers in Milwaukee and the winters in California. Besides his other business interests he is a vice-president and director of the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company. In 1863 Mr. Ray was united in marriage, in Rome, N. Y., to Miss Jennie L. Merrill. To this union were born four daughters: Lucile is the wife of Angus S. Hiver, vice-president and general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company; Susie Dickinson is the wife of Malcolm McCallum; Jennie is Mrs. Wyman K. Flint; and Clara is Mrs. Theodore D. Peck, of New York. Mr. Ray is one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce, and served as vice-president in 1876 and as president in 1877 and 1878.

Robert Hill, deceased, late of 768 Cass street, Milwaukee, Wis., long known as one of the distinguished citizens of the Cream City, and a prominent merchant and financier, was descended from a sturdy line of Scotch ancestors. He was born in Edinborough, Scotland, on Jan. 18, 1841, the son of John and Agnes (Reed) Hill. His father was manager for a number of years of the Scottish Property Investment Co. at Edinborough, but in October, 1856, resigned his position as such, and came to the United States with his family. Robert was only a lad of fifteen when he accompanied his parents to the United States in 1856. Prior to leaving the old country he had received an excellent training in a private school in Edinborough, but he did not again have an opportunity to attend school. When he reached Milwaukee, in 1856, he was first employed by Mr. Sholes of the old "Milwaukee Free Democrat," prominent in the ante-bellum period for its anti-slavery principles, its bitter opposition to the Fugitive Slave law, and its connection with the "Glover incident." Mr. Hill later went to Horicon, Dodge county, Wis., where he was employed as station agent for the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

He remained here for some time and then entered the service of William Smith & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago, as traveling salesman. He was engaged in this occupation at the outbreak of the Civil war. Like thousands of other young men of that period, he was imbued with patriotic zeal and an intense love of liberty. He promptly organized a company of volunteers at Burlington, Wis., which subsequently became Company "C", of the First Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and of which he was commissioned captain. He afterwards served on the staff of Gen. Henry M. Negley, serving in the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and was honorably discharged from the service in August, 1862. Captain Hill was subsequently instrumental in the organization of the Light Horse Squadron, of Milwaukee, whose armory is situated on Broadway. In 1862, after severing his connection with the army, he went to Virginia City, Montana, where he was recorder of claims until the fall of 1865. Returning to Milwaukee in November of that year, he became confidential clerk for the wholesale drygoods house of Sexton Bros., and upon the death of Lester Sexton, he became a member of the firm, then known as Storm, Hill & Co. In 1881 the company moved its headquarters to Chicago and carried on an extensive and profitable business at that point until the year 1892. Meanwhile, Mr. Hill resided with his family at Evanston, Ill. In 1892 the firm sold out its business to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Mr. Hill returned once more to Milwaukee in 1894. Mr. Hill was a man of extraordinary business sagacity and indefatigable industry, qualities which brought him success and rendered him a power in the business and financial world. He assisted in the organization of the Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, of which he was a director and vice-president. After some eight months of active connection with this important financial institution, he decided to retire from all active business pursuits, and thereafter devoted his leisure to rest and recreation. He traveled extensively at home and abroad up to the time of his death, which took place on July 3, 1906. He was a man of large affairs, and among his other important interests, was the Milwaukee Cold Storage Co., of which he was principal owner, and of which his son, John A., has long been the active manager. As a young man Mr. Hill belonged to the Republican party in politics, but joined the Democratic party at the time of Cleveland's first nomination for the presidency. He was a man of too independent a character ever to be a subservient party worshipper, and in his political views was always guided by principles rather than by parties or men, thereby exhibiting true patriotism. His charities were of a wide and generous nature, though he dispensed them without ostentation, and his many philanthropies were seldom heralded abroad. Mr. Hill was married on June 6, 1866, to Miss Jennie A., daughter of Abram and Jane A. (Barnard) Rorick, of Wauwatosa, Wis. They were blessed with five children, of whom four have grown to maturity, and with their mother, are still living. The children were: Robert P., who now resides in Fort Worth, Texas; John A., manager of the Milwaukee Cold Stor-

age Co.; Lucy, wife of James Ellis Briggs, of New York city; Edna, who died at the tender age of five years; and George B., who is a graduate of the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Mr. Hill was very prominent in the Masonic Order, and was the recipient of many of its highest honors. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Milwaukee. He was a man of broad and catholic tastes, absolutely just and honorable in all his business dealings, affable and courteous in his intercourse with others, and of clean and unblemished private life. His reputation as a man and citizen was of the very highest, while his fine business abilities commanded the respect of all his associates.

Walter Kempster, M. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the most eminent physicians in the United States, but his record of patriotism during the dark days of the Civil war is no less worthy of commemoration in the annals of endeavor and achievement. He was born in London, England, May 25, 1841, son of Christopher and Charlotte (Treble) Kempster, and at an early age was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Syracuse, N. Y., about 1849. The father was a botanist and horticulturist of note, and he also gave a great deal of attention to questions relating to human progress, being active in the anti-slavery movement before the war, in prison reform work, and one of the earliest promoters of the Young Men's Christian Association. The son received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of the city of Syracuse and then entered the Long Island College Hospital. The war clouds had gathered and the storm of fratricidal strife was upon the country before he had finished his professional course, but though he enlisted at the outbreak of hostilities he continued his studies while in the service by having chapters cut from medical books and sent to him in the field. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the Twelfth New York infantry, known as the "Onondaga Regiment," which was mustered into the United States service for a three-months term at Elmira, N. Y., May 13, 1861. On May 29, it left for Washington and upon its arrival encamped upon Capitol hill and in the White House grounds until July 10 when it was assigned to the Fourth brigade, First division of the Army of Northeastern Virginia, and marched to Chain Bridge. While camped in the White House grounds Dr. Kempster frequently saw and conversed with President Lincoln, the first interview making a lasting impression. Dr. Kempster was not robust at that time, and one day while standing on the steps of the White House, talking with the President's sons, Robert and "Tad", the great President came down the steps, put his hand on the doctor's head, turning his face upward, and after a few moments he said: "My boy, where did you come from? You ought not to be here; run in the house and play with the children." The sad expression that came into President Lincoln's face made an impression that has never been forgotten. The regiment was first under fire at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, losing thirty-two men. Dr. Kempster participated with his command

in this engagement and the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, where his regiment was on the left and not engaged until the repulse of the right wing, when the Fourth brigade held the Confederates in check and prevented them from occupying Centerville, holding that position until the panic-stricken army passed through, leaving Centerville about midnight. After the fight at Blackburn's Ford, Dr. Kempster was detailed from the ranks for service in the field hospital, the first of its kind in what afterward became the Army of the Potomac. Being mustered out of service in October, 1861, Dr. Kempster again enlisted in November, 1861, in the Tenth New York cavalry; the regiment bivouacked at Gettysburg during the winter of 1861-2, and became familiar with all roads about that place, which was of much use to the cavalry division at the time of the great battle here. He was appointed hospital steward and detailed to hospital duty in Baltimore, where he assisted in the organization of the Patterson Park general hospital in April, 1862. He arrived at the barracks, just vacated by a regiment of infantry, at noon. The buildings were bare and there was no furniture, not even a stove. Without previous notice, about 3 p. m., an ambulance train arrived with 300 wounded men from field hospitals. There was no food, not even straw for the men to lie on, and no blankets; but before 8 p. m. that night a warm meal had been prepared, every man had straw to lie on and a blanket to cover him, and the most seriously wounded had been made fairly comfortable. Young Kempster was enabled to secure this remarkable result through the assistance of Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. Army, medical director of the Department of the East, who recognized the effort being made by Dr. Kempster and set aside the usual "red tape," adjusting the requisitions afterwards. In a few days the hospital was in good condition and shortly ranked with the best in the army. At his own request, Dr. Kempster was relieved from this duty in January, 1863, and rejoined his regiment in the field, participating with it in the Stoneman raid of the Chancellorsville campaign. The regiment is enumerated by Col. Fox as one of the 300 fighting regiments of the war, and it served with the First brigade, Third division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac from February to June, 1863, when it was assigned to the Third brigade of the Second division, in which division it served until the close of the war. The regiment was in thirty-one pitched battles and many other engagements, beside almost continual skirmishing, from 1863 to the close of the war. Its hardest fighting was at Hawes' Shop and Brandy Station, but it bore a conspicuous part at Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg (in the terrific cavalry fight on the right flank, where Stuart's cavalry was driven from the field during Pickett's celebrated charge), at Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Bristoe Station, Catlett's Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Yellow Tavern (where the Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was mortally wounded), Hawes' Shop, Trevilian Station, St. Mary's Church, Reams' Station, Boydton Plank Road, and so on to the close of the war at Appomatox. On

June 9, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant for gallantry on the field at Brandy Station. As the regiment lacked its full complement of surgeons he performed the duty of surgeon as well as lieutenant, but in December, 1863, owing to injuries received in service, he resigned his commission. During convalescence he completed his medical studies in the Long Island Medical College, and was graduated in that institution in June, 1864. He then re-entered the service as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and so continued until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities Dr. Kempster made a special study of nervous and mental diseases, and in 1866 was appointed assistant superintendent of the New York state asylum for idiots at Syracuse, in which position he remained until the autumn of 1867. He was then appointed assistant physician in the New York Hospital for Insane at Utica, which position he held until 1873, when he was appointed superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wis., which necessitated his removal to the Badger State. He remained at Oshkosh until 1884, when he resigned his position and removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he has since resided, giving his attention to professional matters and serving in several important positions, among which have been Special Medical Commissioner for the United States government to Russia; also to visit Europe and take measures to prevent the introduction of cholera to the United States during the World's Fair in 1893, Commissioner of Health of the city of Milwaukee, 1894-8; and Professor of Mental Diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Kempster's professional specialty is diseases of the nervous system and insanity, he having been the first physician in the United States to make systematic microscopic examinations of brains of the insane, and he was also the first to photograph through a microscope the actual disease of the brain, accomplishing the latter in 1867. He was one of the three physicians appointed by the United States government to examine Charles Guiteau, who shot President Garfield, and found him sane and responsible. In the literary field he has also won considerable recognition, being the author of "The Causes of Emigration from Europe," a valuable work in two volumes, published in 1892; "The International Dissemination of Cholera and Other Infectious Diseases, with Plan for Effectual Quarantine" (1893); and he is also a contributor to standard publications on the subjects of Insanity, Mental Hygiene, and Jurisprudence. Notwithstanding the energy and concentration of thought necessary to secure high standing in the medical profession, Dr. Kempster has found time to devote to fellowship with his old comrades of war times. He is an honored member of the G. A. R.; was Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Wisconsin, 1901, and a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In addition to other literary work he has written a number of articles on military affairs, besides delivering lectures and public addresses. He delivered funeral orations on the day President Garfield was buried, also on the occasion of President McKinley's burial. He is the author of a "His-

tory of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac," which is considered a valuable contribution to Civil war literature.

Henry Fink, collector of internal revenue for the First district of Wisconsin, and a veteran of Company B, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, now a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., was born on Sept. 7, 1840, in Bavaria, Germany. He is a son of John Engelhart and Catherine (Dielmann) Fink, who, when the subject of this sketch was twelve years old, removed with their family and personal property to the United States, locating on a farm in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. The father lived on the farm until his death, which occurred Jan. 8, 1880; the mother died while her son was serving as a soldier, on Feb. 9, 1864. The subject of this sketch was the second of seven children in the family, the others in the order of birth being Mary, Engelhart, Jacob, Simon, Helena and Louise. Engelhart and Helena are deceased, the former having lost his life in the battle of the Wilderness, in which he was a participant as a member of the Fifth Wisconsin infantry. Henry Fink, after his arrival in this country, was occupied on a farm until he had reached the age of twenty. He then obtained a position as a clerk in a store in Milwaukee, continuing in that work until Aug. 17, 1862, when, at the very height of the war excitement in the Cream City, he enlisted as a private in Company B of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry. On Oct. 5 following, the regiment left the state for the scene of action, going direct to Fairfax Court House, where it became a part of the Second brigade, Third division, Eleventh army corps, and with it participated in the expedition to Thoroughfare Gap, New Baltimore and Warrenton. The winter was spent in camp at Stafford Court House, and in the spring the regiment was one of those "stuck in the mud" with Burnside. On April 27, the Eleventh corps, under Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, left Stafford Court House in the start of the Chancellorsville campaign. The crossing of the Rappahannock was made at Kelly's Ford, and on May 1 the corps took position on the right of the Federal line. In the terrible onslaught of "Stonewall" Jackson's corps on Howard's command, before which the Union line wavered and then fell back, Mr. Fink was wounded, a musket ball piercing his right arm and rendering it useless. He was taken to the field hospital at Falmouth, where the injured member was attended to, and later was sent to the Judiciary square hospital in Washington. On June 26 he was transferred to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and in November to David's Island, where he remained until removed to the Harvey hospital in Madison, Wis., on Jan. 7, 1864. In the following March he was mustered into the Invalid corps, and remained there until his discharge on May 10, 1864. Upon his release from military service Mr. Fink returned to Milwaukee and for three years was a traveling salesman. In 1867 he embarked in business on his own account, becoming a dealer in wool, hides and furs. This occupied his time until 1878, when he sold his interests and engaged in the land business. He is also financially interested in the Wilkin Manufacturing company,

makers of machinery. Politically he is an enthusiastic and zealous Republican, and as such served four years on the county board of supervisors, from 1870 to 1874, and in 1876-77 served in the state legislature. In the latter year he was appointed United States marshal, and continued in that office through the administrations of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, his service expiring on May 10, 1885. On June 13, 1889, he was made collector of internal revenue for the First district of Wisconsin, and is still the incumbent of that office. Mr. Fink is actively identified with the E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been twice married. On May 13, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Streiff, of Milwaukee, and to this union were born three children: Albert, Edward and Emma. Mrs. Fink died on Jan. 6, 1883, and on Sept. 12, 1883, Mr. Fink married Miss Rosa Blankenhorn, a native of Cedarburg, Wis.

Robert Closson Spencer—a member of a family more widely known, probably, than any other family in the United States connected with educational work—is the president of the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee. He is the son of Platt R. Spencer, who devised the Spencerian style of penmanship, and whose name has been a familiar one in every school in the land for two generations. The first American ancestor of the family, John Spencer, came to Rhode Island in 1661, and was one of the founders of East Greenwich, in that state, and Caleb Spencer, the grandfather of Robert C., served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Robert was born in East Ashtabula, Ohio, June 22, 1829, and received a common school and academic education, and began his work as a teacher in Gundy's Mercantile College, in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1851, in partnership with V. M. Rice, he opened a commercial school in Buffalo, N. Y. Shortly after, in company with Messrs. Bryant and Stratton, he was employed in establishing commercial colleges in the larger cities of the United States, and was so engaged in St. Louis, Mo., in the spring of 1861, when the Civil war broke out, and he abandoned his educational work for a time and enlisted in the Third Missouri infantry. This regiment, mustered at the St. Louis arsenal on April 22, 1861, in the three months' service, participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, and was in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek. At the close of his term of enlistment Mr. Spencer left the military service with impaired health and returned to his educational work, coming north in the hope of recuperation. He came to Milwaukee in May, 1863, and in September following, under the name of Bryant, Stratton & Spencer, opened a commercial college, which, since 1865, has been known as the Spencerian Business College. It was incorporated in 1873, and reincorporated in 1887, and has a strong faculty, the teachers being experts and specialists in the departments of bookkeeping, penmanship, business practice, office routine, commercial law, banking, civics, phonography, type-writing, and all allied branches of study which fit a young man for practical business life. Thousands of young men, many of

them occupying the most responsible positions in the present commercial life of this and neighboring states, have been fitted in this college for their successful life work. Among those who received their first tuition in business methods from Prof. R. C. Spencer may be mentioned Hon. Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury of the United States, who took his first lessons in accounts of the former in Chicago in 1858, when Prof. Spencer was in that city in the interests of the Bryant & Stratton chain of commercial colleges. Personally Prof. Spencer is a man of strong mentality and actively interested in all lines of educational work; he is liberal in his religious views, and politically a supporter of the Republican party, and while active in all that pertains to his duties as a citizen has never been a seeker after political honors. In 1890 the Republicans of his district nominated him for Congress, but that year was a disastrous one for the Republican party, on account of the opposition aroused by the "Bennet law," and his political opponent, Hon. John L. Mitchell, was elected. Prof. Spencer was one of the organizers of the People's Institute of Milwaukee, for a number of years a flourishing institution, a promoter of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute for teaching the deaf to speak, one of the founders of the Wisconsin Humane Society, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was for some time the vice president of the Political Science Association of the University of Wisconsin. As a member of the Grand Army he has been instrumental in the inauguration of a movement for the preservation of the military, civil and family histories of the members of that order, the historical value of which will become greater and more apparent to the student with every added year. The survivors of that great civil conflict are fast passing away, and it will soon be impossible to collect data which has the freshness and peculiar value of personal recollections. Mr. Spencer is the originator of a movement which has gained momentum through the encouragement of many eminent citizens, the object of which is to nationalize a system of education on a liberal basis, requiring the active co-operation of national, state and municipal governments in the establishment of a system of universal education suited to the conditions and requirements of communities, and adapted to the needs of the people. His plan comprehends memorializing the United States Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution as to empowering congress to establish and maintain conjointly with the states a national system of education adapted to the needs of the people. The idea seems a feasible one, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried to a successful consummation.

James Greeley Flanders, a member of the prominent law firm of Winkler, Flanders, Bottum & Fawsett, of Milwaukee, is a native of New London, N. H., born Dec. 13, 1844. His parents were Walter P. and Susan Everett (Greeley) Flanders, the former a native, also, of New Hampshire, and the latter of Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Flanders comes from a family distinguished for its legal attain-

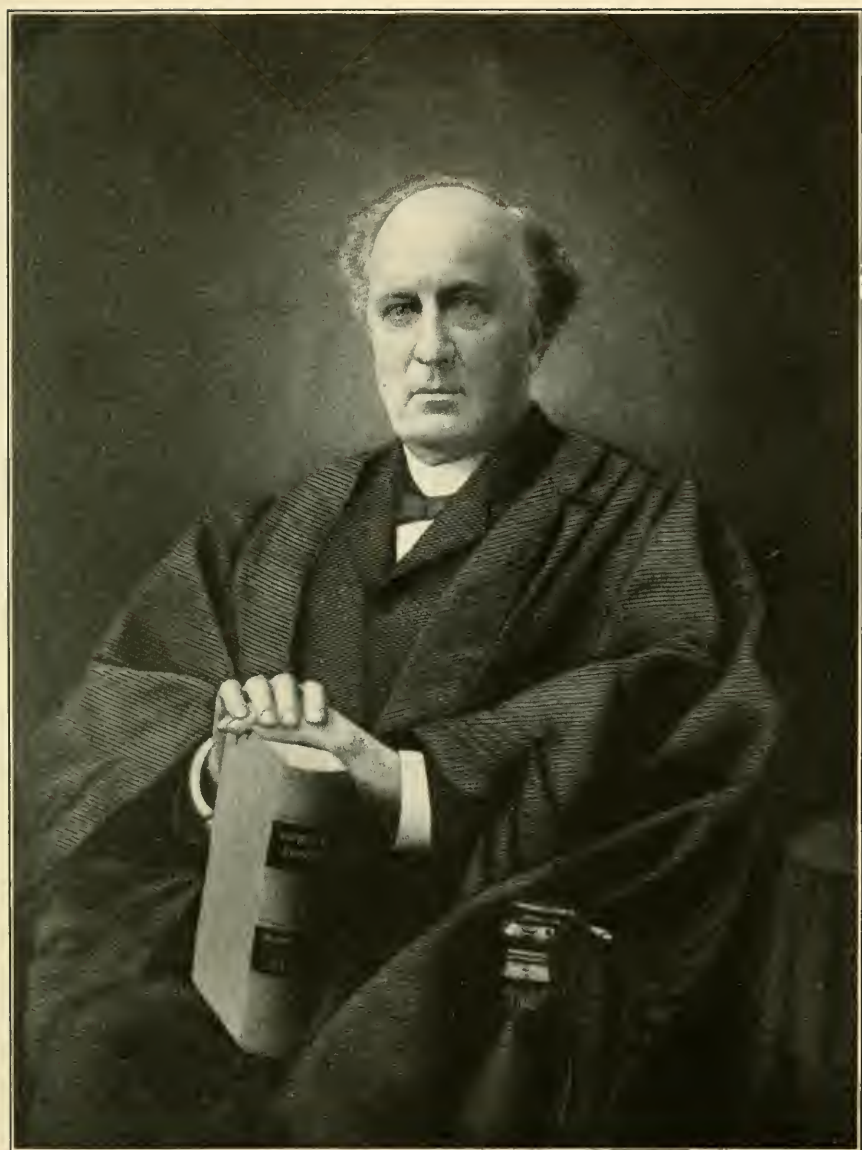
ments, and also for its participation in the Colonial and early national history, his grandfather, James Flanders, born in 1740, having served in the war of the Revolution and was also distinguished as a lawyer and legislator in New Hampshire. His father, Walter P. Flanders, was also prominent as an attorney and in political life in his native state, and on coming west, in 1848, became largely interested in real estate and the enterprises looking toward the development of the city and state. The time of his coming west was identical with the beginnings of the movement of railroad building, and he was one of the chief promoters, a director and the first treasurer of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. He was a man of strong personality and distinguished appearance. Coming to Wisconsin at the age of four years Mr. James G. Flanders may be considered a product of Wisconsin institutions, so far as environment modifies inherited characteristics. He was graduated from the city schools at the age of fifteen, and then entered Phillips-Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, in which he was graduated in 1861, passing at that time his examination for admission to Yale College. After spending two years in teaching he entered Yale and was graduated with the class of 1867, and spent the succeeding year in the office of Emmons & Van Dyke, of Milwaukee, reading law, and then entered the law department of Columbia College, New York, receiving his degree in 1869 and being admitted at that time to practice before the supreme court of New York. Returning to Milwaukee he began the practice of his profession and has been identified with the bar of the city ever since. Following are his legal associations: Davis & Flanders, the partnership continuing for five years; Flanders & Bottum, this partnership continuing for eleven years.. In 1888 James G. Jenkins, of the firm of Jenkins, Winkler & Smith, having been appointed United States district judge, the firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas was organized as the successor to the firms of Jenkins, Winkler & Smith and Flanders & Bottum. This was considered one of the strongest legal associations in the state or in the Northwest. Mr. Vilas subsequently retired from the firm, Mr. Smith died in 1906, and Mr. Fawcett has since been admitted to partnership, the firm name being now as given at the head of this article. Mr. Flanders entered his professional career not only well equipped professionally, but with that broad foundation of general knowledge and culture, essential to the best achievement, and while he has from the beginning of his career devoted his best efforts to his profession, yet he has found time to interest himself in many questions of public importance, although he has never been a politician in the common acceptance of the term. The problems of political, social and industrial life have received from him a broad and statesmanlike consideration, and although he supports the Democratic party, he does so from a personal conviction in regard to the principles and policies enunciated by it rather than from a slavish adherence to party ties. His participation in practical politics has been small, including only a posi-

tion on the school board as the representative of the First ward of the city, and as the representative of the same ward in the state legislature of 1877. While in the legislature he served upon the judiciary committee where his legal training, sound judgment and thorough knowledge of the law was highly appreciated. In 1896 he was chosen as one of the delegates at large to the Democratic National convention, but being unable, from principle, to accept the platform adopted at the Chicago convention, he joined with those who held the convention at Indianapolis which nominated Palmer and Buckner. In this campaign Mr. Flanders made many sound money speeches, his masterly exposition of the subject receiving wide and favorable comment. Combined with his profound knowledge of the law, Mr. Flanders is endowed with a logical and keenly analytical mind, and rare gifts of oratorical power. Naturally he has taken a leading position in legal circles and his services have come into demand when highly important constitutional questions are under consideration, and as the exponent of constitutional interpretation he has frequently appeared before the supreme court of the United States. Some of the most epoch-marking decisions of recent years were based on briefs which he has prepared. On June 18, 1873, Mr. Flanders was united in marriage to Mary C., daughter of Robert Haney, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee. Their children are Charlotte Bartlett, now Mrs. Joseph W. Simpson, of Milwaukee; Kent, who died in 1907, and Roger Y., who was graduated at Yale with the class of 1906, and is now pursuing his legal studies at the Harvard Law School. Mr. Flanders, although not devoting a great deal of time to club life, is connected with the leading clubs of the city, including the Milwaukee, Country, Town, University and Old Settlers' clubs of Milwaukee; the University Club at Madison; the Yale Club of Chicago; the Yale Club of New York City, and the Graduates' Club of New Haven, Conn. He was president of the University Club of Milwaukee for two terms about the time of its organization.

Francis X. Boden, a member of the firm of Boden & Beuscher, attorneys, was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, Jan. 30, 1876. He was instructed by his mother until he was sent to Marquette College (now Marquette University), at which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of A. B. He took a post-graduate course at the Georgetown (Washington, D. C.) University, in the school of art and sciences and the college of law, receiving the degrees of A. M., LL.B. and LL.M., in 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively, and in 1900 also received the degree of Ph. D. from the same university. He was president of his class during his senior year. Mr. Boden began the practice of law in Milwaukee in 1900, and in 1901 entered into a partnership with Jacob P. Beuscher, with whom he has since been associated. They have a general law practice. In politics Mr. Boden is a Republican, and received the nomination of his party for the position of district attorney in 1906, and he has been a delegate to every city, county and state Republican convention since 1902; was a member of the state central committee

of the Stalwart branch in 1904. He takes an active interest in all political movements. He is unmarried.

James Graham Jenkins, retired judge of the United States Circuit court for the Seventh Judicial circuit, was born on July 18, 1834, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and is the son of Edgar and Mary Elizabeth (Walworth) Jenkins, the former of whom was a well-known business man of New York City, and the latter the daughter of Reuben Hyde Walworth, the last chancellor of the state of New York, which office was abolished by the constitution of 1848, the "code" doing away with the separate court of equity. Previous to the abolition of the office Chancellor Walworth had held the position for sixteen years, and before his assumption of that office was a judge of the supreme court of the state. Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, brother of Mrs. Jenkins, was converted from the Presbyterian to the Episcopal faith, and later became a communicant of the Catholic church, and rose to the priesthood in the last named religious organization. He belonged to the order of Paulist Fathers, and acquired great reputation as an eloquent preacher. He was also prominent in public affairs, and a noted man of his day. Judge Jenkins' paternal ancestors came from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., to Hudson, N. Y., and were among the original founders of the system of local settlement, under the "Proprietors," where a few persons bought up large tracts of the country on the Hudson, and established something resembling the feudal system. Judge Jenkins obtained his early education in New York and began studying law in that city with Ellis, Burrill & Davison. He was admitted to the bar by examination in 1855, and began practice in New York City. Two years later he came west, locating in Milwaukee. Although at that early day Milwaukee contained many eminent members of the bar Judge Jenkins had no difficulty in taking a prominent position among them. He was a member at different times of the law firms of Downer, LaDue & Jenkins; Ryan, Carpenter & Jenkins; Jenkins & Hickcox; Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler; Jenkins, Winkler, Fish & Smith; Jenkins, Winkler, Smith & Vilas. In 1863 he was elected city attorney and held the office for four successive terms. Among other important matters which came up for consideration during his term of service was the constitutionality of the law authorizing taxation to pay soldier's bounty (*Brodhead vs. Milwaukee*, 19 Wis. 624), Judge Jenkins successfully defending the law. He was a member of the Democratic party, and received the votes of his political confreres for the position of governor in 1879 and for United States senator in 1880, but was defeated in both cases. He was not, however, an aspirant for political honors, and stood as the representative of his party in each case at the demand of his constituents. In 1885 President Cleveland tendered him the position of associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but he declined it. In 1888 he was appointed judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, which position he filled with dignity and ability until 1893, when, upon the resignation of Judge



JAMES G. JENKINS

Gresham to enter the cabinet of President Cleveland, he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit court for the Seventh Judicial circuit, becoming a member of, and, upon the death of Judge Woods, the presiding judge of the circuit court of appeals for the Seventh circuit, comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. After attaining the age of seventy years he retired on April 11, 1905. Judge Jenkins was admirably qualified both by nature and training for his long and honorable career on the bench. During his incumbency of the last office he heard many cases of importance both as to the large financial interests involved and the principles which were under consideration. Perhaps the one that gave to him the widest reputation as a jurist was the decision in the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. the Northern Pacific Railway Company, et al., to foreclose a trust mortgage of \$140,000,000. An opinion rendered by Judge Jenkins in this case is considered as a monument to the legal knowledge, judicial acumen, and courage on his part. (Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co., 60 Fed. R. 803). The University of Wisconsin in 1893 and the Wabash College of Indiana, in 1897, conferred upon Judge Jenkins the degree of LL. D., in recognition of his attainments as a lawyer and a judge. His marriage to Miss Alice Mary Miller, daughter of Judge Andrew G. Miller, the first judge of the United States district court of Wisconsin, was celebrated on Feb. 6, 1870, and their home has always been a center of refined and cultured social life, the judge being in addition to a legal student a gentleman of broad literary culture. They have no children. Chancellor Walworth, mentioned above, traced his ancestry on the maternal side to Lord Chancellor Hyde of England, and on the paternal side to Sir William Walworth, mayor of London, who for insolence to King Richard II, during the Tyler insurrection, killed the leader of the revolt, Wat Tyler, in 1381. Numerous members of the family have acquired distinction, among them being William Jenkins Worth, a cousin of Judge Jenkins, who was a major-general in the United States army and a prominent figure in the war with Mexico. A monument to him is erected in Madison Square, at the junction of Fifth avenue and Broadway, New York city. Chancellor Walworth, previously mentioned, was adjutant on the staff of General Moore in the battle of Plattsburg, War of 1812, when the Americans met the British army that invaded the country by way of Canada. Elisha Bacon, a great uncle of Judge Jenkins, was for many years the United States consul at Nassau, West India Islands, the family records demonstrating that ability above the ordinary was of frequent occurrence in the ancestors of the eminent judge whose life is briefly considered in this sketch.

George Peckham Miller, of the firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, Milwaukee, may well be said to belong to a legal family. His grandfather, Judge Andrew Galbraith Miller, descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who immigrated to America in the Colonial

days, served as territorial judge from November, 1838, succeeding Judge Frazer, until the admission of Wisconsin as a state, when he was made judge of the Federal district comprising the whole state, and discharged all the functions of the Federal judiciary of the state for fourteen years. Andrew G. Miller was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 18, 1801, and was the eldest of a family of ten children. In 1827 he married Miss Caroline E. Kurtz, of Harrisburg, Pa., whose father, Benjamin Kurtz, helped to establish the Lutheran church in America. Judge Miller remained upon the Federal bench until Nov. 11, 1873, when he resigned, his resignation taking effect the following January. He died suddenly on Sept. 30, 1874. His son, Benjamin K. Miller, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., May 6, 1830, and came west with his parents in 1838. Although the opportunities for education in Milwaukee were at that time meager, Judge Miller, himself a graduate of Washington College, Pa., in the class of 1819, provided private instruction for his son and he was fitted for college under the tuition of Rev. Alfred L. Chapin, D. D., afterward president of Beloit College, and entered the freshman class of Washington College, pursuing the classical course until near the close of the junior year. Returning home, he began the study of the law under the preceptorship of his father, Judge Miller, and was admitted to the bar upon the day on which he attained his majority. He was married on Sept. 3, 1856, to Miss Isabella Peckham, daughter of Geo. W. Peckham, a banker and lawyer of Milwaukee, and in January, 1857, he became a partner in the firm of Finch, Lynde & Miller, the firm designation remaining unchanged until 1890. Mr. Miller was counsel for interests, especially as to trusts, in the estates of most of the wealthy citizens of Milwaukee. The firm was also attorneys for the railroads consolidated under the name of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and also for the receivers of the Northern Pacific Company pending the adjustment of claims, Mr. Miller being pre-eminently the office lawyer. He died on Sept. 12, 1898. George Peckham Miller, the second son of Benjamin K. and Isabella (Peckham) Miller, was born Oct. 12, 1858, in Milwaukee. Beside the distinguished legal names already mentioned in connection with the family, there was Rufus W. Peckham, uncle of Mrs. B. K. Miller, for many years one of the judges of the court of appeals of the state of New York; Rufus W. Peckham of a later generation, born in 1838, and one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States since 1896, and his brilliant brother, Wheeler H. Peckham, nominated as a justice of the same court by President Cleveland. George P. Miller received an exceptionally thorough education, beginning with his elementary studies. Subsequently he entered the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in which he was graduated in 1877, intending to enter the banking business in the employ of the late Alexander Mitchell. The bank building being at that time in course of construction, he took a trip to Europe in the meantime, and entered a German university; and later he decided to continue his studies there, studying law and the philosophy of law at the German universities of Gottingen and Bres-

lau from 1877 to 1880, taking the degree of J. U. D. (juris utriusque doctor) at Gottingen. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and the following year began practice in Milwaukee in partnership with his father and Henry M. Finch, Asahel Finch and William P. Lynde. Within the years 1883 and 1885 the last three named died, leaving only B. K. Miller of the original members of the firm. The latter being devoted to the office work, George P. and Benjamin K. Miller, Jr., were intrusted, almost at the beginning of their legal career, with some of the most important litigation of the state, and with the aid of their father, who was a man of great ability and undoubted integrity, they succeeded not only in holding the large business of the firm but in increasing it. George P. Miller has been engaged as counsel by many large corporations and has been in much important litigation. Among the important estates of which he is trustee may be mentioned those of John Plankinton, E. H. Brodhead, Henry C. Payne, T. A. Chapman and B. K. Miller. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of the First National Bank and of the Layton Art Gallery, and is attorney for the T. M. E. R. & L. Company, the Milwaukee Gas Light Company and the Wisconsin Telephone Company. While supporting the Democratic party, he has never been in political life. Although a busy man of affairs, Mr. Miller enjoys social life and belongs to the Milwaukee Country and Town Clubs of the city. On Sept. 28, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Chapman, daughter of T. A. and Laura (Bowker) Chapman, of Milwaukee, and two children, Laura Isabelle and Alice Chapman, have been born to them.

Right Rev. Peter M. Abbelen, spiritual director of the convent of Notre Dame, of Milwaukee, is a native of Duellen, Rhenish Province, and was born on Aug. 8, 1843. His parents, Henry and Mary Katherine (Hinssen) Abbelen, the former a native of the same place and the latter of Boishien, also of the Rhenish Province, spent their lives in their native land, the son coming to America on Nov. 6, 1866, locating at St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee. He acquired his early education at the parochial schools of his birthplace, attending Gaesdonk College near Goch, in the Rhenish Province, and the University of Muenster, Westphalia, Germany. He was ordained to the priesthood at St. Francis' Seminary, Jan. 29, 1868, having spent the two intervening years in theological studies. He said his first mass at the seminary on Feb. 2, 1868, and served for a time as a professor, later taking the appointment as pastor to the Catholic church at Cheppewa Falls. On account of failing health he was transferred to a church at La Crosse, but his health again failing, he traveled abroad for nearly a year. After his return he worked as pastor of St. Gabriel's church in Prairie du Chien until 1875. Sickness again compelled him to travel abroad for eight or nine months, and then after a short stay in Prairie du Chien he went, in 1876, to the Convent of Notre Dame, where he has since been acting as spiritual director. He is a prominent figure in church circles and has written some books for the convent, one of them

being "The Life of Mother Caroline, Founder of Notre Dame Convent." Father Abbelen was a member of the Council of Baltimore in 1884, and one of the theologians that prepared the work of the council, acting as theologian for the archbishop of Milwaukee, and as one of the notaries of the council. In 1906 he was appointed domestic prelate to his Holiness Pope Pius X, which gave him the title of "Monsignor." He was also acting vicar-general to the Archbishop of Milwaukee during the absence of Monsignor Rainer in Europe, on whose return he resigned the position. Father Abbelen has won by his exemplary life and winning personal qualities a large place in the work of his church and in the affections of those who are under his spiritual direction.

Marshall C. Moss, of 230 Twenty-sixth street, Milwaukee, president and superintendent of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co., was born at Milwaukee on April 15, 1872, the son of Charles H. and Cordelia A. Moss, the former a native of Reading, England, where he was born on Dec. 13, 1828, and the latter a native of De Kalb county, Ill. Charles H. came to the United States in 1848, before he had attained his majority. He first settled in Milwaukee in 1860, and there became foreman for the firm of Judd & Hiles, at West Water and Sycamore streets. In 1871 the factory of Judd & Hiles burned, and C. A. Hiles assumed the ownership and moved the establishment to the corner of Sixth avenue and Park street. In 1872 the partnership of Sanger, Rockwell & Co. was formed, composed of Mr. Moss, Casper M. Sanger, and H. H. Rockwell. In 1893 the copartnership was reorganized as a corporation and its name changed to The Rockwell Manufacturing Co., with Mr. Rockwell as president and Mr. Moss as vice-president. In 1901 Mr. Rockwell died and Mr. Moss became president of the company, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death in California, April 16, 1903. He was one of the brainiest and shrewdest business men in the city, and was closely identified in many ways with the material upbuilding of the city. His marriage to Miss Cordelia Churchill took place in 1870. His remains were brought back from California to Milwaukee for burial, and now rest in Forest Home cemetery. After the death of Mr. Moss, until March, 1904, the office of president of the company remained vacant, and at that time his son, Marshall C. Moss, the subject of this sketch, was elected to fill the office, and also continued to act in the capacity of superintendent of the plant. Marshall C. graduated from the ward and high schools of the city, and later attended the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated in the Law Department with the class of 1894. Mr. Moss was exceedingly popular as a student, and was regarded as one of the brightest men in his class. He is a member of the well known Greek letter college fraternity of Psi Upsilon, and also of the law fraternity of Delta Phi. He took a lively interest as a student in the work of the University Battalion, of which he attained to the rank of Adjutant. His interest in military matters has since continued, and he was a member of the Bugle Corps of the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron, Milwaukee's crack cavalry organization.

Upon the completion of his college course Mr. Moss returned to Milwaukee, but never entered upon the active practice of the law. In January, 1895, he entered the employ of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co.; became secretary of the company on Nov. 28, 1896; was made superintendent on May 14, 1901, and has been president and superintendent since March 31, 1904. The Rockwell Manufacturing Co. has developed into one of the important industries of its kind in the United States, employing about 500 men, and it turns out annually an enormous product, consuming a million feet of lumber per month; it manufactures doors, sash, blinds, hardwood finishings, wood mantels, lumber, lath, shingles, etc. Under the able and skillful management of Mr. Moss, the company is today in a highly prosperous condition, and ranks as one of the most successful industries in the city. Mr. Moss has been a life-long Republican in politics, but has never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was most happily married in November, 1897, to Miss Kathryn E. Mathewson, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and the daughter of Edward W. Mathewson, of Menasha, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are the parents of one charming daughter, Jane Winifred, born on Dec. 4, 1898. Mr. Moss is a man of courteous and affable personality, is exceedingly popular in both the business and social life of the city, and possesses a host of warm friends. He is a credit to the city with which he has been identified from the time of his birth, and is a splendid type of the modern, clean, able and progressive young business men. In addition to the college fraternities previously mentioned, he is a member of the Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

John J. D. Meinke was born in Lubben in the dukedom of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on July 13, 1834. He received a common country school education and graduated at the age of fifteen years. After he left school on March 1, 1849, he entered into an apprenticeship, studying the art of carriage manufacturing in Guestrow with Fred Delpho, a carriage maker, for a term of three years. He then left home for the purpose of better educating himself and traveled through the European countries. He succeeded in obtaining an engagement in Bremen where he remained until June 15, 1857, when he left his situation to go home and arrange his affairs preparatory to a journey to America. Boarding a sailing vessel at Bremen July 3, 1857, in company with his bride-to-be he landed in New York on Aug. 28, 1857. He arrived in Milwaukee on Sept. 5, 1857, with but little means left. Hard times were setting in and there was no work of any kind to be obtained at any price and Mr. Meinke was unable to secure employment for seven months. He engaged to work on April 10, 1858, with Isaac Ellsworth, then a carriage manufacturer. On April 30 he was married to Barbara Preem, who had accompanied him to America. He worked for Mr. Ellsworth two years and seven months, until Oct. 1, 1860, the business being located at 299-300 Broadway in the city of Milwaukee. His father, Frederick Meinke, was born in Strigo, Germany, in 1800,

and his mother, Elizabeth (Eggert) Meinke, was born in Vielgert, Germany. The father was a carriage maker by trade in the old country and left for America in 1860, arriving in Milwaukee on July 3 of that year, coming direct to his son, the subject of this review, who was then working for the firm of Isaac Ellsworth. Giving up his position on Oct. 1, 1860, John Meinke and Chris Krop engaged in business on a small scale, doing their manufacturing in a small blacksmith shop at 303-306 Broadway, which was formerly a horse-shoeing shop, 60x80 feet. The owner, Dave Clary, was lost on the Lady Elgin. Carriages, buggies and wagons were manufactured and all kinds of repairing pertaining to that line was done. The father, Frederick Meinke, worked for the new firm. On April 1, 1861, the firm name changed to John Meinke, he buying out Chris Krop's interest, and from that time on the business was progressive. In 1862 John Meinke bought out the firm of Isaac Ellsworth, thus gaining control of his old employer's business, and he carried on both places until the lease expired at 303-306 Broadway. In the fall of 1863 he entered into partnership with Charles Weber, a blacksmith, who was then working for him; the Civil war being then in progress, made it hard to get good mechanics. The business was then carried on under the name of John Meinke & Co. until November, 1865, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, effecting almost a total loss. Then the co-partnership of John Meinke and Charles Weber was dissolved by mutual consent, Charles Weber withdrawing. A temporary building was constructed and by Friday of the same week three forges were going in full blast on the old site. A store 20x80 at 300 Broadway was rented for wood working and storage purposes, and on July 1, 1866, Mr. Meinke purchased the northeast corner, 294-96-98 Broadway and Detroit streets—the old McCormick hotel site—held by the United States government as a retreat for disabled soldiers until the close of the war in 1865. In July, 1866, the old hotel was remodeled and converted into a permanent carriage factory. In 1869 Broadway and Detroit streets were raised four feet and nine inches, throwing the old manufacturing place practically out of service and making it necessary to build a new plant. On Aug. 1, 1871, the old building was removed to a lot on the northwest corner of Detroit and Milwaukee streets and converted into a hotel again, and a new plant was erected on the old site on Broadway. It was a three-story and basement brick building, 40x120. Mr. Meinke then employed twenty-five hands. In the fall of 1872 his father, Frederick Meinke, withdrew to private life on account of old age and lived until Sept. 11, 1881. There were nine children born to John J. D. Meinke and wife and of these six died in infancy from one to six years old and three grew to maturity—Ernest, Lilly and Paul. Ernest and Paul, after graduating from school, started with their father in his business and remained with him until death overtook them. Ernest Meinke died Sept. 11, 1894, leaving a wife and two daughters. Paul died Dec. 27, 1897, leaving a wife and one son, John Meinke, Jr. The father then carried on his business alone until the spring of 1899, when he

retired to private life, disposing of his stock on hand as best he could and renting the property, a part of which is still a carriage manufacturing place at 108-110 Detroit street. Mr. Meinke is the owner of the following real estate: 294-296-298 Broadway; lots 6 and 7, the south 20 feet of lot 5 in block 15, and the north 30 feet by 120 deep of lot 3, block 38, all in Third ward; lots 2 and 3 in block 181, Second ward, all in the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Meinke is a member of the St. John's Lutheran church, also a member of the Milwaukee County Old Settlers' Club and the Milwaukee County West Side Old Settlers' Club, a member of the German Immigrants' Aid Society and a member of the Board of Directors. He resides at 274 Tenth street.

Thomas T. Churchill, of Milwaukee, is a member of the law firm of Churchill, Bennett & Churchill, and is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, born April 29, 1872. A brief sketch of his parents and ancestry will be found in connection with the biography of his brother, William H. Churchill, elsewhere in this volume. His early education was obtained in the schools of Paris, Ontario. After having been graduated from the high school of Paris he was employed for a time as secretary of the Milwaukee Cold Storage Company. Deciding to study law, he entered the Milwaukee Law School and was admitted to practice by the State Board of Bar Examiners in December, 1901. In January following he became associated with the firm of Churchill & Donovan, remaining so connected until January, 1905, when he became a member of the present firm of Churchill, Bennett & Churchill. They follow a general legal practice and are also agents for the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, Md. In politics Mr. Churchill is a Republican, but has not actively interested himself in political movements. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, the order of Free Masons and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

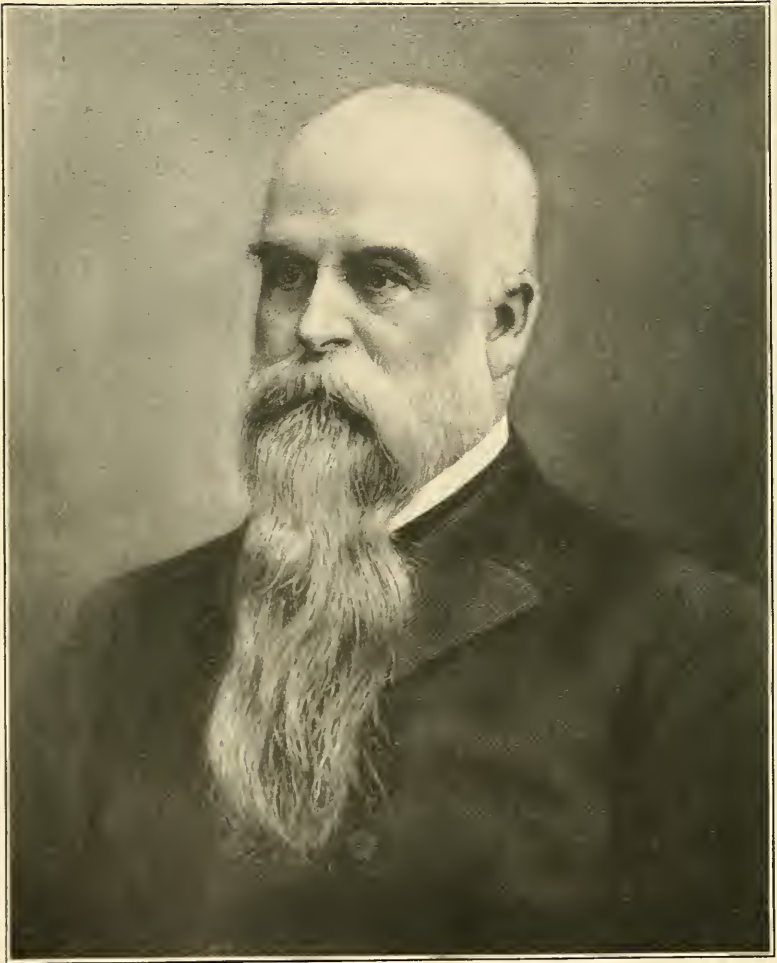
James Lewis Beals, deceased, was born at North Weymouth, Mass., Sept. 10, 1848. He was the son of Elias S. and Betsey T. Burrell Beals, both born at North Weymouth, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of North Weymouth, Mass., and at a business college at Boston, Mass. He came to Milwaukee in 1867 and engaged as a clerk for Mann & Beals, jobbers and wholesale shoe manufacturers, his brother Frank being the senior member of the firm. Three years later the firm was reorganized, James L. buying the interest of Mr. Mann, and the firm was then known as Beals, Torry & Co., our subject occupying the position of secretary-treasurer until his death in 1891. Both brothers gained their knowledge of the shoe business from their father, who for many years had been a shoe manufacturer in Massachusetts. The father had also been tax commissioner of North Weymouth for several years. The family comprised five children, of whom James L. was the fourth. By the application of strict business principles and well-directed energy the company soon became one of the largest concerns of its kind in the West, a position which it still retains. While James L. was painstaking and devoted to the company's records and interest, he

was nevertheless a great lover of outdoor sports. He was particularly fond of fishing, at which sport he spent several weeks each summer on the beautiful lakes of northern Wisconsin. In politics he was a Republican, though never holding an important office, having no such aspirations. He was a member of Grand Avenue Congregational church, a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner. On Sept. 9, 1876, he married Miss Etta E., daughter of John and Caroline Moore Fowle, of South Milwaukee. Their only child is Frederick Elias Beals, the present president of the Beals Shoe Company. Mrs. Beals' parents were born in England and came to America in 1834, settling in what is now South Milwaukee. Her father was a farmer and was born about 1794. He farmed and bought and sold government lands. He died in 1885, at the ripe old age of 91 years.

Clement Blake Bergin Wright, a prominent Episcopal clergyman of Milwaukee, and canon and chancellor of All Saints' cathedral, was born at Montreal, Canada, on Jan. 9, 1871, the son of William and Margaret Mason (Harbeson) Wright. His parents were both natives of Quebec, Canada, and his father formerly held the chair of medicine in McGill University of Montreal, Canada; his mother died at Montreal in 1900. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of England and came to Canada with the British army. His paternal grandfather held an important position in the office of the Secretary of War for Canada. In September, 1892, Mr. Wright came to the United States, coming direct to Milwaukee, where he has resided ever since. Canon Wright received a most thorough education, first in the high school of Montreal, where he graduated in 1887, and then attended Bishop's University of Lennoxville, Canada, and was graduated there in 1890 with the degree of B. A. He was also a student at Trinity University, which conferred upon him the degree of B. A. in 1890, and M. A. in 1892; in 1904 the University of Toronto conferred upon him the degree of M. A. He was a student at the Nashotah Theological Seminary, Wis., in 1892-93 and received the degree of B. D. from this institution in 1895, and in 1901 secured the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Kansas City, on examination and thesis submitted. He was ordained to the diaconate in 1893 and to the priesthood on March 10, 1895, by Bishop Nicholson. He was an assistant at All Saints' cathedral from 1893 to 1905, and since then has been canon and chancellor, performing the duties of canon. Ever since the year 1894 he has served as secretary of the diocese, and was secretary to Bishop Nicholson at the time of his recent death. He is also editor of the Church Times, the monthly organ of the Episcopal Diocese, published in Milwaukee, and has acted in that capacity ever since 1895. Canon Wright was married on July 31, 1900, to Miss Alice Elizabeth Button, daughter of Henry H. and Elizabeth Button, of Milwaukee, and they have one son, William Harrison Bergin. The well-known scholarly attainments of Canon Wright have brought him into association with numerous learned societies, and he takes an active interest in all that pertains to the work of these bodies. He is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and

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MATTHEW KEENAN

a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, and the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Mr. Wright is still a young man in the prime of life, possessed of brilliant parts, and with his capacity for work and his pleasing personality, should have a bright future before him.

Peter H. Jobse, M. D., 196 Tenth street, Milwaukee, is of Dutch ancestry, his parents, John and Lavina (Leysenaar) Jobse, having both been born in Holland, the former in 1824 and the latter in 1833. They came to Milwaukee in 1853 and the father was active in the life of the city, entering heartily into the political affairs which culminated in the organization of the Republican party, to which he gave his allegiance from its beginning until his death in 1887. He was for twenty years employed as auditor of the Milwaukee postoffice. His wife died in 1900. Of their family of eight children five are living—Peter H., born Aug. 10, 1869, attended the public schools of Milwaukee, obtaining there the foundation for his later education. Later he entered the medical college of the Northwestern University in Chicago, in which he graduated in 1894, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has for the past two years made a specialty of the department of surgery. Since 1902 he has occupied the chair of operative surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the past four years has filled the chair of clinical surgery in the medical department of Marquette University. He is also on the surgical staff of the Emergency Hospital, of the Trinity Hospital, and of the Milwaukee County Hospital. He belongs to the national, state, county and city medical associations, and is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity. In politics he is aligned with the Republican party, and in religious matters is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Matthew Keenan.—Among the many brave and enterprising immigrants who sought the friendly shores of the United States in the latter part of the Eighteenth and the early part of the Nineteenth centuries, seeking here that freedom of worship and opportunity denied them in Ireland, the land of their forefathers, men whose families first settled in New York and afterwards came to Wisconsin, were the Keenans, who reached Milwaukee in 1837. The family consisted of the father, James Keenan, his wife and three children: Catherine, Margaret and Matthew. The last, our subject, was born on Jan. 26, 1825, at Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y. The parents were natives of New York, where the father was a farmer for many years, after which he resolved to push farther west and chose Milwaukee as his destination; but both he and his wife died soon after reaching the straggling aggregation of huts and crude houses that then constituted the village which was destined within the lifetime of our subject to be one of the great cities of the United States, the present city of Milwaukee. Our subject was an only son, and by the death of his parents became a bread winner for his two sisters. At this time in Milwaukee opportunities for receiving an education were very limited, but if they had

been good this poor orphan boy could not well have availed himself of them. He was twelve years of age when he reached the village, and his meager schooling was gained by a few months' attendance in a room of what was commonly called Juneau court-house; but, as he was afterwards wont to say with pardonable pride, he was self-educated, and in this as in everything else to which he turned his hands during a long and eventful life, he did his work well, for he was generally considered a man of refinement and scholarly attainments. His first employment was in 1839, when he became a clerk in a dry-goods store kept by a William Brown, Jr., which store he and a friend purchased later, prosecuting the business under the firm name of Hayden & Keenan until 1852, when he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, in which his services were so superbly satisfactory that he was elected for four terms of two years each. Previous to this he had studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1863 he was elected city tax commissioner and then he inaugurated a system in that office which was badly needed, which system is in vogue there till this day. He held this office six years. In 1869 he represented the Seventh ward in the city council, and so eminently satisfactory were his services there that notwithstanding the fact of the district being strongly Republican and he a Democrat, he was elected, in 1871, a member of the legislature by that constituency. During that session he became the father of the present water-works laws, and when the water-works commission was chosen he was made secretary and superintendent, serving two years and until the plant was in successful operation, and then he resigned. During his incumbency the present water tower was planned and built by him. Here again he did his duty well, and, though his hands are now at rest, his labors honor him still. In 1871 he was elected trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Here also his versatile genius and ability as an organizer became apparent, and, in 1874, he was chosen to fill the highly important position of superintendent of agencies of that great institution. In 1876 he was elected vice-president of that company, and was at the same time given control of the investment of its funds, which then amounted to many millions of dollars. He continued to administer that critical department until 1894, and to his sagacity is attributable the present splendid system for loaning funds that is used by that corporation, which is said to be the safest and best of any company in the country. By careful investments he accumulated quite a fortune, but he quietly distributed a goodly sum for charity. While engaged in large matters his services were so coveted by his fellow citizens, who delighted to honor him, that he was compelled to carry concurrently many minor places. He was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce during 1869 and '70 and represented this city at the meeting of the National Board of Trade, which was held in Richmond, Va., in 1870. From 1876 to 1879 he was chosen a regent of the University of Wisconsin; he served as trustee of the Young Men's Library Association and laid the foundations of the movement that later resulted in the building

of the Milwaukee Public Library; and he was trustee also of that institution for several years. He was a lover of books and an omnivorous reader. The establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee is credited to him by those conversant with the facts. It seems that the committee having charge of the selection of a site for the home had been beset with troubles, prices asked for land seemed abnormally high, and it was about to depart and choose another location. At this juncture some one suggested that Mr. Keenan could solve the problem and cut the Gordian knot. At 2 o'clock one morning he was aroused from his slumbers and an appeal was made to him to come to the city's rescue. He took hold of the matter with such skill and intelligence that before the next day's sun was set he had brushed aside all difficulties and secured the location of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. On June 28, 1849, he married Miss Antoinette A., daughter of Martin and Aurelia Griswold Hayden, of Otsego county, N. Y., whose father and mother were born in Windsor, Conn., coming afterward to Cooperstown, N. Y., and later, in 1847, to Milwaukee, where the father died a few months later, leaving his widow and daughter surviving him. Mr. Keenan and wife had no children. On Aug. 28, 1898, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, this upright man and valuable citizen quietly and unfalteringly entered "the valley of the shadow" to surrender to his Maker the garnered sheaves of a well-spent life, confidently expectant of the benediction divine. He was a man who, unlike what is said of the prophet, was most honored and respected where he was best known. In religion he was a devout Roman Catholic, in politics a Democrat, but in every relation of life, from trying poverty to fair affluence, he was broad-minded, public-spirited, courteous and kind, a wise counsellor, a true friend, a loving husband and a model citizen.

Hon. Charles H. Doerflinger was born at Ettenheim, Baden, Germany, Feb. 17, 1843, the son of Karl Doerflinger and Theresia (Maier) Gisselbrecht, the former a native of Freiburg and the latter of Ettenheim. On the father's side he traces back to the sturdy yeomanry of the Black Forest. His father received a university training, and was imprisoned in 1848 for participation in the revolutionary movement of that year. He was liberated by his brave wife, who got past the guards, bringing him means of escape hidden in loaves of bread which she had baked. He had been a noted athlete when at the university and he succeeded in scaling the prison walls, and, under cover of night, crossed the Rhine, though the bullets from mounted gendarmes struck the water near his boat. This heroic adventure is full of romance and deserves to be embalmed in a deathless story. From the father, Charles H. Doerflinger inherited his stature, five feet ten, and his energy. On the mother's side, he traces his lineage to the De La Chapelles of Alsace-Lorraine, and the Guilleberts of Normandie, France. To this fusion of German and French blood is traceable his lofty idealism, his devotion to freedom and progress. In 1851 he was fortunate in coming under the influence of that great character and edu-

cator, the pioneer of rational educational methods in Wisconsin, Prof. Peter Engelmann, an alumnus of the University of Berlin and founder of the German-English Academy of Milwaukee; it was from this man that Doerflinger imbibed his scholastic bias, his deep interest in nature, in scientific reading and in the promotion of popular scientific endeavors. When "Father Abraham" had issued his call for 300,000 men in the spring of 1862, our subject enlisted with many schoolmates in the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry. He was made orderly sergeant, then second lieutenant and first lieutenant. His father enlisted as private in the Second Wisconsin cavalry and returned as first lieutenant. The son took part in the famous battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, in Gen. Carl Schurz's division. He was in command of the center of the company of 100 sharpshooters deployed as a skirmish line to cover the brigade. The captain was there shot and instantly killed. The skirmish line had been ordered to fall back upon the regiment, when Doerflinger found that the captain of his own company had also been shot and carried off the field. He immediately took command of the company, and with word and sword inspired his men again and again in a rain of bullets, till his left ankle was shattered by a minie-ball. His leg was poorly amputated above the knee. His colonel, William H. Jacobs, an eye witness, in a dispatch to the Milwaukee Herald, describing the battle scene, said: "The palm of the day belongs to the young hero, Doerflinger." Our subject protests that the whole regiment deserved this high encomium. While crippled for life, Lieutenant Doerflinger has been anything but an idler, though he suffered more or less severe pain for forty-five years. After the first amputation, which was a failure, in 1863, he had to submit to five unsuccessful supplementary operations on five consecutive days; and quite recently, on April 8, 1908, the attacks of pain having become unbearable, two inches more of the thigh were amputated, great relief resulting from the operation. He was a teacher in the German-English Academy for several years after his return from the war, and a substitute teacher and private teacher during many years before and after that period. Returning from a trip to Europe he engaged in the book selling and publishing business. From 1874 to 1881 he was one of the publishers of the "Erziehungs Blaetter," and of the "New Education," with which was subsequently merged "The Kindergarten Messenger" of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who said the "New Education" among all publications came nearest to representing her own ideals. He also published a juvenile monthly called "Onkel Karl"; and, in connection with the said educational papers, a number of books, pamphlets and tracts devoted to progressive educational ideals. In 1872, as secretary of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, he began to urge the establishment of a public museum. This agitation resulted in the present splendid building containing the Public Museum and the Public Library. Doerflinger was called in from his farm in Racine county to take charge of the museum as its first custodian in 1883. His health failing

again in 1886, he resigned. Given a long vacation, he finally had to insist upon being relieved (1887). Again he tried farming for health until 1889, when he went abroad and gradually recovered his health while pursuing amateur studies and explorations in the regions of Switzerland and France that had been inhabited from 4,000 to 90,000 years before by the pile-dwellers and cave-dwellers. He collected more than one thousand prehistoric relics, now in the Public Museum. In 1894 he traveled extensively in Mexico for the purpose of studying the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, rubber and other products, and gave much attention to educational institutions. For a man of Lieutenant Doerflinger's age and affliction to travel on muleback across the Sierras, 10,000 feet above the sea level, was a gigantic undertaking, and no one but a man of indomitable persistence could have accomplished the task. He made an excursion to the ancient royal residence at Mitla and collected some interesting specimens, now preserved in the Public Museum. Since 1895 he has been connected with the Doerflinger Artificial Limb Co. In 1896 he was asked to accept the office of chief examiner and secretary of the city Civil Service Commission, which he held for four years and resigned in 1900, on account of a recurrence of his nervous troubles, caused mainly by the imperfect amputation (1863) and constantly painful condition of his maimed leg, and overwork. Lieut. Doerflinger's favorite sphere of activity, and the one by which he prefers that posterity shall judge him, since to it he himself attaches the greatest importance, is in the realm of education. He has always maintained that the educator, by moulding the soul as well as mind and body of the child, holds the destiny of the nation in his hands. As an experienced teacher, under whose tutelage a great number of children have passed, he possesses a practical knowledge of the defects of the public school system which he proposes should be remedied by a model school, supported by private endowment to keep it free from political influences, and which shall demonstrate, in a twelve years' course, by the consistent application of the said rational principles and methods, that children can be given, approximately, as much knowledge at the age of sixteen as the present high school gives them at the age of sixteen to eighteen, and a higher degree of powers fitting them for good citizenship and real self-government. In 1868 Doerflinger discovered the Wisconsin meteorite, classified by Prof. Shepard among the rare and beautiful species "tainiastic" or "ribband" siderite, and forming the only variety of that species characterized by what Prof. Lawrence Smith named "Laphamite Markings." After the Peshtigo-Oconto calamity, in 1871, he advocated forest protection, the reforestation of denuded and barren lands, and systematic forest culture. For this advocacy he was still ridiculed as late as 1880 by some of the great timber and lumber kings. Fortunately for our country, the enlightened policy of our federal government has been, for many years past, successfully following lines laid down by him and other members of the Natural History Society nearly forty years ago. While in Europe he also entered the

realm of economic, political and social problems, by a practical personal investigation of the great successful profit-sharing industries in northern, central and southern France, especially at Guise, Paris and Argouleme. Returned home, he embodied his observations in lectures and articles, and, while advanced thinkers praised his efforts, their conservative policy considered them premature, simply because he was too far in advance of the plodding human procession. In 1870 he was one of the twelve founders of the First Kindergarten Society of Milwaukee, which established and caused the establishment of the first four private model kindergartens as the foundation for primary and elementary school work. From 1874 on he was one of the most energetic agitators for the official introduction of the kindergarten into the public school system, which was resolved upon by the school board in 1880, making Milwaukee the first city in the United States to incorporate the system in the primary departments of all its district schools. In 1877, as a Regent of State Normal Schools, he first offered resolutions in favor of the introduction of kindergartening and the training of kindergarteners in all the normal schools, and succeeded, after strenuous efforts, continued for three years, against the intrigues of one of the wildest educational machines. In 1874 he edited the course of physical exercises which was introduced in the city's schools. In 1870, while in Europe, being an honorary member of the Turnverein in Milwaukee, Doerflinger was invited to take an active part in the athletic festival held at Baden-Baden by the Gymnastic Union of the Upper Rhine. Doffing his artificial limb, he took part in all the contests (running only excepted), even jumping, and he carried off the eleventh prize, an oak wreath. In 1897-99 he was one of the most active members of the "Milwaukee Manual Training Association," and prepared nearly all the written and printed papers. The work of this society culminated some years later in the introduction of manual training into the grades of all the Milwaukee district schools. Our subject has belonged to, or does belong to, thirty-five local, state and national welfare institutions and associations, and has been or is active in them. On Oct. 5, 1873, he married Miss Augusta, daughter of August and Marie Huecker Barkhausen, of Thiensville, Wis., and the issue of their union was as follows: Thea, now Mrs. Edward H. Carter; Duty, a governess; and Arno, secretary and manager of the Doerflinger Artificial Limb Co. In religion Mr. Doerflinger is liberal and in politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Augusta Doerflinger, wife of our subject, who has been his helpmate, a model housewife and mother, has been an active member of the Ladies' Society of the German-English Academy for thirty years, and of the Kindergarten Society until its members merged with the Ladies' Society.

William John Kershaw, who is engaged in the general practice of law in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Big Spring, Adams county, Wis., on Jan. 12, 1865, son of William John and Martha Mary (Corn) Kershaw, the former of whom was born in County Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, and the latter was a native of Wis-

consin. On the maternal side the subject of this review comes from an old American family, the blood being strongly mixed with that of the native American Indian. The mother, Mary Corn, and the members of her family had much influence for good among the red men, her aunt, Mary Wallsworth, being a remarkable woman in that respect. The husband of the latter conducted a pioneer hotel in Adams county and many Indians camped in that vicinity, so that it was a favorable point for the agents of the government to meet the nation's wards and deal with them, Mrs. Wallsworth frequently acting as the interpreter. William John Kershaw, Sr., migrated from the Emerald Isle as a young man and first took up his residence in Albany, N. Y., but soon thereafter he continued his journey to Big Spring, Adams county, Wis., where he had some dealings with the Indians as an agent of the United States, and in this way he met the lady who afterward became his wife. He was a lawyer, and after locating at Big Spring continued to practice his profession there for a number of years, and filled several important official positions, among which was district attorney of Adams county. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin infantry for service in the Civil war, and after serving for a time as sergeant-major was made captain of Company K on March 14, 1862. The regiment was mustered in and left the state on March 30, being sent to Pittsburg Landing, and reached there on April 5. The next morning, with absolutely no instruction in the manual of arms and but little drill, it was ordered to check the enemy's advance at Shiloh, and fought bravely. "Many regiments may well covet the impressions which the Eighteenth Wisconsin left of personal bravery, heroic daring and determined endurance," said Governor Harvey. It took part in the siege of Corinth, which followed closely, and then encamped at Corinth and Bolivar. Captain Kershaw participated in all the service of the regiment up to this time, but he resigned his commission on Sept. 3, 1862, and returned home. In the spring of 1864 he again entered the service as major of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin infantry, to which position he was assigned on March 10. The first six companies of this regiment were mustered into service the latter part of March, and with Major Kershaw in command, left the state on April 28 for Virginia to join the Army of the Potomac. The regiment distinguished itself at Petersburg on June 16, 17 and 18, and on the 17th Major Kershaw was seriously wounded by a musket ball through both his legs. This wound practically ended his military career, and although promoted to lieutenant-colonel on Sept. 27, he never mustered as such, and on Oct. 18, 1864, he resigned his commission as major. He then returned to his home at Big Spring, Wis., and renewed the practice of law. In 1866 and again in 1867 he was elected to represent Adams county in the Wisconsin assembly, serving two terms in that capacity, immediately succeeding which, in 1868, he was elected to the state senate and served during the sessions of 1869-70. While serving in this position he removed to the city of Milwaukee and in company with C. J. Kershaw became interested in the salt,

cement, plaster and lumber business. His partner, although of the same name, was not related to him. Colonel Kershaw was again elected to the state assembly from Milwaukee county, serving in the session of 1875, after which he gave his attention to private affairs until his death in 1883, his wife having passed away in 1865. William J. Kershaw, whose name introduces this review, received his primary education in the public schools of Adams county and later attended St. Lawrence College, east of Fond du Lac, and St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee. He then made a trip West, in which region he remained two years, and upon his return worked in the northern woods one year. He then served an apprenticeship at the machinist trade, but after mastering its intricacies he decided that it was not to his liking and began the study of law in the office of W. C. Williams and Aug. G. Weissert. In due time he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession, first in the employ of Mr. Weissert, his former instructor, with whom he remained until 1892, when he became the junior member of the firm of Eschweiler, Van Valkenburgh & Kershaw. This partnership existed for some time, but in 1897 Mr. Kershaw began practice alone and has since conducted individually an excellent practice. He was married on March 31, 1893, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Joseph and Emma (Meyer) Schiller, of Milwaukee. In politics Mr. Kershaw adheres to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally he is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, that distinction being his as an inheritance from his father. He also has membership in the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Archaeological Society.

Charles Lincoln Goss, a patent attorney of Milwaukee, is a native of Vermont, born at Brandon, Rutland county, Sept. 18, 1856. His parents were Alba Warren Goss, who was born at the same place on Oct. 22, 1825, and Jerusha Eva (Lincoln) Goss, born at Pittsford, Vt., Aug. 8, 1827. Charles Goss, the subject of this review, is descended from New England ancestors. His great-great-grandfather, Capt. John Carver, served with the Colonial troops in the French and Indian wars from 1755 to 1762, and was one of the first if not the pioneer English explorer of the Northwest. Captain Carver made a canoe trip, starting from Michillimackinac, at that time the most western English trading post in the country, and from there passed on to Green Bay or La Baye, as it was then called, up the Fox and down the Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi and up that river to the present site of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He spent the winter of 1766-67 with a tribe of Sioux Indians about two hundred miles from the mouth of the Minnesota river, returning by the way of the Chippewa river and the north and east shores of Lake Superior to Michillimackinac and thence to Boston, which he reached in the fall of 1768. After his return the captain wrote an account of his trip, which was published in London in 1778, and which ran through several editions and was translated into other languages. Charles Goss' maternal grandfather, John

Harvey Lincoln, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and volunteered for the expedition to Plattsburg, N. Y. Charles received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and then entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, in which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1878. After leaving college he studied law at Brandon, Vt., with ex-Governor E. J. Ormsbee, taking one year, 1879-80, of the course at Dane Law School, Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar of the Rutland County Court, Vermont, at the March term, 1881, and in the fall of that year moved from Brandon to Milwaukee. In 1883 Mr. Goss was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee, and in 1898 to the Supreme Court of the state of Wisconsin. Ever since settling in Milwaukee he has practiced as a patent attorney and solicitor of patents with the firms of Flanders & Bottum; Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas, and their successors. Mr. Goss is a Republican in politics and is a member of Sigma Phi college fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa (University of Vermont Chapter), honorary college fraternity; the Milwaukee Bar Association, a charter member of the University Club, a member of the Chicago Patent Law Association, and is president of the Milwaukee Congregational Club. On Sept. 27, 1882, Mr. Goss married Lizzie Maria, the daughter of Ebenezer Holland and Elizabeth (Dyer) Weeks, of Brandon, Vt., and the mother of his two children, Genevieve Iola, born in Milwaukee on Dec. 10, 1883, and John Warren, born in Milwaukee on Aug. 16, 1887. On Feb. 5, 1890, Mrs. Goss died. Mr. Goss married, Feb. 15, 1894, Alice Warbasse, the daughter of George Warren and Hannah (Norris) Emery, of Manitowoc, Wis.

William Wirt Watkins, deceased, was born in Chester county, Pa., on Oct. 16, 1832, being the son of William Watkins. The father was a manufacturer of brick at Chester, Pa., and came to Milwaukee in 1845 to engage in the same business. The city was then giving strong evidences of its future greatness and a man of Mr. Watkins' penetrating judgment was not slow in recognizing that here was a most desirable location for his plant. He successfully continued in this business until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was survived by six children as follows: May Ellen, William W., Martha S., George H., Margaret and John. William Wirt Watkins enjoyed the special benefits of attending and graduating from the Philadelphia public schools, which gave him the advantage of a superior education. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he began and worked for a time at the machinist's trade at Wilmington, Del. He joined his father in Milwaukee in July, 1845, and with his unusual tact and business ability was largely instrumental in furthering the success of the business which his father had founded. On the death of Anthony Green in 1870 he purchased from his estate an interest in the coal business which had been conducted by Mr. Green, and formed a partnership with Charles H. Swan under the firm name of Swan, Watkins & Co.; but a few years later sold this business and in 1885 also disposed of the brick business, which he had conducted since the death of his

father, and retired from active business pursuits, having amassed a large fortune, the fruits of his unerring business ability and persistent energy. On March 16, 1870, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of Horace and Mary (Adams) Fiske, of New York. They had no children. Mrs. Watkin's father and mother were both born in Ellington, Conn. He was for many years engaged in the express business at Waterford, N. Y., which he followed until his death. After the father's death the mother brought the family to Milwaukee in 1865, and here she died. The family was composed of the following children: John, Mary, Martha, Sarah, Harriet, Horace and Caroline. They were all members of the Presbyterian church, the father being an elder therein for over twenty years. Our subject was not only a builder of his country's industries, but he was also in those days that tried the souls of loyal men, a brave defender of the flag at the cannon's mouth. While his wealth and position in society could have saved him the trials and dangers of a life on the field of battle, he brushed them aside and entered the lists where true men prove by their conduct that it is sweet if need be to die for one's native land. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the reorganized Company A of the First Wisconsin infantry, and was chosen second lieutenant of his company, his commission being dated from Sept. 13, 1861. He served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, having been promoted to the adjutancy of his regiment for conspicuous bravery. He was mustered out on Oct. 16, 1864, with the rank of captain. He was continuously with his regiment, and with it took part in the engagements at Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In politics he was a Republican, and as a representative of that party he served for nine years as alderman from the Fourth ward of Milwaukee, before its division, and he was a member of the City Library Board. He enjoyed the conspicuous honor of being chosen chairman of the commission which was appointed to erect monuments to mark the spots on Chickamauga's fearful battlefield where Wisconsin's brave sons baptized the Southern soil with their blood and willingly yielded up their lives in order that the Union might be preserved and that every man living beneath "Old Glory's" stainless folds might be and remain absolutely free. He was an attendant of the Calvary Presbyterian church, a member of the Knights Templar, the Blue Lodge of Masons and of the Loyal Legion, of E. B. Wolcott Post, G. A. R., and for many years of the Soldiers' Relief Committee of Milwaukee county. Thus passed away on Dec. 8, 1896, a man, who in peace and in war, had played a conspicuous and successful role among his fellows, and always received and enjoyed their respectful consideration.

Very Rev. Hiram Francis Fairbanks, pastor of St. Patrick's parish, Milwaukee, was born at Leon, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and is the son of Rev. Caleb James and Lydia (Franklin) Fairbanks. The former was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born Jan. 12, 1821, and died in May, 1899, and the latter was born in Cooperstown in the same state, April 21, 1822, and died on Aug. 8,

1878. The parents came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating at Waupun, Fond du Lac county. The father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and was stationed at various places in the state. The family is an old Colonial one and some of Father Fairbanks' ancestors participated in the American Revolution; his direct ancestor, Joshua Fairbanks, served with the rank of lieutenant under Capt. Caleb Whiting on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, and also was commissioned as lieutenant of the Eighth company of the Third Worcester county regiment on July 9, 1776. Father Fairbanks is a kinsman of Charles W. Fairbanks, vice-president of the United States, and is also related to John and John Quincy Adams, both United States Presidents, and through the Coolidge family of Boston is related to the descendants of Thomas Jefferson. Many of his relatives also participated in the Civil war, including prominent officers in the Union army, and one at least with the rank of major served in the Confederate army. Father Fairbanks was born on May 25, 1845, and received his collegiate training at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., being a student at that institution for four years, at the end of which period he became a convert to the Catholic faith. Later he attended the St. Louis University, at St. Louis, Mo., and subsequently went to St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, to prepare for the priesthood. He was ordained at St. Francis on Jan. 20, 1868, and said his first mass at Waupun, Feb. 2, 1868. He was for a short time assigned to duty as assistant at St. Patrick's church, Janesville, Wis., and was then a year and nine months at East Troy, and later at Whitewater, where he spent eleven years, coming from that charge to his present position. This is one of the largest and most important parishes in the Milwaukee archdiocese and its pastor is very prominent in the church circles. He is also a Consultor of the Archdiocese, an office which ranks next to vicar-general. He is a gifted writer and his "Visit to Europe and the Holy Land," a volume of 463 pages, is the most popular book of travels ever written in the English language by a Catholic, and is now in its fifth edition. He has also written much in prose and verse for both the papers and magazines, pamphlets and articles for historical and genealogical works, and has also made a translation of many Catholic hymns from the Latin. He is especially interested in the line of genealogical studies, and his work on the genealogy of the Adams family is the best that has been compiled and is authority in this line.

Hugh Ryan, attorney, of Milwaukee, is the son of the distinguished jurist, Hon. Edward George Ryan, chief justice of the state of Wisconsin from June 17, 1874, until his death, Oct. 19, 1880, and his first wife, Mary, daughter of Captain Hugh Graham, whom he married in 1842. Chief Justice Ryan was born in Newcastle House, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810, and was the son of Edward and Abby (Keogh) Ryan. He was educated in Clongoe's Wood College, which he entered in 1820, completing the full course of study in 1827, and three years later came to the United States. He had begun studying law in his native country, and continued after

reaching New York, supporting himself by teaching. He was admitted to practice in 1836 and came the same year to Chicago. Immediately after his marriage, in 1842, he removed to Wisconsin, and his career was henceforth connected with this state. He first came into prominence in connection with the first constitutional convention, in which he took a prominent and active part, and later in connection with the impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell, where he appeared for the assembly. Subsequently, in the still more famous case of Bashford vs. Barstow, he appeared for Bashford and showed, although an uncompromising Democrat, that he could rise above all questions of political influence when it became necessary to vindicate the constitution and the rights of the people. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he was appointed as the chairman of a committee of four at the Democratic state convention to draft an appeal to the people of the state. This was known as the "Ryan Address," and denounced the secession and sustained the war for its suppression. From 1870 to 1873 Mr. Ryan held the important office of city attorney for the city of Milwaukee, but he never sought or held any office outside of his profession except his membership in the first constitutional convention. On June 17, 1874, the office of chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin became vacant by the resignation of Luther S. Dixon, and Mr. Ryan was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the following April was elected for the unexpired and full term of six years, but his death occurred over a year before the completion of the latter. He was one of the most remarkable men that the state ever produced and played an important part in many of the most notable affairs of the commonwealth. Both as an advocate and a judge he challenged the admiration of even his political opponents by his brilliant intellect, fertility of resource and wonderful command of language. In spite of the fact that he was naturally of a quick temper, as a judge he was patient, painstaking and eminently just. A few years after the death of his first wife, in 1847, he married Miss Caroline W. Pierce, of Newburyport, Mass. His son, Hugh, of this sketch, was born in Racine, Wis., June 14, 1847, and was left motherless in his infancy. The following year the father removed to Milwaukee, and the son was reared in the city with which his later life has been associated. He was educated largely in private schools, in Racine College and the Milwaukee Classical Gymnasium. The last named was under the administration of Prof. Kursteiner, who, on removing to New Jersey, in 1865, was accompanied by his pupil, who remained for two years longer under his instruction. Returning to the West, Mr. Ryan entered the office of Attorney-General Edsall, of Illinois, where he pursued the study of the law, being admitted to the bar by examination, in Kansas, in 1872. After practicing there for something less than a year and during that time serving as prosecuting attorney for Rooks county, he returned to Illinois and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of that state, and followed his profession there for about two years, being also employed in the recorder's office. In 1876 he went to Milwaukee and entered the office of Hon. Luther S. Dixon, for-

merly chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, and at that time a member of the firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes. The firm dissolving the following year, Mr. Ryan became associate editor of the "Commercial Times" for a time. In 1878 he resumed the practice of law, and was the same year appointed court commissioner, a position which he has held continuously ever since. Most of his practice has been without partners, but in 1898 he formed an association which still continues, the firm name being Ryan, Ogden & Bottum. In politics he is a Democrat, but has not entered largely into the political arena, although he served in 1885 as a member of the state legislature. While Mr. Ryan has doubtless been handicapped to some extent by being known as the son of his father, yet his own abilities, which are of a very high order, have enabled him to achieve a standing in his profession not surpassed by many members of the Wisconsin bar. He has a wide and thorough knowledge of law, a clear, logical and analytical mind, and a commanding and impressive manner of presentation. His practice is varied and extensive and has embraced many cases of more than the usual importance, and demanding more than the usual knowledge and ability to handle. He was one of the counsel in the case involving the franchise of the Milwaukee street railway, in which Quarles, Spence & Quarles, J. G. Fanders and other prominent attorneys of the city also appeared; was one of the attorneys for the widow of Governor Ludington in the contest over his estate, and assisted in winning the case for his client; and was also attorney for Ferdinand Schlesinger in his litigation with Henry Herman as assignee of the Plankinton Bank, and in many other important cases. Aside from his legal qualifications, which have made him one of the leaders of the Milwaukee bar, Mr. Ryan possesses literary taste of a high order in other lines, and had he chosen to continue in the journalistic field, would doubtless have acquired equal reputation in that line.

Henry Harrison Button was one of the pioneer druggists of the city of Milwaukee, and the business established by him in 1848 still continues under the name of the Milwaukee Drug Company, being one of the leading wholesale drug concerns of the Cream City. Mr. Button was born at Wallingford, a post-village in Wallingford township, Rutland county, Vt., on Aug. 28, 1818, and was the youngest son of Lyman and Rachel (Boardman) Button. His father was a farmer by occupation, who gave his children such educational advantages as his means and the locality afforded. The childhood days of the subject of this review were spent in acquiring a primary education in the common schools of his native town, and in assisting his father on the farm as much as his age would permit. Immediately upon leaving school he began fitting himself for college, and later entered Brown University at Providence, R. I., at which institution he was graduated with the class of 1842. After his graduation he studied medicine under Dr. Spears, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a part of the time while pursuing his medical studies he filled a position as private tutor to a gen-

tleman's family in Virginia, after which he returned to New York and received his degree from the eminent Dr. Mott, president of the medical faculty of the University of New York. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, continuing there for about four years, but the comparatively limited opportunities for advancement in the East prompted him to change his location, and he came West, arriving in Milwaukee in the fall of 1848. Here he entered into a partnership with Thomas A. Greene, under the firm name of Greene & Button, in the wholesale drug business. This enterprise was exceptionally successful, and the partnership continued under the same name until the time of Dr. Button's death, Feb. 14, 1890, making it one of the oldest firms in existence in Milwaukee at that time. After his death the business was converted into a stock company under the name of the Milwaukee Drug Company, in which the family of Dr. Button are the principal stockholders. The doctor was a very popular man in both social and business circles, was at one time president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and for many years president of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. He was also one of the earliest directors of the Milwaukee Gas Company, was president of that corporation at the time of his death, and for a time he was a director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In politics the doctor was a staunch Republican, but he had no aspirations for political honors of any kind. As a member of the Unitarian church he was for more than twenty consecutive years a trustee of that society, and he was also a member of the Milwaukee Club. Professionally he was a member of the Psi U Greek letter fraternity, and he served a term as president of the American Drug Club. Dr. Button was married on Dec. 31, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Arnold Pearson, the daughter of Luther and Louise Mary (Arnold) Pearson, of Providence, R. I., and to this union there were born four children: Henry Harrison, Lyman Pearson, Charles Pearson, and Louise Mary, all whom are deceased, excepting the eldest son, Henry Harrison. Charles Pearson Button, the youngest son, was the first student from Milwaukee to graduate at Harvard College. He became prominently identified with the business interests of Milwaukee, and his death a few years since was widely deplored. Mrs. Button, who at an advanced age still survives, is a fine type of the best American womanhood, and during her long residence in the city of Milwaukee has been a most useful member of the community. Luther Pearson, the father of Mrs. Button, was born at Reading, Mass., and her mother was a native of Providence, R. I. The father was a prominent cotton broker at Providence, in which city he received his education, and he retired from business several years before his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-six years. He and wife were members of the Unitarian church.

Frederick E. Beals, the genial president of the Beals & Torrey Shoe Company, was born in Milwaukee on Jan. 6, 1882. He is a son of James L. and Etta E. (Fowle) Beals, the former of whom

was born in North Weymouth, Mass., in 1848, and the latter in South Milwaukee in 1850. His uncle, Elias F. Beals, served all through the Civil War as a soldier in a Massachusetts regiment and died in Milwaukee two years ago. He was president of the Beals & Torrey Shoe Company at the time of his death. Frederick E. Beals received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee and rounded out his scholastic training by a course in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Shortly afterward he became associated with the Beals & Torrey Shoe Company. This company is a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots with a large business in Wisconsin and other states. The firm was first started after the war, in 1866, as Mann, Beals & Company; shortly afterward Mr. Torrey became a partner in the concern, whose name was changed to Beals, Torrey & Company. This title was carried until 1897, when, upon incorporation, it became known as the Beals & Torrey Shoe Company. Mr. Beals' paternal grandfather and his uncle, Elias F. Beals, were the original members of the firm, and his father later joined the company. The subject of this memoir has been associated with the company for about five years, and succeeded to his father's interest upon the latter's death. He is unmarried. In political matters he is allied with the Republican party, but has never held public office. In church matters he is associated with the Congregational society. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Blue Mound Country Club and the Deutscher Club.

George P. Mayer, president of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, is one of the representative business men of Milwaukee. Born in Milwaukee on Dec. 14, 1860, he received his education in the city schools, both public and parochial, and completed his scholastic training by a course in Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. He comes of good German stock. His father, Frederick Mayer, was born in Nierstein, Germany, on Sept. 4, 1823, and the mother, Phillipine (Laubenheimer) Mayer, in the same country on July 18, 1829. The father received the education afforded by the common schools of his native country and served his apprenticeship in the shoemaker's trade in the shope of a relative in Nierstein. He was at different times located in various parts of Germany, traveling through the country as a journeyman shoemaker. From 1847 to 1851 he served his country as a soldier in the army, and upon receiving an honorable discharge from the service he emigrated to the United States. He located in Milwaukee on May 8, 1851, and, from the time of his arrival until his death, which occurred March 16, 1893, he was one of the most public spirited and influential men in the city. The first year after his arrival he was employed by R. Suhm in his store on Third street as a shoemaker. In 1852 he embarked in the retail shoe business under his own name, and for twenty-eight consecutive years conducted a store at 318 West Water street. His advent in the business of manufacturing shoes was in 1880, when he established a factory on Walnut street between First street and Island avenue.

in a frame building of three stories, forty by seventy feet in size. It was while conducting this factory that Frederick Mayer adopted the policy which has been followed to the present day and which is the keynote of the success which the firm has attained, namely: to fix a high standard of production and manufacture shoes of the best quality. In 1884 the growing demand for the output of the factory necessitated the building of an addition of two stories, thirty-three by fifty-five feet. The quality of Mayer shoes was by this time becoming known throughout the country and the constant demands of the trade made it expedient to enlarge the old factory and to lease and build new warehouses and factory departments. Eleven different times since 1884 has it become necessary for the Milwaukee end of the business to acquire more space. In 1903, in order to accommodate the western trade, the company purchased the controlling interest of the Washington Shoe Manufacturing Company at Seattle, Wash., and within two years it became necessary to enlarge the capacity of this factory. Probably no better example of the growth of the business can be found than in the facts that in 1880 the company had a capacity of 150 pairs of shoes a day, while today the capacity is 9,000 pairs per day; in 1880 the company had one traveling representative, and today it has fifty-five. George P. Mayer's connection with the firm began in 1880, when Frederick Mayer purchased the Goldman interests. Prior to that time he had served in a clerical capacity for a sewing machine concern and had also been office assistant to a physician. When, in 1884, the firm was incorporated as the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, he became secretary and treasurer, the other officers being Frederick Mayer, president, and V. Schoenecker, vice-president. Ever since his association with the concern he has devoted his best efforts to its development and welfare, and his measure of success can be judged by the rapid progress of the company, the paid-up capital of the company now being \$1,250,000. Mr. Mayer's religious affiliations are with the Grace Lutheran church, of which he is a member. His close attention to business leaves him little time for participation in other affairs. On Jan. 26, 1896, Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Miss Amalie Brumder, a daughter of Hon. George Brumder, an old resident of Milwaukee. Four children have blessed this union: George, Erma, Rudolph and Dorothy. Since 1906 Mr. Mayer has been president of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company. Two of his brothers, Frederick J. and Adam J., are vice-president and treasurer, respectively.

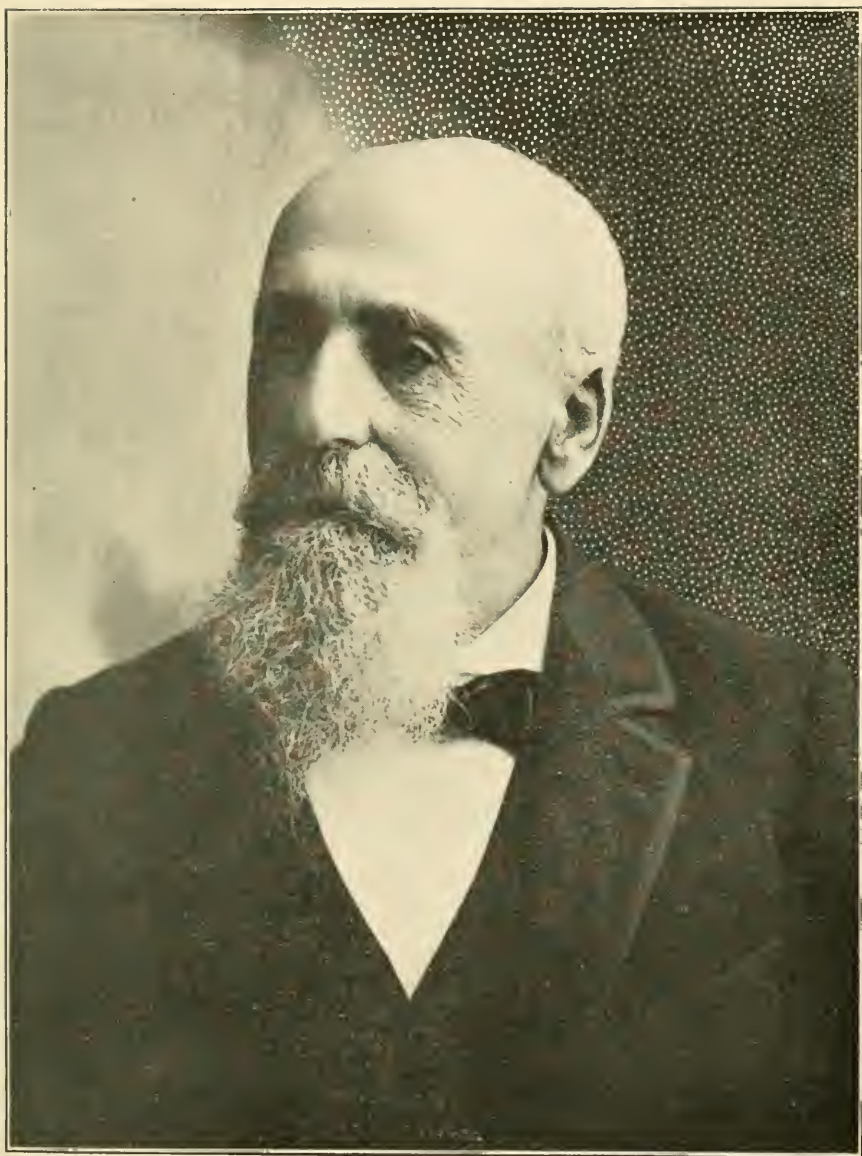
Rev. Max J. F. Albrecht, president of Concordia College, Milwaukee, is one of the most prominent Lutheran educators of the Middle West. Born in Prussia, Germany, March 10, 1860, he came to this country at an early age and found here the opportunity to make a name for himself and bring honor to the family name. The father of our subject, Fred Albrecht, was born in Prussia, Aug. 2, 1827. His mother, who was Frederica Reckett, was born in Prussia on Feb. 2 of the same year. The elder Albrecht was a cabinet-

maker by trade and came to Chicago from the old country in 1868. In that city he worked at his trade, and in 1896 he came to Milwaukee to reside with his son, with whom he is still living. In his native land he served as a soldier for the Kaiser in the war of 1866, which was waged against Austria. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht, all sons, of whom three are living. Rev. Max J. F. Albrecht, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Chicago, at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., and at the Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. After finishing his seminary course he became an ordained minister of the Lutheran Church, and filled his first charge at Lebanon, Dodge county, Wisconsin. He was then transferred to Janesville, and finally to Fort Wayne, Ind. His high abilities in the denominational work, with a natural trend for things educational, led to his choice, in 1893, for the presidency of the Concordia College at Milwaukee, and he has held this position ever since, to the eminent satisfaction of the entire denomination and the hundreds of students who have left the institution during his administration of its affairs. President Albrecht is affiliated by choice with the Republican party. On Nov. 18, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Paul, who was born in Germany, the daughter of Henry Paul, a piano-maker. Their children are Agnes, Walter, Eugenia, Ruth, Lydia and Dorothy. President Albrecht's address is 277 Thirty-first street.

William Watson Perry, a regularly ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church and a lineal descendant of the great admiral who fought the battle on Lake Erie and reported to the President of the United States, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," was born in Milwaukee, July 28, 1853. He is the son of James and Ellen (Smith) Perry, the former of whom was born on Nov. 30, 1804, in Manchester, England, and died in Milwaukee on Nov. 30, 1864; and the latter was born in Burnley, England, April 22, 1813, and died on Jan. 19, 1885, in North Prairie, Wis. James Perry, the father, came to Wisconsin in 1848, engaging with the lumber firm of Benjamin Bagnall & Co. Our subject was educated in the district schools of Wisconsin and at the Agricultural College at Columbus, Ohio. After his graduation he was regularly ordained and entered actively the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. At present he is pastor of Westminster Mission, located at 1095 North Pierce street, Milwaukee. On Aug. 19, 1879, he married Miss Emma G., daughter of Darius W. and Ann Stark LaBarre, of Mukwonago, Wis., and their marital union has been blessed with five children as follows: Jessie Ellen, Ralph Emerson, Faye M., Helen M. and Ruth J. Rev. Mr. Perry has attained the highest honors and is a leader in the councils of Masonry. He was made a Mason in Lake Lodge, No. 189, of Milwaukee, and received the degree of Master Mason on July 24, 1876. He received the Capitular degrees in Waukesha Chapter No. 37, and the Cryptic degrees in Waukesha Council of Royal and Select Masters. The orders of Knighthood were conferred upon him in St. John's Commandery, No. 21, at Reedsburg, Wis. He demitted from the various Masonic bodies

in which he received his degrees and affiliated with Madison Lodge, No. 5, Madison Chapter, No. 4, and Robert Macoy Commandery, No. 3, at Madison, Wis. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in 1889, and is a member of Wisconsin Consistory, Milwaukee. He received the Thirty-third degree in Boston, Mass., in 1904. He is also a member of Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He served as Senior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin when N. M. Littlejohn was Grand Master, and was afterward Senior Warden. He was made deputy grand master in 1894 and at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge was chosen Most Worshipful Grand Master. He was made Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the state of Wisconsin. In September, 1900, he was appointed Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand bodies in Wisconsin to succeed John W. Laffin, deceased, and he now belongs to Damascus Lodge, No. 290, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican. Rev. Mr. Perry is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, deeply read in the rich lore of the ages, and one who receives, because he is entitled to it, the gracious consideration and high regard of all who know him.

David Ginzburger, a prominent dealer in bags, boxes and hides, in Milwaukee, was born in Munich, Bavaria, on Feb. 14, 1833. He was the only child of Leopold and Julia Ginzburger, both natives of Bavaria, the former having been born in 1793 and the latter in 1814. The mother died when David was but three days old, and the father married again, having several children by his second union. The father was an agriculturist of prominence, making a specialty of the culture of hops and the breeding of silkworms. He was the recipient of several medals as a recognition of the fine quality of his hops. The father left his native land in 1854, having been sent for by his son, who had come to this country the year previous. From the time of his arrival to that of his death in 1860, he earned a livelihood by the teaching of Hebrew in Philadelphia, two daughters keeping house for the father and son. David Ginzburger took advantage of the educational facilities offered by the Bavarian schools, and from that time until his coming to America in 1853 he worked in a commercial bank in Munich, Bavaria. He located in Philadelphia and for seven years served as a bookkeeper in a banking concern. Then for short periods he worked in wholesale dry goods and wholesale millinery houses. Finally he went to Tennessee and located in a small town about twenty miles east of Memphis, where he established a retail dry goods store. He was the first merchant who had ever traded goods for produce and was successful in a business way. But the prevalence of malaria made it necessary that he leave the locality and he moved to Washington, D. C., where he established an office for the supply of substitutes for men drafted for the Union army. This work occupied him until 1863, when he first came to Wisconsin, locating in La Crosse. As a means of livelihood there he sold dry goods from a wagon which he drove around the country. In 1873 he came to



V. Ginzburger

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Milwaukee. For two years he wholesaled confectionery in the country immediately surrounding the city, using the same method that he had in selling dry goods at La Crosse. When he retired from that line of work he went into the business of buying and selling hides and of wholesaling and retailing boxes and bags. This has been his line of work ever since and today he supplies some of the largest wholesale houses with boxes. Although well advanced in years he still retains his active participation in the business which he has developed to such success. Mr. Ginzburger has been twice married. His first wife was Sophia Ensell, a native of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, Germany, now deceased, by whom he had seven children. They are Julia, now Mrs. Conn; Robert; Augusta; Leo; Hattie, now Mrs. Manstach; Gustav; and Blanche. His second wife was formerly Miss Matilda Strauss, who was born in the state of New York and came to Milwaukee in the early forties when but three years of age. She is a daughter of Mier and Regina Strauss, the former of whom is one of the pioneers of the city and a well-known wholesale tobacco dealer.

Robert C. Gehrke, a member of the well known German-American family of that name, and a prominent and successful carpenter-contractor, living at 725 Island avenue, Milwaukee, was born at 152 Lloyd street, Milwaukee, July 5, 1870, the son of Frederick and Maria (Rapp) Gehrke, the former a native of the province of Posen, Germany, and the latter a native of Baden, Germany. His paternal grandparents were Carl and Henrietta (Tischler) Gehrke, of the province of Posen, Germany. His grandfather was a cabinetmaker by trade in the Fatherland, and in the year 1857, accompanied by his wife and their three children, started for America on one of the slow sailing vessels, and were fifty-six days en route. Upon finally landing at New York harbor, they came directly west to Milwaukee, where Mr. Gehrke resumed his trade of cabinet maker, and was also later associated with his son, Frederick, in his carpenter contracting work. He died in the city of Milwaukee in 1879, and was survived by his wife until Jan. 15, 1900. Of their three children, Frederick, the second child, born Feb. 28, 1843, alone survives; Mollie, who married Wm. Groskreutz, and Johanna, wife of Fred Kanitz, are both deceased, as is Mr. Groskreutz. Frederick, our subject's father, was given only a limited opportunity to obtain an education before starting out in the world to make his own livelihood. He early learned the trade of a cabinet maker under his father's instruction, and in 1864, when he was 21 years of age, he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was employed as a carpenter in the service of the United States government. After working there for a few months he was seized with a severe fever and was compelled to abandon his employment. He returned North to his home in Milwaukee, and resumed his occupation as a cabinet maker until 1867. In the latter year he made an extended trip to Europe, visited his old home, and journeyed through many parts of the old world. After his marriage in May, 1868, he was employed for a year by the old Mississippi railroad at Milwaukee, and in the year

1871 he embarked in business on his own account. He started a store and saloon at No. 152 Lloyd street, Milwaukee, which he conducted with profit up to the time of his death, Jan. 5, 1907. In addition to his other business interests Mr. Gehrke handled a considerable amount of real estate, and made quite a number of lucrative investments in that line. In politics he was an adherent of the Democratic party, to whose success he contributed in many ways, though he never sought office for himself. He was a faithful member of the Lutheran church all of his life. He reared a large family of nine children, of whom Robert C., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. The other children are Emma, wife of Ewald Schmitz, residing in Eschweiler, Rheinland; Augusta, wife of August Rother, of the Standard Bottling Co., Milwaukee; Minnie, wife of William Schocknecht, of Milwaukee; Emily, wife of Theo. Biedermann, of Milwaukee; Willie, living at home; Paul, married to Caroline Metzler and living in Milwaukee; Otto, a fireman for the C., M. & St. Paul railway, residing at Milwaukee, and Alfred, living at home. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and later attended a business college for a year. Upon leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, and has since followed that occupation, also doing a general contracting business, and dealing in real estate to some extent. His business prospered and grew in volume from year to year, and in 1904 he went abroad, visited the home of his forefathers, and most of the countries of Europe. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, but has never held public office. He is an unmarried man, and resides with his widowed mother at the home, 725 Island avenue.

William Krahnstover, one of the popular and progressive young business men of Milwaukee, and manager of the Badger Dye Works at 111-115 North avenue, was born in the town of Rostock, Germany, Feb. 10, 1879, the son of Ernst and Louisa (Dernehl) Krahnstover, native of the same place. His parents grew to maturity and married in their native land, where Mr. E. Krahnstover learned the art of dyeing and coloring fabrics, and where he operated dye-works from 1870 until 1888. In the year 1885 he made a preliminary trip to the United States in search of a good business location, and in the year 1888 he sold out his business in Germany, and, accompanied by his wife and family, came to Milwaukee, Wis., where he founded the Badger Dye Works on North avenue. Our subject is the oldest of their six children, the other members of the family being Frederick E., who is associated with our subject in the dye works; Augusta; Julius, student at the Textile School of Krefeld, Germany; Albert; and Harry, also connected with the dye works. William was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and when he was fifteen years of age entered his father's works in order to master the details of the dyeing business, as well as the process of chemical cleaning. He has made this his life work and has become thoroughly conversant with every branch of the intricate and difficult art. Since the year 1903 he has served in the capacity

of manager of the works, and under his efficient supervision the business has expanded and grown to very large proportions. Besides the office and large works at 887-891 Third street, the Badger Dye Works maintain stores at 109 North avenue, 711 Grand avenue, 352 Grove street, 1107 Vliet street, 547 East Water, 320 West Water and 557 East Water street, Milwaukee. They make a specialty of dyeing and dry cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's fine wearing apparel, velvet, plush and damask portieres, carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture, lace curtains, etc. The dye works are up-to-date in every particular, the labor employed is highly skilled, and as a result their product is of a highly satisfactory nature. Mr. Krahmstover is an affable and courteous gentleman, well liked by his business associates, and is a fine type of the go-ahead young business man. He has never been married and resides with his father at the home, No. 99 North avenue. He is a member of Columbia Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, as is his brother Frederick also; he is likewise secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners.

James H. Van Ells, of 1262 Kinnickinnie avenue, one of the honored pioneer residents and business men of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Bergen, Holland, on April 7, 1837, the son of Jacob and Ellen Van Ells, both of whom were natives of the same place. His parents grew to maturity at Bergen and were there married. Jacob was a dealer in horses, cattle and grain while living in Holland, and in the year 1844 embarked for America with his family on one of the old sailing vessels of that period. After a tedious voyage of some nine weeks' duration, he finally landed at New York, whence he proceeded to Albany. He remained in that city for some years, and was subsequently a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., for a number of years. In 1849 he came to Milwaukee with his family, making the trip by way of the Great Lakes and canal. On his arrival he embarked in the meat packing business, and after a number of years retired from active business. His death took place in 1893, aged 96 years and 6 months; his wife had previously died in 1888, at an advanced age. Both were faithful members of the Catholic church, and they reared a large family of seven children. Of these the three eldest: Gertrude, John and Pauline, are deceased; the other four are James H., the subject of this sketch; George, formerly a mill man, who now resides at 415 Potter avenue; Martin, a miller at Camp Douglas, Wis.; and Harry, who makes his home in the South. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and upon leaving school was employed for a number of years in teaming and hauling supplies between Milwaukee and Stevens Point, Wis., making his home at the latter place. In 1866, when he was 29 years of age, he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the Bay View Rolling Mills, where he was technically known as a hooker. He was severely injured at the mills in 1893, and abandoned his work there. He next ran a confectionery store for a time, and in 1895 embarked in the hardware business, which is now being operated at No. 1262 Kin-

nickinnic avenue by his son, Frank J., and his son-in-law, Wm. F. Krock, under the firm name of Krock & Van Ells. Like his parents before him, Mr. Van Ells was reared in the Catholic faith, of which he has always been a zealous supporter. Politically he is allied with the Republican party, though he has never sought public office on his own behalf. He was united in marriage, June 22, 1865, to Miss Carrie Burkhart, a daughter of F. and Barbara (Kreichbaum) Burkhart, residents of Milwaukee. His wife's father was a native of Switzerland, and her mother was born in the state of Pennsylvania. They came west to Milwaukee in 1846, where Mr. Burkhart was a painter and a marble worker by trade. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Van Ells reared a family of four children, all of whom are now living. The oldest, Margaret, is unmarried and lives at home; Frank J. is in the hardware business on Kinnickinnic avenue, as above stated, is married to Margaret Diedrich, and has one son, Howard; Mary, the third child, is the wife of Ferd. Leistikow, resides at 1182 Kinnickinnic avenue, and has one son, Markwell; the youngest child, Catherine, is the wife of William Krock, senior partner in the firm of Krock & Van Ells, and their one son is named William F., Jr.

John Becker, M. D., a physician of high standing in the city of Milwaukee, was born in New York city on Aug. 11, 1853, son of Dr. John and Anna Maria Becker, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany, the father being born on Feb. 22, 1822, and the mother on March 10, 1824. The ancestors on both sides have been military men, and some of them have been engaged in various noted engagements on European battle-fields. The parents of the subject of this review came to America in the latter part of 1848 and located in the city of New York, where the father completed his medical studies, graduating at the New York Medical College in 1855. He practiced his profession for over twenty-five years and died at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1887. The mother died in 1882, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. John Becker, whose name introduces this review, received his literary education at Minrath's Institution in New York city, and then entered upon a very thorough preparation for the medical profession. He first entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the city of New York, and after taking a course in that institution spent some time in the Long Island Hospital Medical College at Brooklyn, N. Y. He then matriculated at the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, where he graduated with the class of 1880. Following his graduation he practiced his profession for several years in Pennsylvania and Ohio, successively, and in 1896 located in the city of Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in general practice and has met with unequivocal success. He was married on May 30, 1882, to Miss Katharina Muller, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Heinrich and Elisabetha (Bauer) Muller, who reside in Bavaria, Germany. To this union there have been born three children: Johanna, Anna and Angelica Josephina, aged twenty-six, twenty-four and twenty years, respectively. Dr. Becker is a Democrat in his political views, a Roman Catholic in his church

affiliations, and he is an honorary member of the St. Michael's Society.

Milton M. Spitz, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee for about six years, and in addition to caring for a large and representative practice he is an instructor in therapeutics in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons (his alma mater), attendant in internal medicine at the free dispensary of the same institution, and also the attending physician at Mt. Sinai hospital. He was born in Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 12, 1877, son of Morris and Ida (Moohr) Spitz, the former of whom was born in Austria-Hungary, and the latter in Chicago, Ill. The father migrated to America while a young man and located in Chicago. The maternal grandfather and his wife, whose maiden name was Babette Oppenheimer, also settled in Chicago at an early day and there the husband died, after which the widow removed to Milwaukee and resided in that city until her death, twenty-five years later. The parents of the subject of this review took up their residence in Milwaukee in 1883, and for a number of years the father was engaged in the mercantile business, but he is now living in retirement after an active and successful career. Of the seven children born to himself and wife, six—three sons and three daughters—are living. Dr. Spitz received his literary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a high-school course, and then turned his attention to the study of medicine. After due preparation he matriculated at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after a thorough course graduated in that institution with the class of 1901. For two years immediately following his graduation he served as interne in the Michael-Reese Hospital, and during the past six years has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He is independent in politics, and his professional and other associations are as follows: The Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State and the American Medical associations; the Masonic Order; Modern Woodmen of America.; Royal Arcanum; B'nai B'rith, and the Phi Rho Sigma Medical Fraternity.

Otto F. Krueger, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wis., on Feb. 25, 1876, son of Fred and Elizabeth (Rupp) Krueger, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Fond du Lac, Wis. The maternal grandfather was Peter Rupp, a native of Germany, who migrated to America in the '40s and settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a Democrat in politics, very active in public affairs, and served as sheriff of Fond du Lac county at one time. Fred Krueger, the father of the subject of this review, migrated to America and settled in Dodge county, Wis., in 1868, following the occupation of a general merchant there until 1885, when he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he and his faithful wife now reside. For some time after locating in this city he was connected with the Cream City Sash and Door Company, and he now is acting as city agent. To himself

and wife there have been born five children, all of whom are living. Dr. Krueger received his preparatory education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a course at the East Division high school, after which he took up the study of medicine. After some preliminary reading he matriculated at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee and graduated from that institution with the class of 1896. Since the year of his graduation he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, his base of operations being in the city of Milwaukee with the exception of one year, when he was located at Hale's Corners. Dr. Krueger is a zealous adherent of the Republican party, giving an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of that organization, but he has never held official position. Fraternally he has membership in the order of Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Columbian Knights, and he is also a member of the Germania Society.

William H. Linke, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee since 1897, during nine years of which period in addition to his other duties he officiated as demonstrator of anatomy at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for two years lectured on Histology. He was born at Janesville, Wis., on Jan. 28, 1856, son of Henry and Hannah (Harrison) Linke, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter of Wakefield, England. The father migrated from his native land to America about 1853 and located in Philadelphia, but after a year's residence in the Quaker City he continued his journey westward and settled in Janesville, Wis., where he followed the occupation of shoemaking for a number of years. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and served with that command until the close of the war. With this regiment he participated in the battle of Nashville, and after the fall of Richmond accompanied it to Indianola, Tex., and afterward to San Antonio, a terrible march of 145 miles, with the thermometer at 100 degrees. Through all of the seemingly aimless wanderings and hard marches of the regiment, with few heavy engagements to compensate, the conduct of the men was admirable, and Adjutant-General Gaylord says: "The tireless vigilance which relaxes not, day by day and week after week, although lacking the excitement which accompanies the movement of armies, cannot fail to command our admiration and respect for the Thirteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry." The regiment was mustered out on Nov. 24, 1865, after which Mr. Linke returned to his home at Janesville, where he worked at his trade until 1869. He then removed to Hillsboro, Vernon county, Wis., where he spent the remainder of his allotted years, dying on March 12, 1881. The mother of the subject of this review came to Milwaukee about 1853 with her parents, Benjamin and Hannah (Hall) Harrison, who spent their last days on a farm about fourteen miles from the city. The father was a cooper by trade. Dr. Linke received his early education in the public schools of Janesville, including a high school course, and for a

number of years followed different avocations before entering upon the study of medicine. Finally deciding upon the latter as his life's profession, he matriculated at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated in that institution on April 6, 1897, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice as stated above. He was married on Jan. 30, 1883, to Miss Sarah J. Neville, of Chicago, daughter of Philip and Alice (Carey) Neville, both of whom are deceased, and to this union there have been born four children: Henry Philip, who died at the age of nineteen years; William, born in 1887, now a bookkeeper for the Schlitz Brewing Company; Francis, born in 1889, and Ruth, born in 1900. Dr. Linke adheres to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, although he has never essayed the role of an office-seeker, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church.

Joseph F. Quin, M. D., a practicing physician in Milwaukee, was born in that city on March 20, 1867, son of Jeremiah and Mary A. (Carey) Quin, natives of Ireland, who are mentioned more at length in this work in a personal review of the father. Dr. Quin received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a course in the high school, and finally decided upon the medical profession as his life's vocation. After due preparation he matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College and graduated at that institution with the class of 1905. Following his graduation he opened an office in the city of Milwaukee and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, meeting with unqualified success from the beginning. He was married on Aug. 21, 1906, to Miss Emma Dubratz, daughter of the late Albert and Louisa Dubratz, of Kolberg, Wis., and to this union there has been born one son, Joseph E. Dr. Quin gives an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, although he is not a politician in the self-seeking sense, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he has membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is the medical examiner of the Milwaukee Camp of that order.

David Herman Lando, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in his native city but a comparatively short period, but prior to his locating in the practice there he had had considerable experience in another field, and being well prepared by training and adaptability, he has already achieved success of a high order. He was born in the city of Milwaukee on Oct. 10, 1879, son of Maximilian N. and Ida (Caspary) Lando, who are given more extensive mention on another page in this volume. Dr. Lando received his preliminary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a course in the East Side high school, and then began preparation for his life's vocation. In due time he matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College and after taking a thorough course graduated in that institution with the class of 1901. He then removed to Ironwood, Mich., where he practiced his profession for six years, and in 1907 returned to his native city. The patronage he has already received and the success he has attained bespeak for him a

future of much promise. He was married on Aug. 26, 1906, to Miss Regina Krauskopf, daughter of Morris Krauskopf, of Milwaukee, and to this union there has been born one son, David Herman, Jr. Dr. Lando is a Republican in his political affiliations, giving an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of that organization, but he has not entered public life as an office-holder or self-seeker. Fraternally he has membership in the Masonic Order, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, the Mutual Benefit Association, and the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical college fraternity, being a charter member of Kappa Chapter.

Bernard Alfred Hoermann, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born in St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 1, 1875, son of Dr. F. B. and Caroline (Prime) Hoermann, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father migrated to America and located in St. Louis in the '60s, graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and practiced his profession in that city and at St. Paul, Minn., until 1879, when he removed to Watertown, Wis., where he has since been engaged in successful practice. Of the eleven children born to himself and wife ten—five sons and five daughters—are living. Three of the sons—Arthur E., Rudolph B., and the subject of this review—are physicians, and the other two—Alfred H. and Ernst J.—are dentists. Dr. Arthur E. Hoermann is a graduate of the University of Berlin, in Germany, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy, and he was the third man from the United States to receive the last named degree from that great institution of learning. He is a fine language scholar, and has translated a Spanish history into the German. At the present time he is a member of the faculty of the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. Dr. Bernard A. Hoermann, whose name introduces this review, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Watertown, Wis., including a course in the high school, and then entering the Northwestern University at Watertown, graduated at that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then deciding upon the study of medicine, he spent three years in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and after spending one year as assistant with Dr. Carroll in the study of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago and graduated there with the class of 1901. He then served in the Augustana Hospital at Chicago until the spring of 1902, when he went to Hartford, Washington county, Wis., and there practiced his profession until 1906. On March 1 of that year he located in Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in general practice, and his success has been of the unequivocal order. He was married on Dec. 24, 1904, to Miss Freada, daughter of Jacob and Francis (Kraemer) Portz, of Hartford, Wis. Dr. Hoermann is a Republican in his political views, although he has never sought or held public office, and his religious opinions are in accord with the teachings of the Lutheran church. Fraternally he has membership

in the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State and the American Medical associations, and he is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity.

Dr. Ralph P. Peairs is a prominent physician of Milwaukee, who has made his home in that city since 1903 and now lives at 410 Prospect avenue. He was born at Hayworth, McLean county, Ill., May 5, 1875, son of Henry R. and Sarah (Hope) Peairs, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pittsburg, Pa. In 1865 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peairs left Ohio for Illinois and made their home for some years in McLean county. Mr. Peairs died in 1895 at Normal, Ill., and his wife in 1904. They were devoted members of the Presbyterian church, of which also their son Ralph is a member. Four children survived them. Ralph P., the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of McLean county and then attended the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, where he was graduated in 1896. He entered Rush Medical College upon finishing his course at the normal school and was graduated from that institution in 1903. He entered upon the practice of his profession in 1903 at Milwaukee and was at that time interne at St. Mary's Hospital. He held this position for one year and the following year was made interne at the Emergency Hospital. He is now attending surgeon at Johnson Emergency Hospital. Dr. Peairs has met with marked success in the practice of his profession and is recognized as one of its leading members in Milwaukee. He belongs to the Milwaukee Medical Society, to the Milwaukee County Medical Society, to the Wisconsin State Medical Association and to the American Medical Association. Dr. Peair's coolness, decision and skill find ample opportunity for use in the relief of suffering at the Emergency Hospital, with which he is now connected and he is rapidly acquiring the experience which will place him among the foremost physicians and surgeons of the state. Dr. Peairs is independent in political beliefs and is inspired in choosing his position on political questions by the changing necessities of the community.

Dr. John Adolph Wendel, of 672 26th street, Milwaukee, has been a successful practicing physician of that city since 1899. He is of German origin, his parents, Jacob and Paulina (Franke) Wendel, having passed their entire lives in that country. John A. was born April 5, 1843, and attended a German gymnasium. In 1882 he decided to try his fortunes in America and located in Milwaukee, where he attended the Homeopathic College, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1883. From 1886 to 1899 he was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Iowa and then returned to Milwaukee, where he has since won a respected position among the members of his profession. In 1868 Dr. Wendel was married to Miss Wilhelmina Lillie, a native of Germany and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Lillie. Four children blessed the marriage, Alexander (deceased), Dora, Pauline and Lizzie. Dr. Wendel is associated with the Social Democratic party, but the active duties of his profession leave him little time to participate in political matters.

Edward J. Purtell, M. D., a member of the eminent family of physicians and surgeons of Milwaukee, was born in Pewaukee, Waukesha county, Wis., Jan. 28, 1864, being the son of John and Catherine (Sullivan) Purtell, mentioned elsewhere in this book in connection with the life of Joseph A. Purtell, M. D. Our subject was educated in the common branches in the public schools and obtained his higher mental development in the State Normal School. After graduating from the State Normal School with honors he taught school with success for five years. His ambitions being of a higher order, he abandoned the trials and tribulations of the underpaid pursuit of the pedagogue and entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which famous seat of learning he graduated in 1891, and began at once his distinguished career as a physician and surgeon in Milwaukee, where success has crowned his efforts. He was county physician of Milwaukee county for two years and he now holds the chair of clinical surgery in the medical department of the Marquette University, a fitting tribute to his superior talents in this truly worthy and scientific study. On July 7, 1897, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Mary (Bernard) Rice, of Milwaukee, both now deceased, and their union has been blessed with five children, Edward, Lucile, Paul, Marion and Joseph, all of whom are living to gladden the hearthstone of their parents. Dr. Purtell is a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, and also of the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In religion himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic church and in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. The success and recognition which he has thus far attained presage the greater heights which he is destined to attain in his profession.

John Edwin Purtell, D. D. S., a prominent dentist of the city of Milwaukee, was born in Monches, Waukesha county, Wis., Feb. 13, 1875, the son of John and Catherine (Sullivan) Purtell, for sketches of whose lives see the sketch of Dr. Joseph A. Purtell, elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Monches, where he received his primary training, and at the White-water Normal he received the advantages of training in the higher branches of learning. After closing his scholastic career he resolved to mature himself, or, as it were, to season the funds of knowledge of which he had possessed himself by becoming a teacher for three years. The pursuit of pedagogics was not to his liking, so he abandoned that course and entered the Dental Department of the Milwaukee Medical College, now Marquette University, taking there a thorough and complete course, from which he graduated with honor in 1899, and at once began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. One of his talents could not be allowed to remain long in the obscurity of an office, for his abilities were soon recognized by his alma mater, and he was appointed an instructor and lecturer in its dental department. As an evidence of his ability he is now one of the members of the staff of clinicians at the dental

department of the university. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental Society; the Alumni Association of the Milwaukee Medical College; the Knights of Columbus, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion he is a strict member of the Roman Catholic church. It does not require prophetic foresight to predict Dr. Purtell's unbounded success in odontology. Unfortunately he is not a benedict, but he is young yet.

Thomas A. Purtell, a leading dentist of Milwaukee, was born in Monches, Waukesha county, Wis., July 4, 1879, being the son of John and Catherine (Sullivan) Purtell, an account of whose lives appears elsewhere in this book, in connection with the sketch of Dr. Joseph A. Purtell. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Monches and then graduated from the Dental Department of the Milwaukee Medical College in 1900 with the highest honors, and he was chosen, on account of his superior oratorical talents, to be the valedictorian of his class, which is a distinguishing honor always, and is usually coveted by all the members of the graduating class, and he who is capable of bearing off the victorious palm is the envy if not the idol of his associates. It is said that Dr. Purtell acquitted himself on that occasion with great credit, winning encomiums on all sides. He began active practice in Milwaukee at once, and from the start has met with unusual success in his line. On Nov. 25, 1905, he married Miss Winifred, daughter of Richard and Theresa (Kelly) Shinnick, of Watertown, Wis., and their connubial bliss has been blessed and increased by the presence of two charming children, Thomas Joseph and Mary Josephine. Our subject and wife are ardent members of the Roman Catholic church, while in politics he is a member of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental Association, the Marquette University Alumni, the Knights of Columbus, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Dr. Purtell is a gentleman whose refined social qualities mark him for a successful career.

Henry Harder, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born in the town of New Holstein, Calumet county, Wis., on Aug. 13, 1870, son of Frenz and Dorothea (Sievers) Harder, both of whom are natives of Rendsburg, a town of Prussia. The paternal grandparents migrated to America about 1848 and settled in Calumet county, Wis., where they lived out the remainder of their days. The maternal grandfather was Peter Sievers, and upon his migration to America he also settled in Calumet county, and there spent the rest of his life. Frenz Harder, the father of the subject of this review, was a farmer by occupation during his active career, but in 1904 he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he and his good wife are now living retired. They have become the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy, and four sons and one daughter are living. Dr. Harder received his early education in the public schools of New Holstein, Wis., and later attended the high school at Kiel, in Manitowoc county. He then took a course in the State Normal School at Oshkosh, after which

he followed the profession of teaching two years, first at Hilbert and then at Granville, Wis. Taking up the study of gymnastics at this time, he took a course in the same at a normal school of gymnastics, following which he taught athletics in the public schools of the city of Milwaukee for a period of two years. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine, and after due preparation he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, Ill., and graduated with the class of 1899, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession at Milwaukee. Dr. Harder is independent in his political views, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the Columbian Knights, being the medical examiner and physician for the latter. He is a member of the LaSalle Society, and has the position of examining physician for the same organization. He is also a member of the Calumet Club; physician for M. B. A. U. V. and German Veteran Society (D. L. M. V.).

Albert J. Herschman is engaged in the general practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee, where he has been located since 1899, the year of his migration to America. He was born in Vienna, Austria, on Aug. 5, 1859, son of Emil and Louisa Herschman, the former of whom was born in Vienna and the latter in Hungary. These parents lived out their allotted time in Vienna, the father dying in that city in 1898 and the mother in 1907, and of the three children born to them all are living. Dr. Herschman received his early education in the public schools of his native city, taking an eight years' course in the high school, and his professional training was received in Vienna University. After his graduation he took post-graduate courses in Vienna, Berlin and Paris. As a young man he served the so-called volunteer year in the army. In 1899 he migrated to America and located in Milwaukee, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and in addition to his duties in that direction he officiates as the physician for the Austrian consulate at Chicago. He was married in August, 1900, to Mrs. Anna Young, nee Rudloff, daughter of August and Elizabeth (Knauber) Rudloff, of Milwaukee. Dr. Herschman has been a deep student of economic and sociological questions and his views are in accord with the principles of the Social Democratic party, of which he is a firm supporter, though he has never been a self-seeker as regards official position. Professionally he is a member of the Vienna Medical Club, a large organization in his native city, and he also has membership in the Milwaukee Medical Association.

Charles C. Differt, M. D., is a highly successful practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, and in addition to giving close attention to a large and increasing practice he also officiates as instructor in anatomy in the Milwaukee Medical College. He was born in the city which is now the scene of his professional activities, on Oct. 30, 1879, son of Charles and Wilhelmina (Knueppel) Differt, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father migrated to America in 1850 and settled in Milwaukee, which city was his place of residence during the remainder of his exceedingly use-

ful and active career. In June, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the Sixteenth Wisconsin infantry for service in the Civil war and joined the regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., where it was then in camp. In September the regiment was stationed at Red-bone, Miss., guarding fords on the Big Black river and engaging in skirmishes with bands of Confederate cavalry until Feb. 5, 1864, when it again became a part of the garrison at Vicksburg. Its next important service was in the Atlanta campaign, and it was before Kenesaw Mountain, occupying trenches and skirmishing during the most of June. It was engaged before Atlanta on July 20, and on the 22nd defended the works against the effort of the enemy to retake the position. The regiment was occupied in duty at this point until Aug. 26, when it moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, engaging in skirmishes at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, and going into camp at Atlanta on Sept. 8. It was engaged at Savannah and Beaufort later in the season, and on Feb. 2, 1865, participated in the action at Whippy Swamp. At Orangeburg it crossed the North Edisto, wading through swamps and driving the enemy from his position, and it also participated in the battle of Bentonville, which was its last engagement. Mr. Differt did his full share in the service of the regiment during the last two years of the war, and upon being mustered out returned to his home in Milwaukee. In his civil career he worked at house-roofing, and also followed railroad-ing for some years. He was twice married; first to a Miss Bell, to which union two children were born. The second marriage was to Miss Wilhelmina Knueppel, a native of Germany, as above stated, who migrated to America in 1870, and one son, whose name introduces this review, was the only child born to this union. Dr. Differt received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a high school course, after which he took a course in the Wilmot Business College. He then began the study of medicine, and after due preparation entered the Milwaukee Medical College, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1903, and at once began the practice of his profession. From the beginning he has met with unqualified success, and all things portend a brilliant future for him. He was married on June 8, 1904, to Miss Inez Merten, of Waupun, Wis., and to this union there has been born one child, Aubrey. Dr. Differt is independent in his political views, and in religious matters he is liberal, though reared in the Lutheran faith. He is a member of the Order of Mutual Protection, and of the Milwaukee Sick Benefit Association.

Jacob O. Ehbets was born in Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 26, 1836, the son of John J. F. and Charlotte E. (Loeding) Ehbets, both natives of Germany, where they died, the mother in 1856 and the father in 1860. The father was an architect and builder in the employ of the Senate of Hamburg, and the family was composed of a wife and nine children, four boys and five girls, only two of whom came to the United States, our subject and his brother, C. J., who is an engineer at Hartford, Conn. Our subject was educated in an academy and then began studying civil and mechanical engineer-

ing. He worked first in machine shops and then took private lessons to enable him to enter the technical school at Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, where he finished his course. In 1857 he came to the United States, landing in New York, whence he went to Richmond, Va., to work for the Tredegar Iron Works, one of the few works in the United States manufacturing cannon. Our subject during the Civil war was engaged in the iron works that supplied coverings for the ironclads, particularly the Merrimac. He belonged to the home guards at the same time, but never participated in any battles. In 1870 he came to Chicago to work for the American Bridge Company, since when he has followed the calling of bridge engineer. In 1874 he came to Milwaukee to take charge of the Milwaukee Bridge Company's shops and he remained in the service of that company for four years, when he left to engage with the E. P. Allis Company building water works engines. In 1884 he became a bridge engineer for M., L. S. & W. Ry., remaining with that company until 1893, when he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central railway, where he is at present engaged. On Aug. 20, 1860, he married Miss Lee, daughter of Jacob F. and Sarah Barnes, of Richmond, Va., and she died Feb. 19, 1908, leaving one child, Virginia Pauline, born June 8, 1880, now a successful teacher in the Milwaukee public schools. In religion he was baptized a Lutheran, but might properly be called a liberal or free thinker, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Eugene A. Balsley was born Nov. 25, 1876, in LaFayette township, Walworth county, Wis., being the son of Edwin and Francis (Maltby) Balsley, who were of Dutch and English descent, born in New York, and came to Walworth county, Wis., in 1875, settling on a farm. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the civil engineering class of 1902. In 1902, immediately following his graduation, he went to Chicago to act as time keeper for the American Bridge Company, where he made unusual progress in his line, being engaged most of the time in difficult construction work on bridges, and in 1907 he was sent to Milwaukee to take charge as manager of the American Bridge Company of this city. In politics he is a Republican and he is also a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Association.

Garrit C. De Heus was born in Milwaukee, March 18, 1883, being the son of Anthony and Antoinette (Augustyn) De Heus, both natives of Holland, where the father was born in 1856, at Leerdam, and the mother in 1860 at Steenberg. Anthony De Heus and his family came to the United States at an early day, landing in New York, going thence to settle on a farm near Grand Rapids, Mich. After the Civil war he joined the regular army in Virginia and saw the exciting scenes of the reconstruction period in the South, when negro supremacy and carpet-baggers' domination was put down. He was in the regular army six years, when he was honorably retired as a non-commissioned officer. Soon thereafter he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of Ricker, Crombie & Co., wholesale grocers. He has been in the brokerage business

since 1898 in this city, where he and his wife still reside. The other children of the family besides our subject are James A. and Sylvia W., now the wife of G. J. DeGelleke, of this city. Garrit C. De Heus was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the West Division High School. After leaving school he worked for eight years for H. H. West & Co. and Nov. 1, 1906, he became manager of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of this city. His military record consists of his being sergeant of Company F, First infantry Wisconsin National Guards. In religion he is a member of the First Reformed church, while in politics he is a Democrat. He is also a member and director of the Arion Musical Club, chairman of the educational committee of the Y. M. C. A., member of the Heptasophs, the United Commercial Travelers and the Equitable Fraternal Union. While he may be now in a receptive mood, Cupid's chains have not yet bound him.

William V. Georg, whose artistic natural abilities as a landscape painter are securing for him more than local recognition in Milwaukee, was born in that city Nov. 8, 1853, the son of Henry and Susanna (Rheinhard) Georg, both natives of Germany. The father was engaged in newspaper work in 1848 in Germany and owing to the Revolution was obliged to leave and joined the Foreign Legion in Africa. He learned the confectioner's trade, came to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, where he married and reared a family of ten children, nine boys and one girl. He pursued his avocation for several years in this city, being located for some time at Market and East Water streets. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the city, and soon after leaving school he went to Chicago to study painting under a then well known artist named Rastall. This being the cultivation of his natural talents, he made rapid progress. But the necessary means were wanting to afford him the advantages which his talents deserved, hence he was compelled to turn his attention to the more practical phases of his art to secure a livelihood. At sixteen years of age he started in as a house decorator and sign painter, devoting his leisure moments to landscape painting, which he made from nature. He has had many of his paintings on exhibition and they always receive high commendation. He has done a great deal of scenery work for theaters and public buildings and is at present engaged in painting scenery at Alhambra Theater. His recent landscape works have attracted the attention of local connoisseurs of art and the favorable and generous reception accorded them is affording him the gratification of the poor artist's dream, which is that he may enjoy the great pleasures of his soul's desire and feel that his art will sustain him and his. Of this there is now not the slightest fear. June 17, 1876, he married Miss Theresa, daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Stockers) Meyer, natives of Switzerland, and they are the parents of eight children, as follows: Ella, now Mrs. Herman F. Thiel; Arthur, an artist; Ida, now Mrs. Oscar A. Grosshuesch; Walter C., engaged in the foreign exchange; William, Alice, Clarence and Raymond. In religion he and his family are members of the Ger-

man Reformed church, and he is a member of the Republican party and of the Post Artists' Association. Like most men of refined natures and artistic tastes, our subject was for many years forced to wage a war against unkind fate and unfavorable circumstances, but by persistent efforts he has conquered and the clouds have rolled by; and for many years to come may he and his artistic family live to gratify and cultivate the superior tastes with which they are endowed.

Jacob Moerschel is a highly esteemed resident of the city of Milwaukee, where he is noted as a pianist of exceedingly rare accomplishments, and his success as a teacher of the fine art is evinced by the number of his pupils and the unequivocal success achieved by them under his instruction. Mr. Moerschel was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1872, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Hibbard) Moerschel, the former of whom was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter was a native of Missouri. The paternal grandfather was a native of Bavaria, and the name of Jacob is found in the Moerschel family in at least four generations immediately preceding the present one. Jacob Moerschel, the father of him whose name introduces this review, served as a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting at St. Louis and being with the army of General Grant at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh and other sanguinary engagements. With other patriotic German citizens he was instrumental in preserving the city of St. Louis and the state of Missouri to the Union during the early days of the great conflict, and after the close of hostilities he entered the United States postal service; but rheumatism and other ailments contracted while in the military service caused his death in 1875, and his faithful wife passed away the same year, their deaths being but three months apart. The father was an amateur artist of splendid abilities, well educated, and a musician of more than local renown. The mother was of immediate Yankee ancestry, but of more remote English descent. The Moerschel family was formerly one of the foremost in the city of St. Louis, the paternal grandfather being the only large snuff manufacturer in Missouri during his time, and different members of the family have been very prominent in pedagogical circles during the past fifty years. Jacob Moerschel was but three years old when he experienced the irreparable loss of his parents, and his rearing and education were thus consigned to others, under whose guidance he was carefully trained and fitted for the career in which he has since won well-merited distinction. He received his preliminary education in the St. Louis high school and then took several private courses in belles-lettres, after which he went abroad and studied in Vienna for a period of nearly ten years. There he took theory under Eugene Thomas, chief professor of composition in the Vienna Conservatory, and came into intimate contact with the Leschetsky School of Thought, also establishing close relationship with such pedagogues as Julius Epstein, Fischhoff and Dachs. After his long sojourn in Europe Mr. Moerschel returned to his St. Louis home and a year later, in 1902, he selected Milwaukee as the field for his

future endeavor and soon rose to prominence in musical circles. He brings to his work the untiring energy which always accompanies genius, and he is a great enthusiast in regard to chamber music, in which particular line he has achieved unqualified success. Mr. Moerschel was married in the city of Vienna, Austria, Nov. 24, 1897, to Miss Maryca Pentkowski von Ostoja, daughter of Zenon Pentkowski, and to this union there have been born two sons, Jacob and Henry. Mrs. Moerschel is of a very prominent Polish family. From childhood she has been a fine pianist, and very early was encouraged by one of the world's most renowned tenors to take up voice culture. After completing a course in the Vienna Conservatory of Music she studied five years with the world-famous Pauline Lucca. She has been engaged as soprano soloist in several philharmonic concerts in Europe, and acquitted herself so creditably as to receive an abundance of favorable criticism from recognized authorities.

August C. Miller, the efficient and capable superintendent of the Monarch Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, was born in New Orleans, La., on Jan. 10, 1861. He is the second in order of birth of the family of Charles P. and Katherine (Schneidmiller) Miller, both natives of Germany, the birthday of the father having been March 23, 1831, in the province of Saxony. The mother was born in Hesse Darmstadt on March 1, 1827. Ten children came to bless the union of Charles P. and Katherine Miller, and there has been no break in the family by death. The five sons and the five daughters, all of whom have made a success of life, reflect great credit upon the parents for the training in habits of industry and integrity. Although well advanced in years, both parents retain to a remarkable degree their mental faculties. While a citizen of New Orleans in 1861 Charles P. Miller was drafted to serve in the Confederate army and for two years he rendered brave service to the Southern cause, and in 1863 received an honorable discharge. Four years after the cessation of hostilities he removed with his family to Chicago, where for more than twenty years he was employed as foreman of the upholstery department of Marshall Field & Company. He then retired from active participation in business life and is spending the remaining years of his life amid most congenial surroundings, honored and respected by all who have been fortunate enough to become acquainted with him. August C. Miller, the subject of this sketch, received his educational training in the public schools of New Orleans and Chicago. While still a youth he entered the employ of Samuel Liberman, of Chicago, a manufacturer of overalls, coats and the like. His first income, if such it may be called, was the small sum of \$1.50 per week, but his industry and capability won him well-merited recognition, and step by step he mastered the trade until he was finally made superintendent. In 1896 he removed to Racine, Wis., to accept a more lucrative position as superintendent of a manufacturing company in that city and three years later came to Milwaukee to accept a similar position with the Cohen Brothers Company. A portion of this company

shortly afterward became the Monarch Manufacturing Company, with which he has been associated ever since. When twenty years of age Mr. Miller was first made a foreman and although he has had large numbers of men under his direction, he has never experienced any difficulty in the handling of them, his rare good sense and tact averting many a labor trouble. In politics he is affiliated with the Democratic party and for twelve years, while that party was in power in Chicago, he held the office of supervisor of elections. In a religious way he is associated with the Episcopal church. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Royal League. On Sept. 1, 1884, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Carson, a native of Sweden, and a daughter of Charles Carson, a prominent horse dealer of Sweden. To this union have been born three children. The eldest, Katherine Mabel, is the wife of Clyde Biggs, an estimator of buildings for an architectural firm in Chicago. The other two, Gertrude Florence and Harold Raymond, are at home. Mr. Miller is now building a new home for himself and family and will reside therein at 710 Thirty-fourth.

Quincy A. Matthews, prominent in commercial circles of Milwaukee as a real estate and fire insurance agent, was born in Geauga county, a part of the historical Western Reserve of Ohio, on Nov. 30, 1847, the youngest of the four sons and three daughters of Anson and Elizabeth (Durand) Matthews. The father was a country merchant in Newbury township, Geauga county, during the greater part of his active life. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens may be judged by the fact that at one time he served as the representative of his district in the state legislature of Ohio, having been elected on the Republican ticket. Late in his life he removed to Illinois and finally to Milwaukee, where most of his family had located. Quincy A. Matthews attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and received his later education at Hiram Institute and Oberlin College. As a boy he was an intimate friend and personal acquaintance of the lamented James A. Garfield, who was a minister of the religious sect, the Disciples, to which Mr. Matthews' parents belonged. Garfield often called at the home of the Matthews and the subject of this memoir vividly recalls the day when the man who was to one day attain to the highest office within the power of the people to give, left his home for the seat of war. When Mr. Matthews was still a youth his parents removed to Illinois to engage in agricultural pursuits, the condition of the father's health necessitating such a move. During his residence in that state he worked on the farm during the summer months and filled his time during the winter as baggage man at the station at the intersection of the Illinois Central and Baltimore & Ohio railroads. About 1868 he came to Milwaukee to enter the employ of his brothers, then engaged in the furniture business. He started at the bottom and by perseverance and thrift worked his way to the top until he became a partner. When the firm was incorporated as the Matthews Brothers' Manufacturing Company he

was made its treasurer. In 1893 the business was disposed of by sale and Quincy A. Matthews entered the real estate and fire insurance business. By the same industry which won him a partnership in the Matthews Brothers' Company he has established and maintained a most successful business. Beside many residence and other properties he is now the manager for the Matthews building, one of the largest office buildings in Milwaukee. On May 6, 1875, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Baudry, who died in 1900.

Edwin W. Olds, superintendent of rolling stock of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, a native of Vermont, was born at Franklin, Franklin county, on July 22, 1847. He is the third in order of birth in a family of three sons and a daughter of Lorenzo and Edeline (Felton) Olds, both of whom were also born in Vermont, the former in 1802 and the latter in 1812. The father spent all of his active career as a manufacturer, owning and operating a general foundry and machine shop. Edwin W. Olds, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common and high schools of Franklin and St. Albans, and when he had completed the courses given in those institutions he mastered the machinist's trade in his father's shops. His health failing, he removed to Iowa in 1870, and when his condition was such as to allow it he started the establishment of a general foundry and machine shop. After seven years of the successful conduct of this he disposed of the business and returned to St. Albans, Vt., to become general foreman of the St. Albans foundry. He served in that capacity for four years, leaving the work to go to Montreal, Canada, to become associated with his brother Barnard in the manufacture of harvester and threshing machinery. Three years later, his health becoming impaired, he again went to Iowa, and soon afterward to Nebraska, remaining in these states for a period of three years. The following seven years Mr. Olds spent in Denver, Col., five years of which as master mechanic of the Denver City Tramway Company. His residence in Milwaukee dates from 1896, coming to assume the position of division superintendent of the street railway company. He held this position but seven months, being promoted at the end of that time to the superintendency of rolling stock, the position he now holds. As an evidence of the growth of the responsibility upon his shoulders may be compared the number of cars in operation when he assumed the position and the number at the present time. In 1896 there were 196 cars; at the present time about 600. Mr. Olds is one of the best known men in his line of work, taking an active part in the American Street and Interurban Railway Engineering Association, and honored by the position of president of the organization in 1903. Fraternally he is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. On Nov. 30, 1872, Mr. Olds was united in matrimony to Miss Jennie Potter, a native of New York, and a daughter of A. Madison Potter, who for many years was one of the best known hotel keep-

ers in the Hawkeye State. To Mr. and Mrs. Olds have been born three sons. Fred Lee, the eldest, is a salesman for the Chicago Varnish Company, with headquarters in Chicago. Albert Roy is a civil engineer for a Havana street railway company in Cuba, and Howard Arthur, the youngest, is a student at the state university at Madison—Electrical Engineering course.

John Groom, retired, for many years one of the central figures in the commercial life of Milwaukee, was born in Boston, Mass., on April 10, 1848, the youngest of the six children of Thomas and Emily (Parker) Groom, and the fourth son. The mother was born in Boston in 1808 and the father in Birmingham, England, in 1812. The latter, when twenty-one years of age, came to America and by industry and thrift worked his way from a menial position to the head of a large wholesale and retail stationery firm, which position he occupied at the time of his death. John Groom, the subject of this memoir, received his educational advantages in the Chauncey Hall School in Boston. Upon the completion of his training he followed agricultural pursuits for a period of four or five years and in 1867 came to Wisconsin. The possibilities of lumbering in the northern woods appealed to him and from that year until 1881 he labored in the lumber camps, gaining in that time sufficient compensation to enable him to retire from active business life and move to Milwaukee. For twenty-seven years now he has lived in this city, honored and respected by all who know him. On July 22, 1873, Mr. Groom was united in marriage to Miss Anna Pirie, a native of Newburgh, N. Y., and a daughter of Robert Pirie, an engineer, who came to this country from Scotland. Five children have been the issue of this marriage: Emily Parker, Thomas, John, Jr.; Mary Pirie and Samuel B.

Winfield H. Cameron, the president of the Milwaukee Vacuum Machinery Company, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1871. His father, Winfield Scott Cameron, was a native of Jamestown, N. Y., born in 1828, and his mother, Imogen (Payne) Cameron, was born at Shelbourne Falls, Mass., in 1846. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 the elder Cameron responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry and served for four years. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville and captured by the Confederates, but was soon exchanged and invalided home. After he had sufficiently recovered he returned to the army and was under General Sherman for the entire time of his service. He served on Sherman's staff during the famous march to the sea and for gallantry in action and strict observance of duty was gradually promoted during the war from one rank to another until he held a commission as lieutenant-colonel when mustered out of the service. After the close of the war Winfield S. Cameron, who was a lawyer by profession, located in Jamestown, N. Y., and began to practice his profession. He very soon became of note locally in his profession and took part in local politics, and served a term in the state legislature. Winfield H. Cameron was his only child. He received a good elementary edu-

cation and attended Harvard College, where he graduated from the collegiate course in 1895. The next year he entered the law department of the same institution and received the degree of LL. B. in 1898. Immediately after leaving college he located in Milwaukee and began the practice of law with the firm of Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl and remained with them about a year and a half, but abandoned his law practice to go into the bond business. He was associated with O. C. Fuller & Co. in the bond business until 1907. In 1908 he became president of the Milwaukee Vacuum Machinery Co. Oct. 15, 1901, he married Miss Julia Greer, of Louisville, Ky., the daughter of William T. Greer. They have one son, Winfield H., Jr. Mr. Cameron is interested in athletics and is one of the bright, well-developed young business men of Milwaukee. He is popular with his friends and is a great social favorite and belongs to the Milwaukee Country Club and the Town Club.

Alexander G. Riebs, president and manager of the Union Credit Company, was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 6, 1870. He comes of good German stock, his mother, Anna E. (Donges) Riebs, having been born in 1844 in Lancaster, Pa., a daughter of one of the famous Pennsylvania Dutch families. The father, John Michael Riebs, was born in Strasburg, Germany, in 1834 and came to America when but fourteen or fifteen years of age. In 1855 he came to Milwaukee and secured employment as chef of the Kirby House and later filled the same position at the Newhall House. When that hostelry was destroyed by fire he became second chef at the Plankinton House, a position he held for a number of years. When he resigned it was to enter the flour and feed business with his sons under the firm name of J. M. Riebs & Sons, an occupation which kept him busy until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1905. During the Civil war he served as a private in Company F of the Thirty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, and for two years was orderly private on the staff of General Thomas in the Chattanooga and Nashville campaigns. At his death he left four sons and two daughters. Alexander G. Riebs, the subject of this memoir, received his scholastic training in the First District School and the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee. When he had completed his work in the latter institution he entered the employ of the Seaman Abstract Company and remained with that concern for a period of five years, from 1886 to 1891. He severed his connection with the Seaman Company to become associated with the Union Credit Company in a clerical position. By his enterprise and industry he was promoted step by step until in 1900 he was chosen president and manager of the company. Fraternally Mr. Riebs is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. On June 24, 1903, occurred Mr. Riebs' marriage to Miss Katherine M. Winkler.

D. Milton Jones is a well-known resident of the city of Milwaukee, where his superior qualifications as a business man have been evinced in a very successful career. He was born in New York city on March 17, 1861, the son of David H. and Elizabeth

(Evans) Jones, the former of whom was also born in the city of New York in 1827 and the latter in Wales in 1820. The father was a prominent wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, in which line he made a specialty of teas and coffees, and he owned and conducted large establishments, both in Chicago and New York. To him and his good wife there were born two sons, of which the subject of this review is the eldest, and the second son, Samuel Jones, is the superintendent of transportation for the National Biscuit Company at Chicago. The parents took up their residence in Chicago while D. Milton Jones was a child, and in the public schools of that city he received his preliminary education. After leaving school he began his independent career as a dealer in lumber, and in that line of endeavor he gradually expanded his business until he became one of the prominent lumber men of the country and met with very flattering financial success. His practice was to buy the forests of standing timber, then clear the land and ship the logs to the mills, where they were manufactured into lumber. He owned large tracts of timber land in Tennessee, Michigan and North Carolina, and in the course of his extensive business he shipped the first carload of walnut lumber ever taken out of Tennessee. He owned portable saw-mills in Tennessee and North Carolina and a number of permanent stationery ones in the state of Michigan. He continued in the lumber business until 1889, in which year he disposed of his extensive interests in that line and became the secretary and treasurer of the Anglo-American Provision Company, which concern operated pork-packing plants at Chicago, Sioux City, Omaha, and St. Paul, and had distributing stations in all the large cities of the principal foreign countries. Mr. Jones remained with this company for a period of six years, after which he became the general freight agent for one of the leading railroads and located in Chicago. In 1898 he removed to Milwaukee as the representative of the passenger department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and one year later he retired from that line of business and assisted in the reorganization of the Gardner Campbell Company in the iron and brass foundry business. The fine-toned bell which hangs in the city hall at Milwaukee was cast at this foundry. Mr. Jones served in the capacity of secretary, treasurer and general manager of this concern and remained with it until its business was finally wound up in the autumn of 1904. On Jan. 1, 1905, he became secretary of the Herman Zohrlant Leather Company, in which position he still officiates, and the exacting duties of the place are performed successfully and in keeping with up-to-date business methods. Mr. Jones has a natural taste for military affairs, and while residing in Chicago he served as the captain of Company I, Illinois National Guard. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, having a local membership in Wisconsin Chapter, Ivanhoe Commandery, and the Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and he is the commandant of the Ivanhoe Drill Corps. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Mr. Jones was married on Oct. 2, 1899,

to Miss Florence Myers, a native of Milwaukee, and a daughter of Lehman Myers.

August A. Jonas, the popular president and treasurer of the Jonas Automobile Company of this city, was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 19, 1883, and is a son of Carl and Johanna (Zenke) Jonas. Both parents were born in Germany, the father in 1849 and the mother in 1844. The father was reared on a farm, and after his marriage came, in 1881, to the United States, locating first in Brooklyn. He remained there but a year, however, and then came to Milwaukee to become associated with the Falk Brewing Company. Later he was with Jung & Borchert, and when this firm and the Falk company were absorbed by the Pabst interests he continued with the company as then formed. He remained with the Pabst company until his death, which occurred in 1906. Four sons were born to Carl Jonas: Theodore, deceased; William G.; Gustave, and August A. The subject of this memoir received his education in the public schools of his native city, including the high school, and then took a stenographic course in the Spencerian Business College. For a time he earned his livelihood by the practice of typewriting and stenography. In 1905, when the Jonas Automobile Company was incorporated, he was made its president and treasurer, William G. Jonas became secretary and manager, and Gustave Jonas vice-president. The company is the oldest in the state, having had its inception when automobiles first began to come into general use and developing into its present size by the energy and enterprise of its incorporators. It has the Milwaukee agency for Peerless and Cadillac machines, and beside its sales department conducts a garage and repair shop. Mr. Jonas is unmarried. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Deutscher Club. Throughout the city he is known as an active, progressive young man.

Gustave Jonas, vice-president of the Jonas Automobile Company of Milwaukee, is a native of Germany, having been born in that country on July 1, 1879. A brief review of the lives of his parents, Carl and Johanna (Zenke) Jonas, may be found in the sketch of August A. Jonas elsewhere in this volume. He received his educational advantages in the public schools of the city. When he completed his scholastic work he engaged in the bicycle business, conducting with a Mr. Miller a salesroom and general repair shop. They continued this business for eleven years, but as automobiles began to come into vogue Mr. Jonas turned his attention to them, and later, with his two brothers, organized the Jonas Automobile Company, the first company of its kind to be organized in the state of Wisconsin. The firm was incorporated in 1905 with August A. Jonas as president and treasurer; Gustave as vice-president, and William G. Jonas as secretary and manager. The firm's place of business is at 726 National avenue, and includes a garage, repair shop and salesroom. The subject of this memoir is a capable master mechanic and oversees the mechanical part of the firm's business. On June 30, 1903, Mr. Jonas was united in marriage to Miss Lily Ters, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of James

Ters, a railroad man. A son, Walter by name, has come to bless this union. Mr. Jonas is prominent in fraternal circles as an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Truman H. Curtis, an efficient sanitary inspector of the health department of the city government, was born in Port Hope, in the province of Ontario, Canada, on Oct. 11, 1841. He is a son of Leonard S. Curtis, who was born in East Dorset, Vt., on Jan. 27, 1815, and his wife, Clymena (Stinson) Curtis, born in Dunbarton, N. H., in 1813. The Stinson family were the first settlers in Dunbarton, coming from the north of Ireland in 1680. They were of sturdy Scotch stock, and the great grandfather saw service as a member of the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. The grandfather was a major of militia in the War of 1812. Leonard S. Curtis was a prominent citizen of Wauwatosa, having held several of the town offices. He was of English descent, his ancestors having migrated to this country from England in 1745. Mr. Curtis received his primary education in the common schools of his birth-place and in Wauwatosa, and at the latter was prepared for college. In January, 1860, he matriculated at Beloit College, but owing to various circumstances he did not graduate until 1867. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company B of the First infantry, Wisconsin volunteers, for the three months' service. With the regiment he participated in the advance on Martinsburg, which the First Wisconsin led, and in the battle of Falling Waters; and Aug. 22, 1861, was honorably discharged from the service. He then re-entered college, but again was compelled to leave before completing his course by his election to the lower house of the state legislature. He served in the session of 1866, and represented the towns of Wauwatosa and Greenfield. In June, 1867, he was one of the thirteen members of the class who graduated at Beloit College. Ten of the thirteen are still living, and keep in touch with each other by means of a class letter, which each year circles the globe. There are sixty-two volumes so far compiled, the latter of which is at the present time in transit. It required ten months for the first volume to complete the circuit, but it is now done in much less time. After his graduation from college he entered the meat and grocery business, in which he was engaged for a period of thirteen years. He entered the employ of the city as assessor of the city water rates under Mayor Stoll, and served in that capacity for a period of two years. In May, 1883, he became an inspector in the health department and holds that position at the present time. That he has filled the position in a most satisfactory manner to all concerned is evidenced in the fact of his long service through the various administrations. In politics he has always been a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and his election and appointment to public office have always been under that regime. He is a liberal in his religious views, believing that the standard of citizenship and manhood is not influenced by creed or sect, and his only social relations are with the Beloit College Alumni Association and the Grand Army of the Republic. On Feb. 22, 1869, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage to

Miss B. J. Carpenter, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Carpenter, of Milwaukee. The following children were the issue of this union: R. K., born July 17, 1870, an engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Leonard S., born March 21, 1872, a member of the Milwaukee Fire Department; Chester J., born May 8, 1874, a government inspector; William, born July 3, 1876, died at the age of seven months; Helen M., born Dec. 25, 1879; Willard A., born in 1883; John Wesley, born in 1881; Leo F., born in 1885; Truman H., Jr., born July 21, 1887; Jessie Rose, born Aug. 28, 1890; and Cosy Clymene, born in 1893. Mr. Curtis arrived in Milwaukee on Oct. 6, 1845, and has been one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens in the upbuilding of the city since that time.

Alfred Hilton, the genial and efficient secretary and treasurer of the Slocum Straw Works, one of the large manufactories of Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on May 19, 1860, and is a son of Alfred and Ann Hilton. The father was born in Oldham, England, on May 18, 1824, and the mother in Lancashire on April 9, 1825. Mr. Hilton received his educational advantages in the public and high schools of the city, and when he had graduated at the latter institution he entered the Northwestern Straw Works as a hatmaker. He has since had no other employment, and has worked through the various departments of the institution, thoroughly mastering each stage of the work. His promotion to the position of secretary and treasurer has been the result of hard work, enterprise and attention to details until he has become one of the most valued officials of the business. In his political relations he is allied with the Republican party, but has never found the leisure to become a candidate for public office, being too engrossed in business affairs. In religious matters he is a loyal member of the Congregational church and one of its most zealous workers. On Nov. 29, 1883, Mr. Hilton was united in marriage to Miss Mary Welsh, a daughter of William B. and Leticia Welsh, of Milwaukee. Three children have been born to bless this union, Alice May, now twenty-two years of age; Amy Adeline, twenty-one years old, and Fannie, nineteen years of age. Mr. Hilton's brother, John, was a member of a Wisconsin infantry regiment during the Civil war and served all through that struggle.

William N. Hilton, well known in commercial and manufacturing circles of Milwaukee, as the vice-president of the Slocum Straw Works, was born in Milwaukee on March 3, 1858, a son of Alfred and Ann (Needham) Hilton. His father was born in Oldham, England, on May 18, 1824, and his mother in Lancashire on April 9, 1825. Mr. Hilton attended the public schools of his native city and graduated at one of the high schools. Immediately after graduation he entered the employ of the Northwestern Straw Works, and his business career since that time has been continuously with the same firm. His enterprise, thrift and integrity won recognition for him from his employers, who appreciated that he was one of many in business dealings. Consequently his promo-

tion through the various departments of the works was rapid, and in each department he made a study of the details of the work, so that today in his official capacity as vice-president, he is thoroughly conversant with each step in the process of manufacture. The concern's output consists chiefly of ladies' straw and felt hats, and the Slocum quality is everywhere known as the best. In politics Mr. Hilton is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party and in religious matters is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. On July 28, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McCreedy, a daughter of James and Jane McCreedy, of the town of Lake. Five children have been born to bless this union, Needham I., Eugene B., Marjorie, Harriet and Cora Viola.

John Ziehl, the genial proprietor of the Hotel Bismarck, is a son of Ferdinand and Opleona Ziehl, and was born at Hoerdt, Germany, on March 28, 1863. Both parents were born in the same town, the father in 1820 and the mother in 1828. He comes of that sturdy German stock which has been such a powerful influence in the development of the German empire, and is a direct descendant of many German patriots. His paternal grandfather lost his life while serving his country as a soldier in the Franco-Russian war. John Ziehl's education was limited to eight years of study in the common schools of Hoerdt. He was a young man of ambition, with a desire for travel, and when but eighteen years of age we find him crossing the ocean to meet the hardships and trials of life in a new country. He arrived penniless and friendless, but with superb courage he undertook the struggle for an existence. He located first at Erie, Pa., and his first means of livelihood was as a laborer in a brickyard. Nothing better offered for a year, and he stuck to the work, meantime making himself familiar with the English language and the customs of the country. For two years he was engaged as a moulder and then for some time as a clerk. In 1886 he came to Milwaukee and embarked in the hotel. The measure of his success can best be judged by the popularity of his house, which has always been a great favorite with the traveling public. He conducts a modern hostelry with every convenience, and is especially anxious that his patrons receive the most courteous treatment at the hands of his employees. In politics Mr. Ziehl is a Democrat, but has never found the leisure to devote to a candidacy for public office, despite the urgent solicitation of his many friends. His religious relations are with the Catholic church and fraternally he is identified with Columbia Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. On Dec. 28, 1886, Mr. Ziehl was united in marriage to Mrs. Ottellie Spindler, a native of Germany and a daughter of Peter Winter. They have no children.

Alfred L. Kastner, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Sept. 29, 1878, son of Ernst and Emma (Vogel) Kastner, both of whom are also natives of the Cream City. The paternal grandparents, John and Rosina Kastner, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, migrated to America about 1849

and settled in Milwaukee, where they lived the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandparents were Ludevig and Dora Vogel, who also were pioneer citizens of Milwaukee and there lived and died. Ernst Kastner, the father of the subject of this review, is interested in the B. Hoffman Manufacturing Company at Milwaukee. Dr. Kastner received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a course in the high school, after which he began the study of medicine and graduated in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1902. After his graduation he spent about seven months as interne at the Milwaukee County Hospital and also as assistant surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, and he then opened an office in the city for the active practice of his profession, in which he has since been engaged with highly gratifying success. He maintains an independent position in political matters, not caring for official honors nor deeming it prudent to worship at the shrine of any political organization, but he takes a live interest in all affairs of a public nature. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren by having membership in the Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County, and the Wisconsin State Medical associations, and he is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, and of the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Beavers, of which organization he is the local medical examiner, and he is also the examiner for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Firemen. On June 10, 1908, he was married to Mathilda Hoffmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Balthasar Hoffmann, of Milwaukee.

Adolph Ehrler, one of the prominent confectioners of Milwaukee, was born in Switzerland Sept. 22, 1870, being the son of Adolph and Elizabeth Ehrler, both of whom were born, lived and died in Switzerland. The father of our subject was a business man in Switzerland. His deep love for his native mountains was so great that no inducement could change his determination to die amidst their enchanting influences. He was a true, hardy child of nature, as the Swiss usually are, and he judged and concluded correctly when he resolved that no matter where his footsteps might roam he could find no scenery more beautiful than his own, beneath the shadow of the Matterhorn, of Pilatus, and of the Jungfrau, so here should be his and his wife's grave in the lovely land of William Tell. To himself and wife were born two children, our subject and a daughter, both of whom were educated in Switzerland. It appears that the son was not imbued with the same patriotic devotion to the land of his birth as was the father. Neither the pursuit of the chamois from cliff to crag, the ripplings of a thousand rills fed by everlasting glaciers, nor that sweetest music, the jodel of the fair daughters of his native land, could restrain his "wanderlust," hence we find him at the age of twenty, in 1891, a citizen of Milwaukee. In 1900 he engaged in the confectionery business at 276 Third street, but in 1907, his business increasing, he began on an enlarged scale at 301 Third street, where he is still located in a thriving business. In 1902, in seeking a life partner, he concluded he could not

do better than choose a daughter of his native country, so he married Miss Lena, daughter of John Ruegg, who was born in Switzerland. They have one child living, a daughter, Elizabeth; and one son, Thomas, deceased. In religion Mr. Ehrler is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics he is an independent. He is a member of the E. F. U. and M. W. A. His success is due to his methods of fair dealing and to his great care of details.

Carroll Milton Edmund Towne, of Milwaukee, was born at Milton, Vermont, Oct. 2, 1855, being the son of Byron and Sarah (Fargo) Towne, both born at Milton, Vt. His parents came to Ripon, Wis., in 1860, and engaged in the hotel business and then moved to Fond du Lac in 1867, where they conducted the American and Patty hotels for several years. Finally in 1885 the family moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where father and son continued as landlords until the father's death Oct. 29, 1889. The mother died Nov. 2, 1882. The father was an alderman of Fond du Lac, and also served a term as city treasurer. He was a Master Mason and a prominent member of the K. of P. The paternal grandfather, John Towne, was a native of Vermont, and his wife was Anna Jackson, granddaughter of Gen. Giles Jackson. The maternal grandfather was John Fargo, a native of Vermont, who died there in 1846. His wife was Sarah Merritt, who died in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1884, at the great age of 96 years. Carroll Milton Towne received his education in the public schools of Ripon, at Mrs. Pooler's private school at Fond du Lac, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago. He was with his father in the hotel business in Fond du Lac until 1879, when he became secretary of the Wheel Seeder Co., which position he held for ten years and he then again joined his father in the hotel business at Minneapolis, until the latter's death in 1889, and he continued the business by himself until 1892, when he came to Milwaukee. Soon after his arrival in this city he became connected with the J. L. Burnham & Sons, brick manufacturers, and for the past four years he has been secretary of the Burnham Brick and Supply Co., dealers in brick and building supplies. On Aug. 8, 1882, Carroll M. Towne married Miss Annie L., daughter of Jonathan L. and Louisa (McCarty) Burnham, of Milwaukee. They are the parents of one son, Jackson Edmund, born June 21, 1894, and now a student of the Milwaukee Academy. Mr. Towne is a Mason, a member of Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3; Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, K. T., and Wisconsin Consistory. He is secretary of the Greater Milwaukee Association. In politics he is a member of the Republican party.

John A. Becher was born in Weimar, Germany, March 13, 1833. He was educated in Germany and came to the United States in 1853 and to Milwaukee in 1857, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1859, when he opened a real estate office, in which business he was interested until 1891, when he retired. Being a man of great energy and business foresight he was eminently successful in his business enterprises, and he is now enjoying his well



JOHN A. BECHER



earned quiet. During the war Mr. Becher offered his services to his adopted country and was commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Thirty-fourth Wisconsin regiment, in which capacity he acted from its organization until he was mustered out in September, 1863. In 1857 he married Miss Johanna Krueger, of Milwaukee, whose parents belonged to the earliest settlers of Milwaukee county. She died in April, 1892, at Philadelphia while she was returning with her husband from a trip to Europe. One son, Franklin A., was the result of their union. An adopted daughter, Emily, is a member of the family. The son married Miss Adda M. Wolf, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Commodore W. H. Wolf, the well-known ship builder, and they have a daughter, Marion, who married Harry L. Bradley, a grandson of William Pitt Lyon, a prominent attorney of Milwaukee. In politics Mr. Becher is a staunch Republican, being thoroughly devoted to the principles of that party, and he, in turn, has been honored by many evidences of its approval and appreciation of his patriotic services. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Immigration, which he held until 1871, when it was abolished by the legislature. In 1879 the board was re-established by an act of the legislature, and he was reappointed a member and was elected its President, which position he occupied until 1887, when it was again abolished. He was a member of the city school board from 1873 to 1877 and a member of the legislature from Milwaukee in 1873. He is a member of the E. B. Wolcott Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Becher has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens by his splendid qualities of head and heart, his thorough-going, rugged honesty and devotion to whatever he thinks is just and right.

Harvey Greenwood Morton, D. D. S., a young man of great promise in the profession of dentistry in Milwaukee, was born in that city Oct 18, 1874, the son of Josiah Lyman Morton, of Hatfield, Mass., and Mary (Greenwood) Morton, of Lincoln, England. The father of Dr. Morton came to Milwaukee in 1862 and began life as a clerk, but this he soon abandoned, engaging in merchandising, which he followed for twelve years, when he changed to work in the postoffice for about six years, which he quit to go into the wholesale wagon business, which he continued until 1900, but his health failing he retired from worldly cares and is now living in Wauwatosa, Wis. To him and his wife were born two children, Frederick Lyman and Harvey Greenwood. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and graduated from the high school at Wauwatosa. He graduated from the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College in 1893, since which time he has been in the active and successful practice of dentistry in his native city in the Mack Block. On Oct. 21 1900, he married Miss Helen, daughter of E. R. and Susan (Rogers) Godfrey, of Wauwatosa. Their marital relations have been blessed with two children, Catherine Godfrey and Godfrey Lyman. Dr. Morton is a member of the Congregational church and a member of the Re-

publican party, being also a member of the Odontological Society, of the Wisconsin State Dental Society, and the Milwaukee Dental Society; and is also a member of Wauwatosa Lodge, No. 276, Free and Accepted Masons; of Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar, and of Wisconsin Consistory.

Percy Bennet Wright, D. D. S., the dentist and the dean of the dental department of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Milwaukee, was born in Jackson, Mich., June 30, 1874, the son of George M. and Anna M. (Townsend) Wright, the former born in Oswego, N. Y., July 23, 1834, and the latter in Amherst, Ohio, July 21, 1838. The paternal grandfather was Joseph Wright of Bernardstown, Mass., where he and his wife were born in 1812. He came to Jackson, Mich., about 1860 and died in Brooklyn, Mich., in 1899, aged 87 years, and his wife died in 1877. The father of our subject was a sign painter and house decorator, who died in Oct. 14, 1894, at Jackson, Mich., where his widow now lives. They had two children, Mrs. A. R. Martin, of Jackson, Mich., and Percy B., our subject, who was educated in the public schools of Jackson, graduating from the high school in 1892, and in the fall of 1893 he began the study of dentistry in the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in June, 1896. He began practice in Chicago in 1896, but in November of the same year he came to Milwaukee, where he has been ever since engaged in a successful practice of his profession. He is dean of the dental department of the P. & S. of Milwaukee. On April 10, 1902, he married Ettie E., daughter of A. R. and Belle (Elliott) Matthews, both deceased, of Milwaukee, and his beloved wife followed her parents to the final resting place Feb. 8, 1905. In religion Dr. Wright is an Episcopalian and attends St. James church, while in politics he is Republican. He is a member of Milwaukee Odontological Society, of Wisconsin State Dental Society; a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; of Calumet Chapter, No. 73, R. A. M.; of the University Club, of Blue Mound Country Club, and of the Town Club of Milwaukee.

Ernest Demin, a very successful real estate and insurance man of Milwaukee, was born April 23, 1849, in Germany, being the son of Christian and Caroline (Trapp) Demin, natives of Germany, who came to Milwaukee in 1856 direct from the old country, where the father had been the overseer and manager of a very large domain. The family was composed of four daughters and four sons, of whom our subject is the only survivor. The father died in 1866 and the mother in 1876. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Germany and Milwaukee. At first he clerked in a grocery store and then went into the commission business for twenty-five years. Of recent years he has been successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business. From the start he had to rely upon his own resources and natural abilities for whatever progress he has made in the battles of life. Besides a

large amount of rental and unimproved property he has a beautiful residence at 1224 Galena street, Milwaukee. On Jan. 4, 1873, he married Miss Marguerite, daughter of Nicholas and Barabra (Rummage) Reinel, both natives of Germany, who came to Milwaukee in 1843, and spent their last days here, he dying in 1873 and his wife in 1895. They had eight children, all daughters and all now married. To our subject and wife four children were born: Rosalie, deceased; William, deceased; Isabel and Louis C., living. Mr. Demin always entertained a liking for the excitement of politics, and has received recognition from the Republican party, with which he affiliates. He was at one time supervisor of the Ninth ward, then he was appointed member of the State Central Committee, and for several years he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred. Himself and family are members of St. John's Lutheran church. He began life in poverty at the foot of the ladder, and round by round he has fought his way upward through many difficulties until he has reached a point of advantage and successful accomplishments of which he may feel greatly pleased if not justly proud.

Rudolph G. Richter, a prominent dentist of Milwaukee, was born in that city Feb. 28, 1856, being the son of Albrecht and Elizabeth (Wingfield) Richter, the former born in Saxony, Germany, and the latter in London, England, having met and married in Milwaukee about 1850, the father having arrived in said city in 1848 and the mother in 1842. The father was educated at the University of Leipsic and was a graduate of that institution. He was one of the pioneer dentists in Milwaukee and retired from business several years ago, dying July 11, 1885. But his widow is still living. There were eight children in the family, of whom five are living. Our subject was educated in the Milwaukee Academy and at the Polytechnic Institute of Frankenberg, Germany. He graduated from the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879, and has since been in active practice in Milwaukee. On Nov. 21, 1883, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Frederick and Adell (Smith) Rand, natives of Maine, who came to Milwaukee about 1878, both now being dead. The union was blessed by the presence of three sons: Edward R., a student and graduate of the University of Wisconsin and now an engineer; Charles F. and Henry W., twins. Dr. Richter was a member of the Light Horse Squadron of the National Guard, joining in 1882 and serving until 1893. Politically he votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental Society; of the National Dental Association; the Milwaukee Odontological Society; and the American Medical Association. He served also as president of the State Board of Dental Examiners. He belongs to the Milwaukee Club and to the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

James I. Jones, a leading dentist of Milwaukee, was born in Cassopolis, Mich., Dec. 25, 1845, being the son of Daniel S. and Selma (Miller) Jones, the former a native of Butler county, Ohio.

and the latter born in Nunda, N. Y. The parents met and married at Cassopolis, Mich., about 1830, where the father was a carpenter and cabinet maker, which he followed till his death in 1893, and his wife died in 1897. He was active in the Democratic party and held different local offices. They had a family of ten children, of whom eight are living. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cassopolis, and then learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed from the time he was fourteen to twenty-eight years of age. Then he began the study of dentistry, working in an office for seven years, after which he took a two years' course in the dental department of the University of Michigan. In 1882 he located at Neenah, Wis., and began his practice, remaining there one and one-half years. From there he went to Kaukauna, Wis., staying there in the practice five and one-half years till in 1889 he came to Milwaukee, where he has since resided in active and successful practice of his profession. On May 29, 1889, he married Miss Lillie, daughter of Edward and Louise (Blankenhorn) Kettler, of Milwaukee. Mr. Kettler was a cabinet maker by trade and is still living, at the age of 71. Their union was blessed with ten children, all of whom are living. Dr. Jones served his country while yet a mere youth in the Civil war by enlisting as a private in Company L, Ninth 'regiment Indiana volunteers, in March, 1862. He fought in the battle of Shiloh, in many skirmishes and in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and after serving a year and nine months he was honorably discharged. In politics Dr. Jones is a Democrat. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental Association, the North Side Dental Association; Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; Milwaukee Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; Wisconsin Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and the Millioki Club. Whatever he undertakes he does well. He is a first-class dentist and an honorable, upright citizen.

Joseph C. Baird, of the transfer firm of Davis & Baird, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, being the son of Samuel and Agnes (Murdoch) Baird, both natives of Edinburgh, Scotland. The parents came to the United States and to Walworth county in 1845 and settled on a farm, although the father was a mason by trade in Edinburgh. The father died in Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1854, but the wife and two children are still living. The maternal grandfather and grandmother of our subject were natives of Scotland, but came to the United States and to Walworth county in an early day, where they both died and were buried. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Walworth county and at Troy high school, and in February, 1872, came to Milwaukee, entering the employ of the Davis Bus Line, but in 1883 he became a member of the firm under the firm name of The Davis-Baird Transfer Co. In May, 1880, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary Dillon, of Milwaukee, early settlers, the wife's parents both being now deceased. The issue of their marriage is one son, Chester D., born in September, 1887, who grad-

uated from the Milwaukee Academy and is now a student at the Wisconsin University. Mr. Baird is a clear-headed business man, thoroughly reliable, and has the respect of all who know him.

Warren B. Davis, D. O., (Doctor of Osteopathy), of Milwaukee, was born in Fort Atkinson, Rock county, Wis., Jan. 27, 1869, the son of John H. and Esther M. (Hopkins) Davis, the former born in Bangor, Me., Dec. 5, 1834, and the latter in St. Johns, New Brunswick, Aug. 21, 1842. The father came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1849, from Bangor, settling on a farm in Rock county near Fort Atkinson. The subject's grandfather opened a hotel at Fort Atkinson called the Green Mountain House, and after his death the son ran the hotel until 1882, when he went to Faribault, Minn., and farmed near there for fourteen years, when he retired and he and his wife now live with our subject in retiracy. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Faribault, Minn., and then completed a commercial course. He next taught school for two years in Rice county, Minnesota, after which he spent seven years as assistant cashier of the Sutherland State Bank of Sutherland, Iowa. He came to Milwaukee in 1898 after he graduated from the Northern College of Osteopathy of Minneapolis, Minn., and in conjunction with Dr. Cherry, founded the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy, Dr. Davis becoming dean and secretary-treasurer. This institution was later merged with the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. Since that time Dr. Davis has been practicing with success according to the principles of his chosen school in Milwaukee. On Aug. 16, 1893, he married Miss Nettie J., daughter of Bartlett and Ann (Wilbur) Adams, of Faribault, Minn., who came from Vermont of English stock, both now deceased. The issue of this union was two sons, Earl Adams, born March 29, 1895, and Paul Herbert, born June 2, 1897. A sister of Dr. Davis, Abbie S. Davis, graduated from the Faribault High School, taking then a special course at the University of Minnesota for one year, and then she graduated from the Northern School of Osteopathy of Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 1, 1899. She entered the practice of osteopathy at Ashland, Wis., remaining there two and one-half years, since which time she has been engaged with her brother in this city. Through the Davis' and Bartlett's the genealogical tree makes direct connection with the earliest New England settlers. In politics Dr. Davis is a Republican. In religion himself and sisters are members of the Baptist faith. He is a member of the Milwaukee Osteopathic Society, the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association, the American Osteopathic Association, a trustee of the A. T. Still Research Institute; of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and of the M. W. A. and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Like all other graduates of Osteopathy, Dr. Davis and his sister, Dr. Abbie S. Davis, are deeply devoted to their idea, and, without fear or affectation, they bravely defend their position.

William T. Hardy, D. D. S., of Milwaukee, was born Dec. 14, 1877, in Otsego, N. Y., being the son of J. Henry and Henrietta (Ferguson) Hardy, the former born in Otsego county, N. Y., June 7,

1853, and the latter in the same county and state Dec. 3, 1850. The parents came to Menominee, Wis., in 1880, remaining there until 1891, when they went to Camp Douglas, Wis., for three years, then came to Milwaukee, living here until 1902, when they moved to Duluth, Minn., where they are still living. The father is in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. By appointment of Governor Peck he was custodian of the Military Reserve at Camp Douglas, Wis., from 1891 to 1893, inclusive. He was alderman at Menominee for two years. In politics he is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church. William T. Hardy was educated in the public schools of Menominee. In 1903 he graduated from the Milwaukee Medical College and has been in active practice ever since. The paternal grandfather of subject was William Hardy, a native of Otsego county, N. Y., who was a farmer, and is now living retired. His wife was also a native of Otsego county. The maternal grandfather was Thornton Ferguson and his wife was Lavinia (Peck) Ferguson, both early settlers of Otsego county, where they lived and died. The great grandparents on the mother's side were participants in the American Revolution. Our subject was president of the senior class when he graduated and was president of the Alumni of his school in 1906. He is also a member of Camp Douglas Lodge, No. 272, F. & A. M., of Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of Wisconsin Council, No. 4, R. & S. M., and in his political predilections he is a member of the Democratic party.

Bessie Calvert Childs, D. O., a practicing physician of that school of Milwaukee, was born at Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Mich., March 5, 1880, being the daughter of Rev. Edwin W. and Helen (Force) Childs, the former born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 18, 1832, and the latter in Utica, N. Y., in 1838. The parents came from Cleveland, Ohio, to Jonesville, Mich., in 1862, where the father had accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, which charge he held for nearly twenty-five years. Upon his resignation the family removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where Mrs. Childs conducted a private school for the children of the university professors. In 1887 Mr. Childs removed to Granville, Ohio, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church for ten years, and finally came to Milwaukee in 1897, where he has since led a retired life. The father of our subject was graduated from the Western Reserve (now Adelbert) University of Cleveland, Ohio, in which institution he taught for three years before entering the ministry. The mother of our subject was a graduate of the Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio, and for three years was teacher of music there. Four children are living: Mary Louise, a graduate of the Northwestern University, and also a student at Ann Arbor and Harvard universities, then a teacher at the Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio, and for eighteen years last past a teacher of English History and Civics at Cook County High School at Evanston, Ill.; Daisy, wife of Charles T. Atwell, of Zanesville, Ohio; Edward P., a graduate of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and student of Michigan and Harvard universities, who is at present the

president of the Normal College at Asheville, N. C., and the youngest, Bessie C., the subject of our sketch. The history of the family thus shown indicates conclusively that they were people of high intellectuality and great force of character. Our subject was educated for three years at Granville College and for three years at the Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio. She began the study of Osteopathy at the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy and graduated from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., in 1902, and since then has been in successful practice of her profession in Milwaukee. She is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association, the Milwaukee Osteopathic Society and of the Axis Club Sorority of Kirksville, Mo. The father and brothers of our subject are members of the Republican party, while in religion the father is a Presbyterian. Our subject is a member of St. James Episcopal church, Milwaukee. Notwithstanding the fact that the school meets with intense and direct opposition from the older schools, she stands fearlessly in the forefront to champion the medical principles for which the school at Kirksville has become famous, and we do not hesitate to say that her opponents find in Dr. Bessie Calvert Childs a fair foe-man worthy of their best steel.

Lee S. Rumsey, D. D. S., one of the popular young dentists of Milwaukee, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession at 325 Hanover street, was born at Olean, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in the valley of the Alleghany river, Sept. 3, 1873. His father was Obediah Rumsey, born at Washingtonville, N. Y., and his mother was Flora (Watson) Rumsey, a native of New York state, where she was born in 1820. The elder Rumsey was a tailor by trade, but gave up this vocation to engage in farming and at the time so many people were leaving the older states in the East he emigrated to Illinois and took up land near McHenry, but subsequently returned to New York and lived at Elmira for six years. About 1882 he came to Wisconsin and bought a farm near Darien, in Walworth county. Two sons were born to Mr. Rumsey at the home on the old farm, Ray L., who is a farmer in Walworth county still, and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Rumsey was a Whig during his early life and later was a supporter of the Republican party; he and his wife were members of the Congregational church of Clinton Junction, Wis., and he was an active member at the time of his death in 1893. Mrs. Rumsey has lived a quiet, retired life since her husband died, making her home at Walworth, Wis. Lee attended the public schools of Walworth county and graduated from the high school at Clinton Junction, and as he determined to secure a professional education, entered the dental department of the New York Medical College, where he studied for two years. He made rapid progress there and in 1898 passed the examination given by the State Dental board of Wisconsin and was admitted to practice. Since that time he has a growing and lucrative practice at 325 Hanover street. In 1897, on the 14th of February, Mr. Rumsey was united in marriage with Ada, the daughter of Joel Stevens, of Plainfield, Wis. Her parents

came west from Williamsport, Pa., and located in Wisconsin at an early day. Three children have been made welcome in their home: Chester R., Leroy C. and Beatrice, all of whom are at home. Mr. Rumsey's church affiliations are with the Congregational church of Clinton Junction, Wis., of which he is a member, and in politics he is a Republican.

William S. Griffiths, D. D. S., one of the well known and representative dentists of Milwaukee, where he has been established in a successful practice for more than twelve years, is a native of the Cream City, born there Sept. 2, 1870, and is of American and English descent. His father was William S. Griffiths, born in New York city, April 19, 1842, and his mother was born in Liverpool, England, Aug. 6, 1846. They came to Milwaukee in 1865 and Mr. Griffiths has been associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in various capacities of trust since that time. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Baptist church. The subject of this sketch is one of the five children born to his parents and reared in Milwaukee. He received his education in the public schools of the city and later studied under a tutor, taking an advanced course. He desired a professional training and matriculated at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, where he duly received his degree as Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1896. Since that time he has engaged in practice in his native city and has won marked prestige as an able and popular dentist. On June 27, 1900, he married Jennie, the daughter of Julius H. and Johanna (Salentine) Cordes, of Milwaukee. Dr. Griffiths is a member of the South Baptist church and is an independent in politics, taking a lively interest in any movement towards reform, but preferring to be bound by no party ties when casting his vote. He is a member of the Southern Wisconsin Dental Society, the Milwaukee Dental Society, and has fraternal relations with the Masons and Knights of Pythias, being a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Walker Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Henry P. Hoehl, D. D. S., one of the representative members of the dental profession in Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City March 7, 1872. His parents were Philip and Martha (Thiel) Hoehl, both of whom were natives of Germany, and immigrated to the United States about the middle of the nineteenth century. They met and were married in Milwaukee, where the elder Hoehl was a hatter for some years. Later he became interested in the dry goods business and was engaged in it for a number of years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoehl, all of whom are still living. The father passed away July 2, 1887, leaving a widow, who is still living in Milwaukee. Mr. Hoehl had been a good and devoted father, and his loss was keenly felt by his family and large circle of acquaintances. When the Civil war broke out he responded to the call of his adopted country and enlisted as a private in the volunteer infantry of New York state, in 1861, and served with credit to himself and honor to his regiment at the battle of Antietam, and was mustered out of the service at the end of two years. Henry was

educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and attended the Meyer Business College. A business career did not appeal to him and he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, but after studying there for a year returned to Milwaukee and completed his course in the dental department of Marquette College, where he was graduated in 1896, and received the well earned degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee at 760 Third street, and is recognized as one of the most able members of his profession and controls a large and representative practice. Mr. Hoehl is a member of the Marquette Alumni Association, the Northern Dental Society, the Millioki Club and the Gegenseitige Unterssuetzungs Gesellschaft Germania Central Verein. Mr. Hoehl is not associated with any party in politics, believing that it is better to exercise his privilege of franchise to vote for the principle involved and to put the best man in for local and national offices than to be bound by party lines. He was united in marriage Nov. 19, 1898, to Rosina, the daughter of Henry Molterns, of Milwaukee. Their home has been brightened by the birth of one daughter, Gertrude Martha.

Jeremiah Goble Harrison, D. D. S., who is established in the successful practice of his profession at 416 East North avenue, Milwaukee, is one of the rising men of his profession in the Cream City. He is a native of the Badger State, born at La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 16, 1872, being a son of William L. and Mary A. (Goble) Harrison, who were born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1834 and 1836, respectively. During the early days of settlement in this state they came west and settled in Jackson county and subsequently moved to La Crosse. William Harrison learned the cabinet maker's trade when he was a young man, but later became a mason and followed this vocation in Wisconsin. Five sturdy sons and two daughters were born to these pioneers, all of whom are still living. Mr. Harrison became one of the members of the Republican party when it was founded and was one of its staunchest adherents. Both he and his wife were communicants of the Baptist church, and it lost a loyal supporter and loyal working member when Mrs. Harrison was called from earthly cares and duties in 1894. Her husband, with whom she had shared the vicissitudes and hardships of life in a new country, survived her but one year. La Crosse lost a loyal and public spirited citizen and one mourned by all his acquaintances and friends. Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch, secured his early educational discipline in the common schools of La Crosse and completed a course in the high school. After finishing his studies he secured a position with a firm that conducted a business in painting, paper hanging and house decorating, and during the years he was associated with them became an expert in that line. He was ambitious and not content to work for others and decided to take a professional course, and matriculated in the dental department of Marquette College, Milwaukee, where he was graduated in 1901, and duly received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from this

excellent institution. He located at 416 East North avenue the same year, where he is building up an excellent business and meeting with gratifying success, being closely devoted to his profession and finding it worthy of his entire attention in the matter of continued study and investigation as well as active practice. He is a loyal supporter of the cause of the Republican party. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, and fraternally he is identified with the Hartland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is also a member of the Alumni Association of Marquette College. On June 17, 1903, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Gertrude, the daughter of William and Hannah (Luck) Notbohm, of Delafield, Wis. Mr. Notbohm is deceased, but Mrs. Notbohm still resides at the old home in Delafield.

Rev. George Regenfuss, assistant pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, of Milwaukee, was born in Germantown, Washington county, Wis., Oct. 18, 1878. His grandfather came to this country in 1845, residing for some time in Milwaukee, whence he proceeded to Germantown, where he took up farming and established a brewery. Jacob Regenfuss, the father of Rev. Regenfuss, was a native of Bavaria, and came to America when eight years of age, following the occupation of his father, that is, farming, but he retired from active work since and now resides in Milwaukee. The maternal grandfather emigrated from Nassau, Germany, about 1850, and after living for a few years in Milwaukee, moved his family to Germantown, Wis. Mrs. Regenfuss, who before her marriage was Elisabeth Rossbach, was born in Nassau, Germany, and is still living. Rev. George Regenfuss attended the public and parish schools of Germantown, and in preparation for his work in the priesthood entered St. Francis Seminary and was ordained on June 22, 1902, by Bishop Frederick Eis, of Marquette, Mich. He said his first mass at the Church of St. Boniface, Germantown, Wis., on June 25, 1902, and was immediately appointed assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, Milwaukee, Wis., by Rev. A. F. Shinner, vicar-general of Archbishop Katzer. During the lingering sickness of Rev. H. Willmes, the pastor of St. Mary's, Rev. Regenfuss assumed the duties of pastor and was favorably mentioned as a possible successor. During the six years of his pastorate of St. Mary's Father Regenfuss has taken a lively interest in all doings of the parish. He has been at the head of all committees and the leader of all entertainments which have terminated so successfully. His undertakings were financially so successful that the debt of the parish has been greatly decreased during his time. He takes a lively interest in education and has charge of all catechetical instruction at the school. His eminence as a pulpit orator is promising. He is very much beloved by the people of St. Mary's, who bespeak for him a brilliant and successful future.

August C. Backus, recently elected as the district attorney of Milwaukee county, was born in Kewaskum, Washington county, Wis., April 24, 1877, and is the son of August F. and Caroline von Spigel Backus, the former born in Pomerania (Pommern), Ger-

many, Feb. 25, 1837, and the latter in Dubuque, Iowa, May 11, 1853, both of whom are living. A parental great-grandfather named Reduc, of French Huguenot extraction, was an officer in the German army and close to the crown in state matters. August F. Backus came to the United States in 1852, locating in Milwaukee, where he remained for about two years, and then went to Kewaskum, Washington county, remaining there until he enlisted for service in the Civil war in 1863. He served with his command in Missouri. August C. was educated in the public schools of Kewaskum, and later was a student in the Oshkosh Normal School and the University of Wisconsin, taking special work at the last named institution, and was graduated from the college of law in 1900 with the degree of LL. B. He was appointed state factory inspector by Governor La Follette and did the legal work for the Bureau of Labor, making a special study of the employment of child labor. During his four years' connection with the labor bureau his principal work was the taking of children out of the factories and putting them in the public schools. During the last year of his work he prosecuted 173 foremen and proprietors of factories, securing conviction in every case, and took out of the factories 4,460 children under fourteen years of age and saw them enrolled in the public schools. Work of this description speaks for itself and needs no comment. While with the labor department he was made chairman of the International Child Labor Committee by the International Association of State Factory Inspectors, which included representatives from all of the states of the Union, Canada, England and Mexico. After leaving the labor department he was appointed second assistant of the district attorney for Milwaukee county and after serving one year was promoted to the position of first assistant. The following year he was promoted to special assistant district attorney and as such took an active part in the prosecution of the graft and other criminal cases. Upon the resignation of State Treasurer Kempf, in 1903, Mr. Backus, at that time only twenty-six years of age, was nominated by the Republican state central committee to succeed him, but declined the honor. Mr. Backus is a man of unusual energy, as may be shown by the fact that he began working for himself at the early age of fourteen, starting as a messenger boy at a salary of twelve dollars per month. He has also the courage of his convictions, and his work both as a factory inspector and as assistant to the district attorney has brought him before the public in a light most favorable for his advancement at the present time when the people are demanding honest and fearless men in the administration of civil affairs. He has, without doubt, a brilliant and successful future before him. On Aug. 20, 1902, Mr. Backus was married to Miss Elizabeth Hausman, daughter of Dr. W. and Charlotte (Fleishman) Hausman, of Kewaskum, and they have three children, namely: Charlotte, Lucile and August Charles. The family belongs to the Lutheran church and Mr. Backus is a member also of the Milwaukee County and the State Bar associations, to the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association and to the Milwaukee

Athletic Club. Mr. B. was nominated for the office of district attorney of Milwaukee county on the Republican ticket at the primary election held Sept. 1, 1908, and at the November election was successful, receiving a plurality of more than 3,500.

Rev. William Haberstock, pastor of the Holy Trinity (Catholic) church of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Feb. 4, 1856. His parents were Balthasar and Catherine (Berg) Haberstock, both natives of Nassau, Germany, the former of whom died in 1877 and the latter is still living. The mother came to the United States with her parents in 1844, locating in Milwaukee, and the father came in 1850. He was a shoemaker by trade, and spent all of his life, after coming to America, in the city except about five years, during which he lived in Elm Grove. The son was baptized in the church of which he is now pastor, obtained his early education in the parochial school of the parish, and spent one year at St. Gall's Academy. Later he was a one-year student at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. He entered St. Francis Seminary in 1869, and remained there for five years. He then entered St. John's University and there spent one year in the study of philosophy, after which he returned to St. Francis, and after completing his course of theology, was ordained by Bishop Heiss, of La Crosse, in 1879, on Passion Sunday. He said his first mass at Holy Trinity church on Easter Sunday following. He served for a few weeks as substitute rector at Cross Plains, Wis., and for a few more as assistant priest at Newcastle (now Campbellsport), Fond du Lac county, Wis., and was then located for two years at St. Mary's church, Silver Creek, near Random Lake, and the following six years was rector of St. Mary's at Seymour, LaFayette county. Two years were spent at St. Mary's, at Marytown, Fond du Lac county, and May 19, 1889, he went to St. Mary's, at Elm Grove, remaining until July 26, 1906, when he was appointed rector of Holy Trinity church. The parish numbers about 400 families, and there are 350 pupils in the parochial school under the charge of one male teacher and seven sisters. The church, erected in 1849, the same year that the parish was organized, is of brick and has a seating capacity of 660. The buildings belonging to the parish include, beside the church, two school buildings, a parsonage, teachers' house and janitor's house. The church has a pipe organ and clock and chime of three bells. Father Haberstock is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and of the Family Aid Association.

Martin S. Cyborowski, the efficient and popular secretary of the Kuryer Publishing Company, was born in Poland on Nov. 11, 1865, a son of Andrew and Catherine (Wetzel) Cyborowski. Both parents were born in Poland, the father in 1833 and the mother in 1838. The father was a tailor by trade, who brought his family to America in 1866, and located at Waukesha, Wis. The first year of his life in the new country he was engaged in farming, and then turned to follow his trade. When he gave up farming he came to Milwaukee and opened a tailoring establishment of his own. He did not remain long at this work, however, but entered the employ

of the David Adler Clothing Company. He continued his connection with this firm for a period of twenty-five years, and then retired to enjoy a well earned respite from active labor. Of the eight children born to him but three, two sons and a daughter, are now living. He has seen many phases of life, among them a period of service as a soldier in the German army. Martin S. Cyborowski, the eldest of his father's family, received his educational training in the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee. Being of an ambitious turn, he was not content with the knowledge gained in these institutions and after he had been at work for some time he devoted his evenings to attending night school. His first labors were as a delivery boy and clerk for a grocery, but not seeing any opportunity for advancement in that line, he left it and learned the printer's trade. His apprenticeship started in 1881 on the Polish paper *Przyjaciół Ludu* (People's Friend). He mastered the trade step by step and was at different times connected with the composing departments of the *Herold*, the *Sentinel* and the *Evening Wisconsin*. For four years he was employed at his trade in Chicago. In 1892 he started a daily paper called the *Telegraf*, in Chicago, but on account of lack of financial support the publication was suspended, the plant was sold and the paper continued as a weekly publication. In 1893 he began his connection with the *Kurier* Publishing Company, whose editor and president was Mr. Kruszk. Besides being a stockholder and having charge of the mechanical part of the paper, which today has the largest circulation of any paper of its kind in the city, Mr. Cyborowski is secretary of the company. In politics Mr. Cyborowski is an active Republican and has done much to bring about the success of his party in the past few years. In 1899 he held the position of custodian during the session of the legislature in Madison. His religious associations are with the Polish Cyril and Methodius church. Fraternally he is prominent as a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, acting as secretary of his court and also as deputy chief ranger, and he is also actively identified with the Polish National Alliance. On May 11, 1892, occurred Mr. Cyborowski's marriage to Miss Wanda Wazbinski, a native of Poland, who was reared in Chicago. To this union was born, on April 10, 1893, a son, Edwin.

Adolph Frederick, an aspiring and promising young musician of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Feb. 9, 1882, being the son of Garfield and Alvina Frederick, both natives of Germany, the former born there in 1843 and the latter in 1845. The father served three years in the German army, participating in the Franco-Prussian war, and being present and engaged in the siege of Paris. Himself and wife came to the United States and to Milwaukee about 1871, where they were blest with six children, four daughters and two sons, all of whom are living except a son, who died in 1893. Adolph Frederick received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee and spent some time attending the high school. Being gifted with musical talent of a very high order, he was sent to Berlin and Paris to study his art under the guidance of the great

masters of the piano in the old world. He made two trips to Europe and spent three years there, one of his instructors being the world renowned Godowsky. He returned to Milwaukee in March, 1907, and is now engaged in teaching the piano, in which vocation he is meeting with marked success. He has given two concerts, which were well received and applauded by the public, hence it is his intention to prepare himself for a musical director's work, as he has had several flattering offers already in this line. He has attained remarkable success thus far, for he is quite a young man yet, and those who know him best and are competent to pass upon his qualification, critics and newspapers, are enthusiastic in his praise and expect great results from him in the not distant future. He takes great pride in his linguistic accomplishments, as he speaks fluently English, German, French and Italian.

John F. Helm, one of the prominent German pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, and for many years an active and successful business man of the city, was born in Charchow, near Camin, Germany, Feb. 25, 1839, the son of David and Caroline Helm. His parents were born and reared in the same part of Germany, where David Helm was an extensive farmer. In the year 1839 he started for America with his family, consisting of his wife and two children: John F. and his sister Minnie. During the slow and tedious voyage, which lasted three months, Mr. Helm contracted a fatal illness and died at sea. When his widow and orphaned children finally landed at New York city they proceeded directly west to Milwaukee. The territory of Wisconsin was then little more than an unbroken wilderness, and the whole region about Milwaukee was very sparsely settled. The widow secured eighty acres of wild land in Ozaukee county, erected a log cabin and some rude outbuildings on the same, and started in to clear and improve her farm. She contracted a second marriage in 1841 with Joachim Wilde, a native of the same part of Germany from which she had come, and it was not many years before Mr. and Mrs. Wilde had brought their wild land to a high state of cultivation. They both continued to reside on the farm up to the time of their death. Our subject's mother had two children by her second marriage, Frank and Mary, both of whom are now deceased. Amid the rude pioneer surroundings of those early days John F. had only a limited opportunity to attend school, but he managed to acquire some book learning through his own efforts. He began to earn his own living when he was a lad of sixteen years, and was employed in hotel service for some time. In 1854 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked until 1856, and then came to Milwaukee and embarked in the grocery business in the Second ward. He was thus engaged until 1860, and then disposed of his grocery-store interests and entered the employ of John F. Leu, a hardware merchant, for whom he worked some fourteen years. In 1874 he embarked in the hardware business on his own account at No. 656 Third street, and conducted a lucrative and prosperous business at this location until 1895, when he disposed of his hardware store and retired from active business. During the years

of his business activity he also dealt to some extent in real estate. Mr. Helm has always been allied with the Republican party in politics, but has never sought or held public office. He has a sincere and abiding Christian faith and is a devoted and active member of St. Mark's Lutheran church, of which he is one of the most liberal supporters. As one of the very early settlers of Milwaukee he takes a warm interest in the gatherings of the Old Settlers' Club, of which he is an active member. He was united in marriage on Oct. 18, 1874, to Miss Alvina Matilda, daughter of William Dumstrey, of Gristoa, near Camin, Germany, who died on Aug. 12, 1897. Mr. Helm has no children and makes his home at 760 Buffum street with his legally adopted daughter, Mrs. R. G. Wendland. Mr. Helm adopted four children: Robert, located in Chicago; George Dumstrey, deceased; Mamie Pfeil, now Mrs. Wendland, and Ella Wilson, deceased.

Rudolph Anton Kielpinski, pastor of St. Mary's church, of Czestochowa, and former assistant pastor of St. Hedwig's, is a native of Poland and was born on Sept. 25, 1875. His parents, Paul and Anna (Guerke) Kielpinski, born June 27, 1847, and Sept. 30, 1852, respectively, are both still living, but are residents of Germany. The former was born in Poland and the latter in the adjoining province of Silesia. The father has been a game warden for forty years. One brother, Frank, served for ten years in the German army and is now engaged as secretary and bookkeeper. Rudolph A. attended the parochial schools for eight years and was then six years under private instruction. Two years were spent in the Berlin Gymnasium and one in the Belgium Seminary of Philosophy, and in 1899 he came to America, remaining for a time at St. Meinrad, Ind., and in 1900 coming to St. Francis, where he spent three years; was ordained by Bishop Schwebach, of La Crosse, June 22, 1903, and celebrated his first mass at the church of St. Cyril Methodius, Milwaukee, on June 28 following. He was assigned at once to St. Hedwig's church as assistant, his work being entirely parochial. In May, 1907, he organized the new parish of St. Mary's, of Czestochowa, among the Polish inhabitants on the north side of the city, and it now includes 225 families. A building which will serve the double purpose of church and school is now in process of construction.

Rev. Anthony F. Michels, spiritual director of St. Joseph's Convent, of Milwaukee, was born at Holsthum, Germany, Sept. 25, 1840. His parents, now both deceased, were natives of the same country. The father, Bartholomew, was born at Gerolstein and the mother, Margaret (Weber) Michels, at Oberehe. The father was for thirty years a teacher in the public school of Holsthum. Teaching was a favorite profession in the family, two sisters, two brothers and three nieces following that line. Rev. A. F. Michels received his early education in his native land, immigrating to the United States in 1857, when he was about seventeen years of age. Here he entered the seminary of St. Francis, in which he was ordained on Aug. 12, 1868. He celebrated his first holy mass in St.

Nicholas' church at Decada, Sheboygan county, Wis., Aug. 15, 1868. The parish of St. Mathias (Beloit road), Milwaukee county, was the first field for his labors. Then the parish of St. Boniface at Richfield, Washington county, from where he was transferred to the Teachers' Normal School at St. Francis, Milwaukee county. Subsequently he was appointed pastor of St. Lawrence's church and chaplain of St. Colettas' Convent, near Jefferson, Jefferson county, and then assigned to St. Mathews, at New Cassel, Fond du Lac county, where he founded a home for the school sisters of St. Francis. Resigning as pastor of St. Mathews, he was appointed spiritual director of these sisters, holding this position now over thirty-five years. His home is at St. Joseph's Convent, Greenfield and Washington avenues, Milwaukee, the mother house of the school sisters of St. Francis.

Hygin Florian Kupka, of Milwaukee, assistant pastor of the Church of St. Vincent's (Catholic), was born in Silesia, a province of Germany, on April 24, 1873. His parents, now both deceased, were John and Paulina (Rokus) Kupka, both natives of the same province. A number of the near relatives of Rev. H. F. Kupka were military men and several were officers, one serving as an officer in the war between Germany and France—1870-71. Hygin F., of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Germany and studied architecture at Bauerwitz, Germany, and then went to Rome, Italy, where he entered the school of the Society of the Divine Savior, studying theology in the St. Gregory's University of Rome, and he was ordained at Trent, Austria, by Bishop Valussi, July 6, 1902, and officiated at his first mass on July 13 at Matzkirch, Silesia. He returned to Rome and pursued his theological studies for another year and then came to the United States, becoming pastor at St. Nazianz, Manitowoc county, where he remained three years, and then came to Milwaukee, where he was assistant at the Church of St. Stanislaus for a short time, and on Jan. 1, 1907, was transferred to his present position.

Francis Joseph Cytronowski, assistant pastor of the Church of St. Stanislaus, Milwaukee, was born and reared in Polish Prussia (Silesia), his parents, Emil and Josephine (Schiwietz) Cytronowski, both being natives of the same province. Francis J., born Sept. 16, 1878, was educated in the public schools and gymnasium of his native land and later became a student in the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and after graduation was ordained at Sion (German, Sitten), canton of Valais, Switzerland, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Abbet, on Dec. 14, 1902, and officiated at his first mass two days later in the chapel of St. Canisius, Fribourg, Switzerland. Coming to the United States on May 17, 1903, he located in Milwaukee, where he was first appointed to the position of assistant in the church of St. Josaphat, and later to a similar post of duty in the Church of St. Casimir, where he remained for three and one-half years, in March, 1907, being transferred to St. Stanislaus. He is a young man of ability and admirably adapted to his work among his countrymen located in the metropolis of the state.

Felix Anthony Goral, assistant pastor of the Church of St. Hyacinth, Milwaukee, is a native of the Badger State, having been born at Grand Rapids, Wood county, Wis., Nov. 20, 1881. His parents, Casimir Joseph and Mary (Piszczeck) Goral, were both born in Polish Prussia, and the former is still living, but the latter died in 1894. The parents came to this country about 1880, and were first occupied with farming, but later removed to Milwaukee, where Mr. Goral is now proprietor of a restaurant. Rev. Boleslaus E. Goral, professor of Polish and other languages and of philosophy at St. Francis Seminary, is a cousin of Rev. F. A. Goral of this sketch, and Rev. Joseph Goral, another cousin, is rector of a college in the province of Galicia, Austria, and is also engaged in missionary work at that place. Felix A. spent his earlier years in the parochial schools and later attended the Polish Seminary of Detroit, where he completed the classical course. Returning to Wisconsin, he entered the Seminary of St. Francis, and there studied philosophy and theology, and on June 18, 1900, was ordained to the priesthood and said his first mass on June 25, following, at the Church of St. Josaphat. He was first appointed assistant pastor at St. Casimir, and on March 11, 1907, was transferred to a similar position in the Church of St. Hyacinth, where he is at present. This is one of the large and important churches and is elsewhere described in connection with the sketch of Rt. Rev. Mnsgr. H. Galski. While in the seminary Rev. Father Goral was much interested in oratory and dramatics and belonged to the St. Stanislaus Literary and Debating Society, and was also prominent in the athletics of the institution.

Anthony Mathias Erz, assistant pastor of St. Anthony's church, Milwaukee, was born in that city Oct. 27, 1879. His father, Frederick Erz, is a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to Milwaukee in 1872, where he carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors. He married, in Milwaukee, Mary Seyfried, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of the city, and a contemporary of Solomon Juneau. He located on the South Side, and was for a long period a member of the firm of Schroeder & Seyfried, lumber dealers. Mrs. Erz was born in Milwaukee and died there in 1902, but her husband is still living and resides in the city. Rev. A. M. Erz was educated first in the St. Francis parochial schools and later in Marquette College and St. Francis Seminary, and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop J. J. Fox on June 10, 1906, and said his first mass on June 24, following, at St. Francis church, Milwaukee. After his ordination he came directly to St. Anthony's church, where he has since been engaged in church and parochial work. While in the seminary he was a member of the German Debating Society and is now a member of St. Michael's Society of St. Anthony's Church Family Protective Association of Wisconsin.

Peter Kilian Flasch, assistant pastor of the Church of St. Anthony, Milwaukee, was born at St. Kilian, Fond du Lac county, Wis., Jan. 12, 1881. His paternal grandparents came to this country from Germany about 1847, driving through from Milwaukee

with an ox-team, and they settled on a farm in Fond du Lac county, where Kilian Flasch, the father of Rev. P. K. Flasch, of this sketch, was born and reared, he becoming a well known and popular merchant of St. Kilian and a very successful business man. His death occurred in 1887. His wife, before her marriage Catherine Schumacher, was born in Eischen, Luxemburg, and is still living. Kilian C., paternal granduncle of Father Flasch, also belonged to the priesthood, and when Bishop Heiss was promoted to the archbishopric of Milwaukee succeeded him as Bishop of La Crosse, and occupied that position until his death on Aug. 3, 1891. An uncle by marriage, Michael A. Jacobs, of Beaver Dam, was elected state senator in 1899 and served four years. The ancestry on both sides of the family can be traced back for a long period, and the names are not unknown to history. Peter K. was educated in the parochial schools in his early youth and later, in 1896, entered St. Francis Seminary, remaining there in preparation for his work until his ordination by Bishop Fox in 1906. He entered the priesthood on June 10, said his first mass on June 19, following, and was appointed assistant pastor of St. Michael's church, Milwaukee, remaining for one year, when he was transferred to his present position. While in the seminary he took a prominent part in oratorical contests and dramatic productions, and was also active in athletic sports, base ball being his favorite game. He is a member of St. Michael's Society, a parish organization, and is director of the same, which is a dramatic association. Rev. Father Flasch is a young man admirably fitted for his responsible and varied duties and has every prospect of becoming an important factor in the councils of his church. He is a member of the St. Boniface, St. Thomas and St. Albertus societies at St. Francis Seminary, and is also a member of "The Saengerbund" and St. Cecilia Society.

Anthony Pradzynski, rector of St. Casimir's Catholic church, Milwaukee, is a native of the city where he now occupies so prominent a position in religious circles. His parents, Stephen and Johanna (Senger) Pradzynski, were both born in Poland and immigrated to the United States in 1862, coming directly to Wisconsin and locating in Milwaukee. The mother died in 1900 and the father is now retired from the cares of active life. Anthony received his early education partly in the public and partly in the parochial schools in Berlin, Muscoda and Highland, Wis., and took his collegiate and theological training at the Seminary of St. Francis, near Milwaukee. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Heiss, June 24, 1889, and two days later said his first mass at the Church of St. Stanislaus, Berlin, Wis. He was sent first to the Church of St. Hyacinth, Milwaukee, where he remained for over twelve years, and although offered other parishes, he declined to change until compelled by the archbishop to accept the charge of St. Josaphat in 1900. This church he resigned, but Bishop Messmer did not accept his resignation, and he remained in charge until 1907, when, on Jan. 6, he was offered the St. Casimir's church, which he accepted, and was transferred to that charge. It is one of the largest parishes in

Milwaukee and includes 1,200 families. At Easter there are about 4,000 communicants. The pupils in the parochial schools number 970, and are under the instruction of fifteen sisters. The church property includes the church, school-house, rectory and sisters' house, and its value approximates \$150,000. The buildings are all of brick, and the church is a beautiful specimen of architectural work, both without and within. The organ cost \$5,500 and the church has a beautiful altar, a fine church clock and two bells, one of them quite large. The parish is in a very prosperous condition; there remains some debt, but it is being rapidly paid off, and conditions are excellent, considering that the parish is but thirteen years old. The pastor, by virtue of his position, is the presiding officer of the St. Casimir Trinity and St. Stanislaus societies, all large and flourishing parish organizations.

Michael Joseph Domachowski, pastor of St. Adalbert's Catholic church, Milwaukee, born in West Prussia, Sept. 29, 1875, came with his parents, Jacob and Mary (Radomska) Domachowski, to Milwaukee in 1881. His parents were also natives of West Prussia and the father was a carpenter by trade, retired since 1902, and still residing in Milwaukee. He served in the German army, as all young men are required to do in that country. The parochial schools furnished the educational training for Father Domachowski's earlier years, and he then became a student at Marquette University, in which he received the degree of A. B. in 1898, and by post-graduate work the degree of A. M. in 1900. His theological training was obtained at St. Francis Seminary, and he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Eis, June 22, 1902, and celebrated his first mass on June 29, following, at St. Hyacinth's church, Milwaukee. He was at that time appointed assistant pastor and has since filled that position most acceptably. His especial work is among the young men of the parish, although he gives assistance in all departments as occasion requires. He was prominent in athletics during his college life; was captain of the football team in 1898, played four years on the senior team of Marquette and was also a baseball player. He ranked third in oratory and participated in a number of important debates. He was the president of the literary society of St. Hyacinth's church and belongs also to the Polish organization of sharpshooters and to the Sakol Society, a Polish athletic association, and also to the Knights of Columbus.

Francis Robert Czerwinski, assistant pastor of St. Josaphat's Catholic church, Milwaukee, is a native of the city where he now labors, and was born on March 31, 1882. His paternal grandfather was the foreman on a large estate in Poland and had a great reputation as a sharpshooter. His parents, John Joseph and Micaelina (Bronkalla) Czerwinski, both natives of Poland, were born on Aug. 10, 1844, and Sept. 24, 1842, respectively. They came to the United States in 1868, and located in Milwaukee. The father was in his native land the game warden on a large estate, but after coming to America followed the occupation of wood-carver and carpenter. He is a prominent factor in the local politics of the South Side, served

as county coroner of Milwaukee county from 1886 to 1888 and was also supervisor from the Twelfth ward of the city from 1894 until 1902. His influence among his countrymen on the South Side is very large, and he is consulted by many of the people of that vicinity on matters of importance. He has now retired from active life, and with his wife is passing his declining years in a comfortable home, and respected and honored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. One son, Martin J., was sergeant in Company B (now Company K) in the National Guard, serving for three years. Francis R. acquired his early education in the parochial schools of the city and then entered Marquette College and subsequently St. Francis Seminary, where he was ordained on June 23, 1907, by Bishop Messmer and celebrated his first mass at the Church of St. Stanislaus, Milwaukee, on July 2, following, and was appointed as assistant pastor in the Church of St. Josaphat, elsewhere mentioned. Rev. Father Czerwinski's college record shows the healthy and normal development of what is termed "an all-round man." He was very prominent in the college athletics—football, baseball, bowling, etc., and during his course held all the offices of the Athletic Association; he was also director of the choir for three years and a recognized leader in this line also; he took the prize for oratory in Marquette College, and also ranked first in oratory at St. Francis Seminary. In general class work he was one of the four who held the highest records, these four having exactly the same standing, and was the director of the boys at St. Francis in the production of classic works for five years, taking the leading roles in these dramatic performances. His versatility, supplemented by his careful and thorough preparation for his work, is already recognized by his appointment to a responsible position in a large and important church, where his ability for usefulness will be given the widest opportunities.

Joseph Clement Knitter, pastor of St. Josaphat's Catholic church, in Milwaukee, is a native of Kruszyń, Coeln, Western Prussia, and was born on Nov. 24, 1879, coming to this country with his parents in 1888. He was educated in St. Hedwig's parochial school, Milwaukee, and later entered Marquette University, in which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of A. B., and from the same institution received, in 1902, the degree of A. M. He was ordained from St. Francis, June 19, 1904, by Bishop Messmer, and said his first mass at St. Casimir, Milwaukee, June 26, 1904. His first appointment was that of administrator at St. Vincent's church, Milwaukee, and his duty was to take charge during the illness of the pastor. After remaining there eight months he was appointed assistant pastor of St. Josaphat's, the largest Polish church in the Northwest, and so served from March 1, 1905, until Jan. 1, 1907, being made, at the latter date, the pastor of the same church, and is now officiating as such. There are in this parish between 1,700 and 1,800 families, and it is the largest parish in the Northwest with the exception of one in Chicago. Six thousand persons take communion at Easter time. There are 1,700 children in the parish

school, which is the largest number that can be accommodated. St. Josaphat's church, which is built of the stone from the old Chicago postoffice, and, begun in 1894, was finished in 1901, has an ordinary seating capacity of 2,200, but has held upon occasions as many as 5,000 at one time. The church property is worth about \$100,000; the organ cost \$10,000, but could not be rebuilt at the present time for less than \$15,000. Briellmaier & Sons were the architects of the church. Rev. Father Knitter has as assistant pastors Rev. Casimir Olszenski and Rev. Francis Cyerwinski. Father Knitter belongs to the Catholic fraternity, the Knights of Columbus. His parents are Roman Alexander and Mary (Bielawska) Knitter, both natives of the same place, where their son was born, and are both living. The former was born in 1853 and the latter in 1851. The father came directly to Milwaukee upon his immigration to the United States, and is a machinist by trade. The paternal grandfather was for many years a teacher in Prussia.

Chauncey William Yockey, attorney, Milwaukee, is a descendant of Wisconsin pioneers, his paternal grandparents, natives of New York, coming to Wisconsin at a very early day. His father, William H. Yockey, was born in Milwaukee, May 2, 1853, and has been with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for over thirty years. He is a graduate of the engineering department of Syracuse (N. Y.) University, and helped to build the railroad between Ishpeming and Escanaba, Mich. Ella McHugh (Mrs. William H.) Yockey was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 12, 1859, and is the daughter of Patrick McHugh, who enlisted on Aug. 30, 1862, in Company E, Seventeenth Wisconsin infantry. He was wounded on May 19, 1863, and was mustered out on June 2, 1865. He was also one of the contractors who built the Air Line, now the Northwestern Railway, between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee. Chauncey W. Yockey was born at Waupun, Wis., and was educated in the public and private schools and at St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio, in which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of A. B. He further pursued his studies at the University of Notre Dame, Ind., where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1901. After graduation he came to Milwaukee and began the practice of his profession, which he has conducted alone, and has been particularly successful in vigorously prosecuting "loan sharks" for various clients and has been instrumental in obtaining money paid out at usurious rates of interest. He also became prominent as the attorney for the messenger boys in their strike of 1903. Mr. Yockey is a Republican and was elected alderman from the Seventh ward of Milwaukee, a ward that represents more wealth than any other in the state. He was the youngest member of the council and probably the most fearless, maintaining the rights of the people without regard to the effect of his actions upon his own political future. Among the points maintained in favor of popular rights was his opposition to appointive offices, believing that the city officials should be selected by the people whose affairs they manage and whose money they expend; he also opposed the executive session of the committees,

and guarded in every possible way against the surrender of the sovereign rights of the people. He settled the question of the collection of ashes under a general tax of the city showing that it was permissible under the ordinance, although the law had been declared invalid under the city charter. He is chairman of the railroad committee and vice-chairman of the judiciary and legislative committees and a member of the committees on public building, grounds and harbor of the common council. Mr. Yockey takes a prominent part in local politics, winning the primary nomination for the legislature from the Sixth district, and is a popular and promising young attorney. He is the Deputy Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Milwaukee Athletic Club and president of the Cathedral Athletic Club. He is unmarried and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Allen Jacob Schlaefer, D. D. S., prominent as a young dentist of the Cream City, was born in the town of Germantown, Washington county, Wis., on June 15, 1881. He is a son of Andrew L. and Mary E. (Keeler) Schlaefer, the former a native of Washington county and the latter of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Schlaefer, was born in Germany and came to Washington county early in his life. He was engaged in farming all during his life. The maternal grandfather, Joshua Keeler, brought his family from Pennsylvania to Washington county, and is now an honored resident of Granville. Andrew L. Schlaefer was a carpenter by vocation, but in later life turned to agricultural pursuits, in which he is now engaged. Both father and mother are members of the Evangelical church. Of the six children born to them five are now living. Dr. Schlaefer received his primary educational advantages in the public schools of Washington county, and completed the high school course. His professional training started with a course in the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College. He spent one year as a student in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and then returned to Milwaukee to complete his course. On May 20, 1905, the faculty of Marquette University granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Science, and soon afterward he opened an office for the practice of his profession. His excellent equipment for the work and his thorough knowledge of the details of the profession soon won for him a fine class of patients, which has been increasing in number every year. Dr. Schlaefer is a stanch member of the Prohibition party, believing that the suppression of the liquor traffic is the dominant issue in our national life. His church relations are with the Evangelical society and he is one of the most loyal and earnest workers in the church. In a fraternal and social way Dr. Schlaefer is identified with the Marquette Alumni Association, the Gegenseitige Unterstuetzungs Gesellschaft and others. On July 25, 1906, Dr. Schlaefer was united in marriage to Miss Laura C. Meininger, a daughter of Lewis and Mary Meininger, of Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Meininger is deceased, but his widow is now a respected resident of Ludington, Mich.

J. Edward Hess, D. D. S., one of the younger dentists of the city, was born in Hartford, Washington county, Wis., on April 19, 1879, and is a son of George N. and Anna Barbara (Huels) Hess. The father is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the mother of Dodge county. The paternal grandparents, Fred and Barbara Hess, came to Illinois from New York. The grandfather died in Illinois, but his widow is living and is now a respected resident of Nebraska. The maternal grandparents, John and Barbara (Orels) Huels, came to Milwaukee early in its history from Germany, but later lived in other sections of the state. Both died in Hartford. Huelsburg, in Dodge county, this state, is named in honor of Mr. Huels. He was a man of many attainments, being a homeopathic physician of exceptional skill beside doing a large mercantile business. He was the founder of the Hartford brewery. George N. Hess, the father, was a hardware merchant for many years, first in Peru, Ill., and later in Hartford. He retired from active participation in business in 1900 and purchased a home at 705 Thirty-third street, where he and his wife are now living. He has always been a Republican in his political belief and is a communicant of the Lutheran church. Of the three children born to the parents two survive. Amanda, the daughter, is secretary and a stockholder in the Krahn Manufacturing Company. Dr. Hess obtained his primary educational advantages in the public and parochial schools of Washington county and the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee. He went to Chicago to obtain his professional training, taking the dental course in Northwestern University, and on May 1, 1902, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Science. He at once located in Milwaukee, and has since been engaged in practice. His excellent training and his inherent technical skill have won for him a place in the first ranks of his profession, and his patronage has increased from year to year until now he does a flourishing business. In politics Dr. Hess is allied with the Republican party, but has never aspired to public office. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and is now a devout communicant of that faith. While a student he became a member of the Psi Omega dental fraternity and is prominently identified at the present time with Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Wisconsin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. On July 16, 1908, Dr. Hess was united in marriage to Miss Cora Krause, a daughter of H. A. Krause, of Racine.

Elias H. Bottum, born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, is a descendant of an old colonial family, the first representatives in America having come to the Connecticut colony in 1670. The name was originally Winterbottum, but some disagreement having arisen between the two brothers who settled at Saybrook, the name was changed by an act of the general court, one taking the name of Winter and the other that of Bottum. For a century the family remained in Connecticut and Massachusetts, but shortly before the Revolutionary war Simon Bottum removed from Lanesborough, Mass., to Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vermont,

where he owned a large tract of land. He took part in the Revolution as captain of a volunteer company and fought in the battle of Bennington. His son, Elias, moved to Addison county, Vermont, where he was also a large landowner, a prosperous and influential farmer and a county judge and member of the Vermont senate. His son, Elias S. Bottum, who married Mary M. Hoyt, a highly educated and cultured woman, was the father of Elias H. of this sketch. The former was a prosperous and intelligent farmer, his large estate in Addison county having been in possession of the family since 1750. He died at the age of fifty-six years. Elias H. Bottum, born Feb. 28, 1850, was brought up on a farm, but his delicate health in early childhood prevented him from taking the usual scholastic training of the country lad, and much of his education was the result of reading at home, a practice for which he early evinced a fondness and which was encouraged by his parents. That his irregular method of education was not to his disadvantage is shown by the fact that when improved health permitted him to enter the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden about the age of fifteen, he passed rapidly through the course of study of that institution and was graduated from the Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vt., when he was twenty-one years of age. After graduation he went to New York city and began reading law in the office of the distinguished firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and later continued his legal studies in Columbia (now George Washington) University, at Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the law department in 1873. After careful consideration Mr. Bottum decided that Milwaukee presented a promising field for the legal practitioner, and in company with a former classmate, Walter E. Howard, later professor of political economy in Middlebury College, he opened an office in that city. The partnership was dissolved the following year by the return of Mr. Howard to the east. In 1878 he formed a partnership with James G. Flanders, and ten years later that firm was consolidated with that of Winkler, Smith & Vilas. While Mr. Bottum in his earlier practice engaged in general legal work, the formation of the larger firm enabled each member to give particular attention to that branch of it for which his natural ability and training particularly fitted him, and Mr. Bottum has given much attention to patent cases and ranks among the best patent attorneys in the Middle West. This line of practice has led him into fields of study in mechanics, engineering, chemistry and the allied branches, which lie outside of the domain of the general practitioner, and he has become an authority in cases where such expert knowledge is necessary. While he has always supported the Republican party, his professional life has left small leisure for participation in practical politics, and he has never cared to assume the cares of political office. In the Masonic circles he ranks high, being a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery of that order. He was married on Oct. 17, 1876, at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., to Miss Caroline M. Bailey, daughter of the Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, and to the union one daughter, now Mrs. Morris F. Benton, was born.

Filip A. Forsbeck, M. D., is one of the younger physicians of the city of Milwaukee in years and experience, but he already has taken a high place in the professional ranks and is recognized as one of extraordinary promise. Dr. Forsbeck was born in Linköping, Sweden, Feb. 8, 1873, son of Frederick A. and Charlotte (Carlson) Forsbeck, the former of whom was also a native of Linköping, born Aug. 5, 1814, and the mother was born in Westervik, Sweden, Nov. 9, 1848. The father was the owner of a large estate in Sweden and also served as provincial forester, that is he had charge of private property belonging to the king and the government. He also served for many years as a member of Congress in Sweden. He died in 1889, but his widow still survives. Filip A. Forsbeck, to whom this review is particularly dedicated, was educated in the academy in his native town of Linköping, and he migrated to America in 1891, selecting Milwaukee as his place of residence. Soon after locating here he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago and graduated from that institution with the class of 1895. He then served as house surgeon in the Hahnemann Hospital at Chicago one year, after which he returned to Milwaukee and began the practice of his profession, specializing in surgery from the beginning. He is on the medical staff of both St. Mary's and Emergency hospitals, and is the incumbent of the position of trustee of the latter institution. Among the fraternal societies and professional associations with which he is affiliated are the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Homeopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association; and he is an honorary member of the Wisconsin Eclectic Medical Society. He is an ex-member of the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners, during the incumbency of which position he served as secretary of the board, and he was the founder and assistant editor of the Medical Magazine. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason. Dr. Forsbeck was married on Sept. 19, 1898, the lady of his choice being Miss Edith Nyman, of Linköping, Sweden, daughter of O. A. and Selma (Cassel) Nyman, natives of the same place. To this union there have been born three children, of whom Brita Elizabeth, the eldest, is deceased, and the others are Carl Filipson and Edith Selma. Dr. Forsbeck is a Republican in his political affiliations.

Byron H. Abert, the efficient proprietor and manager of the Milwaukee Dental Laboratory, is a son of John B. Abert, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 26, 1881. He attended the graded schools and later one of the high schools in the city, and began the study of dentistry under Dr. L. J. Stephan. In 1898 Dr. Stephan and C. C. Winkler organized the Milwaukee Dental Laboratory and Mr. Abert was made a member of the firm. In 1905 Dr. Stephen and Mr. Winkler sold their interests to Mr. Abert, who has since had the sole conduct of the concern. His natural business ability and enterprise have made of the institution a great success, and it is known now throughout the state. Fraternally Mr. Abert is prominent, being

a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, No. 73, Royal Arch Masons, and Wisconsin Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters. Beside his Masonic relations he is enrolled as a member of the Millioki Club, the Milwaukee Maennerchor and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Abert is not allied with any of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage unhampered by party affiliations. On Feb. 15, 1906, occurred his marriage to Miss Lorraine K. Haas, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Rahte) Haas. Mr. and Mrs. Haas came to Milwaukee from Fond du Lac, where they were pioneers. To Mr. and Mrs. Abert was born on April 14, 1907, a son, Byron Donald.

Ottmar A. Becker, D. D. S., a promising young dentist of the Cream City, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., on Aug. 23, 1878, a son of Albert C. Becker, a native of Germany, and Alvina (Teitgen) Becker, born in Manitowoc county. The paternal grandfather, Major Frederick C. Becker, was a native of Germany, who came to Manitowoc county before the War of the Rebellion. During that struggle he served in one of the Wisconsin volunteer regiments, and after the cessation of hostilities organized Company A of the Second Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. His death occurred in Milwaukee in 1900. The maternal grandfather was also a native of Germany and a pioneer of Manitowoc county. Albert C. Becker, the father, was a hardware merchant at Manitowoc for a number of years, but recently withdrew from active participation in business and is now living retired. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party, and a well-known fraternity man, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League. His family of three sons and a daughter are all living. He was for a time captain in Company A of the Second Wisconsin infantry, the company which his father organized, and Ottmar A. Becker, the subject of this review, also served four years in the same company, from 1901 to 1905, as a private, corporal and sergeant. Dr. Becker attended the graded schools of Manitowoc and Oshkosh and completed a high school course in the latter city. For his professional training he went to Chicago, and there in 1900 was graduated at the Northwestern Dental College with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He first opened an office in Oshkosh and for four years had an excellent practice in that city, but he desired a larger field, and removed to Milwaukee. He has developed an enviable clientage in this city, and his inherent skill and thorough knowledge of his profession assures him of an even larger success. Dr. Becker is not allied with any political party, believing that to exercise his right of suffrage for the best advantage of the community a man should not be bound or hampered by party affiliation. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is for the second time the incumbent of the office of worthy president of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 137, of that order. Dr. Becker has made many friends in Milwaukee, who predict for him a brilliant future in his chosen profession.

De Veauxelle D. Logan, D. D. S., who has been an active dental practitioner in Milwaukee since 1902, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 20, 1880, son of Albert and Maria Lyda Logan. The father was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., and the mother in Fairmount in the same state. Albert Logan, the father, was a book-keeper and general office man in the office of his father, who dealt in lumber and tobacco. The father died in 1893, and three years later the widow came to Milwaukee and is now making her home with Dr. Logan, one of her three sons. A great uncle of Dr. Logan, Henry Logan by name, was a prominent lumber and tobacco merchant of Parkersburg and was known throughout the state as a philanthropist. Dr. Logan attended the graded schools of Parkersburg, and the high schools of that city, Indianapolis and Jefferson City, Mo. His professional training was received in the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical School, and the faculty of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Science in 1902. Before his graduation he was associated with Dr. Rupert, but after he had obtained his degree he opened his own office and has ever since been most successful in the conduct of it. He is absolutely independent of party affiliations in political matters, preferring to use his own judgment in exercising his franchise rather than be bound by party ties. While a student he became a member of the Psi Omega dental fraternity, and this is his only fraternal relationship. In a social way he is identified with the Calumet Club. On Feb. 6, 1904, Dr. Logan was united in marriage to Miss Frances Wolfigram, a daughter of F. W. and Clara Wolfigram, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Wolfigram is deceased, but he is still a respected resident of the city. To Dr. and Mrs. Logan has been born one son, Robert McLennen.

Carl M. Marcan, D. D. S., one of the younger generation of dentists of the city, and a member of the faculty of the dental department of Marquette University, is a native of the Badger state. He is a son of John D. and Anna (von Markreiter) Marcan, both natives of Germany, the birth of the former having occurred in 1847 and the latter in 1854. Dr. Marcan's birthday occurred on March 29, 1883, at Chippewa Falls, Wis. The father first came to New York in 1873, and later located in Wisconsin. He returned to Germany to be married, but again came to this country and settled in Milwaukee. For more than twenty years now he has been associated with the Miller Brewing Company as a local agent in Milwaukee. Two daughters and a son were the issue of his marriage. Olga, the eldest, is now in Germany studying, and Camilla is also pursuing musical studies at the Wisconsin Conservatory in Milwaukee. Both parents are members of the Catholic church. Dr. Marcan's primary education was obtained in the parochial schools of Dubuque, Ia., and after he had completed his course there he studied for a year in Germany. For two years following he was a student at Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., and then matriculated at Marquette University in the dental department. In June, 1908, the faculty of the latter institution granted

him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and immediately after graduation he opened an office at 2630 Vliet street for the practice of his profession. His many admirable qualities and his inherent technical skill brought him many patients, and the number has been increasing each month. As a recognition of his standing as a student he has been made one of the demonstrators in the dental department of his alma mater. Dr. Marcan exercises his right of suffrage unhampered by party affiliation, believing that independence in political matters makes for the best government. He is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally is identified with the Psi Omega dental fraternity, of which he became a member while a student.

William L. Neubert, D. D. S., a young dentist of the Cream City, was born in Berlin, Germany, on Feb. 5, 1878, a son of Albert August Heinrich and Pauline (Dorther) Neubert. The father was born in Germany in 1841, and the mother in the same country in 1848. Albert Neubert, for many years a German naval officer, retired from active duty after serving his country nearly fifty years. His wife died on Dec. 3, 1902, leaving beside her husband five children. Dr. Neubert received his educational advantages in the Prince Henry gymnasium in Berlin, and was there graduated in 1897. Shortly afterward he came to Milwaukee and matriculated in the dental department of Marquette University, and in 1902 the faculty of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Ever since he took out his naturalization papers he has been allied with the Republican party, and has always voted that ticket. Fraternally and professionally Dr. Neubert is allied with the Southern Wisconsin Dental Association, the Psi Omega dental fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Shortly after graduation Dr. Neubert went to Kansas and became a registered dentist in that state. On Aug. 18, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Marie Meinecke, a daughter of Gerhardt and Carrie (Wellaur) Meinecke, of Milwaukee. Two sons were born to this union, Albert Daniel and William Gerhardt.

Robert A. Burg, D. D. S., a prominent young dentist of Milwaukee, is a native of this city, where he was born on Jan. 8, 1884. He is a son of John and Mary (Purtell) Burg, both of whom were born in Wisconsin. His paternal grandparents, Joseph and Sophia (Loffy) Burg, came to Wisconsin in early days from Germany. The grandfather died on Jan. 31, 1899, but the grandmother is still living, a respected resident of Waukesha county. He was a miller by vocation and founded the mill at Monches, Waukesha county, and in his spare time added to his income by following agricultural pursuits and dealing in horses. A brief review of the life of John Purtell the maternal grandfather, may be found in the sketch of Dr. Joseph A. Purtell, a son, elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Burg received his primary education in the schools at Monches, Wis. His professional training was received in the dental department of Marquette University, where he graduated in 1905. Since that time he

has been most successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, his offices being located at 2905 Clybourn street. In political matters the Doctor is not allied with any one of the established parties, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage as his conscience and his judgment dictate. Like his ancestors on both sides he is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he is associated with the Catholic Order of Foresters. Dr. Burg is still a young man and his many friends predict for him a brilliant future in his chosen profession.

Edgar Morton Jones, D. D. S., professor of metallurgy in the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a practicing dentist of the city, was born in Waupun, Wis., on Sept. 9, 1880, a son of Edgar and Emma (Baldwin) Jones. The father was born in Waukesha county, Wis., in 1853, and the mother in Waupun in 1858. The paternal grandfather, William M. Jones, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., in 1822, and his wife, Evangeline Herrick, in Pennsylvania. He passed away in 1889 and she died two years later. The maternal grandfather, B. B. Baldwin, was a pioneer of Waupun and served several terms as justice of the peace in that city. During the Civil war he was a member of one of the regiments sent from Wisconsin to suppress the Rebellion. Edgar Jones was a molder by vocation, and learned the trade from his father, who was engaged in it all his active life. Dr. Jones attended the public and high schools of Waupun and then took a course in the Wayland Academy of Beaver Dam, Wis. When he had graduated there he came to Milwaukee and entered the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, whence he was graduated in 1903. After a year and a half spent in the successful practice of his profession in a small village in the state he returned to Milwaukee and opened an office for the practice of his profession. At the same time he accepted the chair of metallurgy in his alma mater, and is now serving his third year as the head of that department. His ability and courteous manner have won him the respect of the students and the confidence of his patients, the number of which has increased each year since he engaged in his present occupation. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the principles promulgated by the Republican party, but has never sought public office. In religious matters he is identified with the English Lutheran church and professionally is prominent in the North Side Dental Society. On Dec. 22, 1904, Dr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Ida Frieschmidt, a Milwaukee lady, the daughter of Herman and Marie (Krahn) Frieschmidt. They have no children.

Andrew Jacob Kuhnmuensch, D. D. S., a member of the faculty of the dental department of Marquette University and also engaged in the practice of his profession, is a son of Charles and Margaret (Zimmerman) Kuhnmuensch, and was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 20, 1879. The father was a native of Germany who came to Milwaukee early in his life and was here married. He was an extensive furniture dealer until his death. The mother was born in Milwaukee, and is a daughter of the late Andrew Zimmerman, the

first rope manufacturer in Milwaukee. He was a potent factor in the councils of the local Democracy and was a staunch member of the Catholic church. Dr. Kuhnmuensch attended the public and parochial schools to obtain his preparatory education, and later took a course in the Spencerian Business College. For his technical education he went to Philadelphia and matriculated in the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, not, however, until he had two years of practical work in his profession. On June 13, 1901, he received his certificate of graduation and the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and returned at once to Milwaukee to enter upon his professional career. That his knowledge of the art is recognized throughout the community is evident from the fact that he has been chosen by the directors of Marquette University to fill the chair of Pathology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica in that institution. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but has never had the leisure nor the inclination to seek public office. He was reared in the Catholic faith, and ever since his confirmation has been a loyal communicant of that church. While a student he became a member of the Xi Psi Phi fraternity, a relation which has kept him in close touch with his classmates ever since graduation. On Jan. 22, 1907, the doctor was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Bettinger, a daughter of John and Mary Bettinger, of Milwaukee. They have one child, Mary.

Willard B. Robinson, D. D. S., who for ten years has practiced dentistry in the city of Milwaukee, was born in Windsor, Dane county, Wis., on Dec. 31, 1871, a son of Barber and Mary (Lord) Robinson, the former of whom was born in New York in 1843 and the latter in Maine in 1850. Barber Robinson came to Arlington, Columbia county, Wis., with his parents, Barber and Lois (Shel-land) Robinson, and later to Dane county, where both died. John Lord, the maternal grandfather, and Abigail (Mason) Lord, his wife, were natives of Maine, who settled at Leeds. Mrs. Lord died in 1876 and her husband passed away fourteen years later. Barber Robinson, the father, was a farmer by vocation and a staunch member of the Congregational church. He is one who believes in exercising his religious views in his right of suffrage and always votes the Prohibition ticket. His wife died in 1890 and he now lives retired in Windsor. Dr. Robinson received his preparatory education in the public graded schools of Windsor and the Wisconsin Academy at Madison, and at the latter institution received his certificate of graduation in 1890. For some years he was engaged in various occupations to gain a livelihood and when he had accumulated a sufficient competence he matriculated in the dental department of Marquette University. In 1898 the faculty of the university granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He is not allied with any of the existing political parties, believing that the best government is to be obtained by the judicious exercise of his right of franchise rather than by the direction of party leaders. Professionally he is identified with the Wisconsin State and the Milwau-

kee County Dental societies and the Modern Woodmen of America. Ever since his residence has been in Milwaukee he has been closely associated with the Grand Avenue Congregational church. On Oct. 16, 1898, Dr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Maud Tasse, of Milwaukee, a daughter of F. D. and Dellima (Juneau) Tasse. On the maternal side Mrs. Robinson is a descendant of a brother of Solomon Juneau, the founder of the city. To Dr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born two children, Clement Raymond and Eva Lillian.

George P. Brenner, D. D. S., who for nearly ten years has been one of the leading figures in odontological circles in Milwaukee, was born in the town of Polk, Washington county, Wis., on Feb. 17, 1876, a son of Philip and Barbara (Mathes) Brenner, both of whom were born in the town of Polk, the father on Jan. 21, 1848, and the mother on Sept. 21, 1853. The paternal grandparents, Peter and Christina (Kissinger) Brenner, were both native Germans, the former having been born in Hessen-Darmstadt and the latter in Seltz, who came to Wisconsin before it had become a state and located on a farm. The maternal grandparents, George and Barbara (Reiss) Mathes, were also German immigrants, who lived the better part of their lives on a farm in Washington county. The father, Philip Brenner, was a farmer during his active business career, but of late years has made his residence in Milwaukee, having retired from active participation in business affairs. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Evangelical church. Their only son, Dr. George P. Brenner, was educated in the public schools of Washington county and graduated at the West Bend high school in 1894, after having completed the prescribed four years' course in three years. For two years after he was engaged in pedagogic work in Polk township and then entered the dental department of Marquette University. Later before he had completed his course he went to Chicago and there, in 1899, he graduated at the College of Dental Surgery with the degree of Doctor of Dental Science. Immediately after the completion of his course he came to Milwaukee and began the practice of his profession, which at the present time is flourishing and lucrative. For two years Dr. Brenner has held the chair of operative technic and dental anatomy at the Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons and for one year he was assistant to Dr. W. C. Wenker in the same capacity at Marquette University. In politics the doctor is a Republican, but the duties attendant upon a busy career have prevented him from becoming a candidate for public office. Professionally he is prominently identified with the Wisconsin State and the North Side Dental societies. He was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the latter and is the present incumbent of the office of president of the same, and is also president of Milwaukee County Dental Society. In fraternal matters he is associated with Wisconsin Lodge No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, and Damon Lodge, No. 102, Knights of Pythias, and his religious relations are with the Congregational church. On June 3, 1902, Dr. Brenner was united in marriage to Miss Emma

L. Buschmann, of Manitowoc, Wis., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Buschmann. Mrs. Buschmann is deceased, and her husband now resides at Forestville, Wis. To Dr. and Mrs. Brenner has been born one daughter, Lois Helen.

John Mietus, D. D. S., one of the prominent young dentists of Milwaukee, was born in Poland on March 17, 1874. He is a twin brother of Dr. Joseph Mietus, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Something of the father's life can be found in the sketch of the brother. Dr. John Mietus received his preparatory educational advantages in the public schools of his native land and a gymnasium. His arrival in this country was in 1893 and he located first in Chicago. For several years he engaged in various occupations to earn a livelihood until he should determine what profession or business he desired to make a life work. When he finally decided to study dentistry he matriculated at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and in 1905 graduated at the institution with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He came to Milwaukee at once and opened an office at 29 Wright street, where he has since been most successfully engaged. His natural ability and his thorough knowledge of his profession have won for him a high rank among the practitioners of the city, and he is regarded as one of the most promising in the profession. In politics he is not allied with any one of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage as his conscience and judgment dictate rather than be hampered by party affiliations. Socially and professionally the doctor is identified with the North Side Dental Society, Young Men's Polish Alliance and the Polish National Alliance of North America, and in religious matters adheres to the Catholic faith. On Feb. 19, 1908, Dr. Mietus was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Bachinski, of Milwaukee, whose family relations appear elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of her brother, Dr. L. J. Bachinski.

Frederick Rietbrock (deceased) was born in Kenosha county, April 6, 1839. His parents, Adolph and Christina (Koch) Rietbrock, were both natives of Germany, but died in this country, the former in 1887 and the latter in 1883. The father came to the United States in 1832 and traveled widely throughout the country, afterward returning to Germany. When he brought his family in 1837 he came directly to Kenosha county, and was among the pioneers of southeastern Wisconsin, the country being about that time opened to settlers, although the original inhabitants continued to roam through the country for many years afterward. Adolph Rietbrock was a goldsmith by trade, but like most of the early comers, essayed farming for a time. He retired from active life in 1870 and spent most of the remainder of his life in Milwaukee, except a short period which was taken up by a trip to California. Frederick Rietbrock was reared in Kenosha, attending the public schools, was graduated from the high school and then studied two years in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1865 with the degree of LL. B. He immediately began the practice of law in Milwaukee and there continued until his death, on July 23, 1906. Mr.

Rietbrock's first partner was C. K. Martin, and later, in 1870, he became associated with D. H. Johnson, and in 1877 L. W. Halsey was added to the firm, which continued as Johnson, Rietbrock & Halsey until 1888. At that date Mr. Johnson was elected circuit judge and the two remaining partners remained in business until 1900, when Mr. Halsey succeeded Judge Johnson on the bench, and Mr. Rietbrock formed a partnership with his son, Adolph C. Rietbrock, which continued until the death of the former. Besides his extensive law practice, Mr. Rietbrock was largely interested in real estate in Marathon county, and did much to develop the resources of that portion of the state. In politics he was a Democrat and in the early seventies was actively engaged in campaign work, and was chairman of the county committee for several years. He held the office of district attorney for one term. On Feb. 4, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Peters, daughter of Cornelius and Marianna (Meuser) Peters, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Rietbrock died on Feb. 5, 1901, after thirty-five years of happy wedded life. The three children born to this union are Adolph C., Marianna and Christina. Frederick Rietbrock was a member of the Milwaukee Sharpshooters' Society, the Calumet Club, the Germania Society (now the Deutscher Club), the American Guernsey Cattle Club, the National Livestock Association, etc.

Rev. Bronislaus F. Celichowski, pastor of St. Hedwig's Catholic church, is a native of Polish Prussia, and came to this country with his parents in 1886. His father, Vincent Celichowski, was a mason contractor and died about a year after locating in Milwaukee and is buried in the Polish cemetery of the city. His mother, Louisa (Ryterska) Celichowski, is still living. Bronislaus F., born Oct. 22, 1872, is one of a family of three brothers and seven sisters; all are living in the United States. The two brothers, Casimir and Walter, are engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing business and have two stores, one on the north side and one on the south side of the city. The former married Ann Cyervinska and has two children, Roman and Arnult; the latter married Josephine Baranowska and also has two sons, Walter and Stanislaus. The five sisters living in this country are all married; three are residents of Milwaukee, one of Oshkosh and one of Chicago. Rev. Father Celichowski acquired his earlier education in his native land, being in his fourteenth year when his parents came to the United States. After locating in Milwaukee he attended Marquette College for six years, and then took his theological training at St. Francis Seminary, where he was ordained as a priest in 1898 by Bishop Katzer. He was the assistant pastor at St. Hedwig's for two years, and then assumed charge of the congregation and has filled that position since that time. The parish was organized thirty-five years ago and has a large church, schools, rectory and sisters' house, and is in excellent financial condition, there being but little debt remaining on the property. The congregation includes 800 families, and 950 children are instructed in the schools. Rev. Father Celichowski has one assistant in his pastoral work. He is at present interested in the con-

struction of a gymnasium for the use of the young men and boys of the congregation, and hopes to have the same in process of building in the near future.

Hyacinth Gulski, priest of St. Hyacinth, is a native of Polish Prussia, and is the son of Anthony and Anna (Szweda) Gulski, both natives of the same province, and both of whom died in their native land. Father Gulski came to the United States in 1875, his education and early work of the ministry having belonged to his native country. He attended first the public school or "gymnasium" at Culm, and later the theological seminaries at Neustadt, Lonk and Goruszki, all in Polish Prussia. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1872 by Bishop Jeschke, at Lonk, and was stationed at various points during the three years that intervened between his ordination and his immigration. These were years of hardship and difficulty, owing to the action of the German Reichstag, tending toward a suppression of the convents, and directed particularly against the Society of Jesuits, and it was made a misdemeanor for a priest to make charges or accept fees for his services. This action extended also to Polish Prussia. On coming to Wisconsin Rev. Father Gulski was placed in charge of the church at Berlin for eight months, and then came to St. Stanislaus church, Milwaukee, as assistant pastor, and on Jan. 1, 1876, was given charge of the church, and was pastor of the same for eight years. During his pastorate he was actively engaged in mission work among his people, organized a new parish on the south side of Milwaukee, and built the large and beautiful church of St. Hyacinth. The parish has since been divided three times, and at present the parish of St. Hyacinth includes 1,100 families. It owns a very handsome property, including an entire block, and which is almost free from debt. Over 1,300 children are instructed in its two schools. Father Gulski votes the Democratic ticket, but takes no active part in politics. He is a member of the Catholic Union of America and of the Stowarzyszenie Polakow.

William E. Burke, attorney, of Milwaukee, was born in Dodge county, May 25, 1874, and is one of the eight children of John and Mary (Nolan) Burke, both natives of Ireland. The brothers and sisters are Catherine, now Mrs. Malachi McBride, of Janesville, Minn.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Carroll, of Richwood, Wis.; Mary, Mrs. John Laffey, of Des Moines, Iowa; John, married to Mary Enright, of Lida, Iowa; Joseph, a divinity student at Brookland, Wash.; Frank P., an attorney and partner of his brother, William E., of this sketch. William E. Burke obtained his earlier education in the public schools of Dodge county, and then entered the Northern Illinois College of Law at Dixon, Ill., at which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of LL. B. He began his legal practice in Milwaukee and was in business alone until 1899, when he became a member of the firm of Blatchley & Burke. In 1902 the partnership was dissolved and he was again alone in his practice until March, 1907, when he became associated with his brother and Mr. Alexander under the name of Burke, Alexander & Burke. In

politics he is a Republican, and has twice represented his party in the county convention. He belongs to the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Bar associations, and is also a member of the fraternal order, Knights of Columbus, and of the social organizations, the Blue Mound Club and the Calumet Club, being president of the latter. On Feb. 15, 1906, he was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve Hickey, of Milwaukee, and to the union one daughter, Mary, has been born.

Samuel Frederick Peacock, of the firm of S. F. Peacock & Son, Milwaukee, is a native of England, having been born in Leeds, Yorkshire, April 27, 1847. He is the son of Francis and Annie Stead Peacock, the former of whom came to the United States in 1843 and then went back and returned with his family in 1848, being engaged in the mercantile lumber business. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, and was wounded in the left shoulder in the first battle of that regiment, and was sent home on sick furlough, dying four months later, Dec. 11, 1863, in Milwaukee. He is buried in Calvary Cemetery. The mother died on July 9, 1889. Samuel F. was reared and educated in Milwaukee and opened his present business on Jan. 1, 1877, and has been for many years one of the leading undertakers in the city, having at the present time charge of more burials than any other firm in Milwaukee. Politically he is allied with the Democratic party and in religion he is a member of the Catholic church. He belongs to a number of fraternal organizations, among which are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is Past Exalted Ruler; Junior Council of National Union, Catholic Foresters, Catholic Knights, Sons of Veterans, of which he is Past Commander; and he was the organizer of the Wisconsin State Funeral Directors, concerning his association with which the Western Undertaker of November, 1907, says: "No more appropriate sentence could be uttered than these Latin words: '*Palman Qui Meruit Ferat*'—Let him who has won bear the palm. Few undertakers can boast of having served their associations for a quarter of a century. The fact that Wisconsin has had one of their members continuously in office for twenty-five years is a test of ability as well as geniality. When a member is accorded such a privilege it is because of his popularity among the members of the association. Samuel F. Peacock, of Milwaukee, has had this pleasure and his services have been '*communi consensu*,' his fellow members having kept him in office all this time. To serve man means the serving of the Lord, hence Mr. Peacock has done good, having been an energetic and tireless member to the close of the twenty-sixth annual meeting. In his last report he spoke as follows: 'I thank you for the honors you have conferred upon me in the last twenty-six years. I have been most of the time an officer of your association. I appreciate your kindness, and I must say this will be the last report you will receive from Samuel F. Peacock, for I step aside now. I want to thank you before I do it, because I want to help make room for the younger and growing members you are getting in this asso-

ciation. I hope in the next twenty-six years you will do doubly as well as in the past. I don't want it understood, gentlemen, that I intend losing interest in the association. If Providence spares me you will find me with you, furthering the interests of every member of this association for many years to come. The reason I speak about this is, I do not wish to run again for office. I positively want to thank you once again for all.' Surely Mr. Peacock will not forsake nor lose interest in the association. Why should he? He was one of the founders of it, in fact, the father of it. Few of those present who listened to his remarks knew what an effort it cost him to make them, for his heart reveled within him, like a boy leaving his parents' home, whose loving associations dated back from early memory. There are other active members who show great interest in association work, deserving of much praise for the good work they have done; but none ever held office for a quarter of a century. Yet Mr. Peacock looks and acts as though he would be capable for another twenty-five years. He will be welcomed to lend his shoulder to the wheel of progress '*duranta vita.*'" In the last named organization he served as president, four terms; vice-president, three terms; chairman of the executive committee, one term; and also as chairman of both legislative and finance committees; and has just made his sixteenth annual report as treasurer. He is reckoned among the successful business men of Milwaukee, and is popular in social and fraternal as well as in commercial circles. On Dec. 10, 1869, he was married to Miss Hattie Downer, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Downer, of Milwaukee, and to this union two children were born: Frank J., who married Miss Mary A. Birkle, has three children: Urban F., Frank A. and Samuel. Frank has been in partnership with his father since 1889 and is also a member of the Catholic Knights, Catholic Foresters and Knights of Columbus. The daughter, Hattie, married John Roddy, who is employed by the T. A. Chapman Co. in the credit department.

Joseph Mietus, D. D. S., a rising young dentist of Polish birth, is a son of Michael and Mary Mietus and was born in Poland on March 17, 1874. The father was born in 1840 and the mother in 1847 and never left their native land. The mother died in 1878, but the father, who has always earned his living by farming, still survives. During the last memorable struggle, in 1863, in which Poland attempted to gain her freedom, the father was enlisted in the patriots' cause. The parents had two children, twin sons, and a sketch of the other, John, appears elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Mietus attended the public and parochial schools of his native land and attended one of the gymnasias maintained by the Austrian government. In 1891 he migrated to the United States and located in Buffalo for a time, but afterward traveled through different parts of the country. When he had become thoroughly conversant with American customs and manners he determined to make dentistry his life profession and accordingly matriculated at the Chicago Dental College. The faculty of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Science in 1903, and immediately after

graduation he removed to Milwaukee and opened an office. For five years now he has been most successfully engaged, and has built up a large and lucrative practice that is well worthy of emulation. In political matters Dr. Mietus is a staunch adherent of the tenets and principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought public office. In a professional and social way he is prominently identified with the Milwaukee County Dental Society, the Tribe of Ben-Hur, the Polish National Alliance, the Sharpshooters' Club and the Polish Turners. His religious relations are with the Roman Catholic church. On May 30, 1906, Dr. Mietus was united in marriage to Miss Mary Goral, of Milwaukee, Wis., a daughter of Casimir Goral, now of Milwaukee. To this union has been born one child, Roland Felix.

Leonard Joseph Bachinski, M. D., a young physician of Milwaukee, whose friends predict for him a brilliant future in his chosen profession, was born in the Cream City on Aug. 23, 1885, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Szturmowski) Bachinski. Both parents are natives of German Poland, and belong to that class of Milwaukee's foreign population which has made the city one of the most successful industrial centers of the West. The father, who came to Milwaukee in 1875, is a brewer by vocation and now resides at 1020 Cambridge avenue. The paternal grandfather, Michael Bachinski, was a participant in the last Polish insurrection and succumbed to wounds received in that memorable struggle. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Szturmowski, was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war, and after the cessation of hostilities came to Milwaukee in 1873. His demise occurred on May 22, 1908. Dr. Bachinski received his preparatory education in the public and parochial schools of his native city and for five years attended Marquette College. He then matriculated in the medical department of Marquette University and after he had finished with honor to himself the prescribed course the faculty of the institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908. He at once began the practice of his profession with his offices at 29 Wright street, and although he has been engaged but a comparatively short time he has enjoyed a lucrative practice and has won the respect of his fellow practitioners. His religious belief is Roman Catholic, but in his political relations is not allied with any political party, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his conscience and judgment dictate rather than be hampered by party ties.

Hugo F. Nicholus, D. D. S., one of the younger generation of dentists in the city, was born in West Bend, Washington county, Wis., on Nov. 11, 1876, a son of John H. and Augusta (Krause) Nicholus. The father was born in Germany in 1838 and the mother in Jackson, Washington county, in 1848. The paternal grandparents, Louis and Louisa (Hart) Nicholus, came from Germany and spent their last days in Washington county. The maternal grandparents, Frederick and Louisa Krause, were also native Germans, who came to Washington county and spent the balance of their lives there. The father, John H., was a farmer for a number of

years and then for a time was in the hotel business in West Bend. In this last occupation and in the realty business he was so successful that he was enabled to retire in 1893 and remove to Milwaukee, where he has since lived. All of the seven children born to the parents are living. Dr. Nicholas attended the public and high schools of West Bend and then studied telegraphy. At the age of seventeen years he was a telegraph operator and train dispatcher. He served in this capacity for a period of five years and then matriculated in the dental department of Marquette University. The faculty of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1902, when he had completed the prescribed course, and he immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession. His success has in large measure been due to his careful attention to details, his courteous treatment of patients and his thorough mastery of his art. In politics the doctor does not ally himself with any faction or party, but exercises his right of suffrage for what he judges is the best interest of the community. He is prominently identified as a member and worker with the Bethlehem Lutheran church and fraternally and socially is associated with the North Side Dental Society and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Roman J. Paradowski, a popular dentist among the younger members of the odontological fraternity in Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on Aug. 9, 1882. He is a son of John and Eva (Brzezinski) Paradowski, both of whom were born in German Poland, the father in 1845 and the mother five years later. The parents came to Milwaukee in 1878, and the father was engaged as a fireman for stationary engines for a number of years. His death occurred in 1894 and his wife died some four years later. Of the eight children born to the parents four survive. Dr. Paradowski entered the parochial schools of the city when he was but six years of age, and remained in them until he was thirteen years old. After four years of work he again took up his studies, matriculating at St. Francis Seminary. He completed the classical course in five years and followed with a year's course of study in philosophy. The following year he worked at the Wisconsin Dental Laboratory, and since then, about three years now, he has been an assistant to Dr. A. G. Rozmarynowski. Although he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, he has never sought public office. His religious belief is Catholic, and he is a devout communicant of the Polish Catholic church. His only fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Paradowski is of a kindly, genial manner, with a host of friends, who predict for him a brilliant future.

Anton George Rozmarynowski, D. D. S., was born in Milwaukee on March 24, 1882, and is a son of Kazmier and Marcianna (Pochowski) Rozmarynowski. Both parents were born in German Poland, the father in 1857 and the mother some years later. The father came to Milwaukee when still a young man and was actively engaged in business for a number of years, but is now retired. Of the family of six children three survive. Dr. Rozmarynowski re-

ceived his primary education in the parochial and public schools of the city. His professional training was obtained in the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College, at which he was graduated on June 22, 1904. He immediately began active practice and has since been most successfully engaged in it. The doctor is not allied with any political party, and is a devout communicant of the Polish Catholic church. He is prominent fraternally, being a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Knights of Columbus and the Polish National Alliance. Dr. Rozmarynowski is a young man with many friends, who predict for him a brilliant future in his chosen profession.

Robert S. Johnston, S. J., one of the professors of classics, history and English at Marquette University, was born in Troy Center, Milwaukee county, on Dec. 11, 1874. He is a son of Robert A. Johnston, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Father Johnston's primary education was received in the parochial and private schools of Milwaukee, and in 1891 he was graduated at Marquette College with the degree of bachelor of arts. The same year he entered the novitiate of the Order of Jesuits at Florissant, Mo., and for three years pursued a course of study there. This was followed by a three years' course in philosophy and science at St. Louis University. Then for a period of four years he was professor of classics, English and mathematics at Detroit College and served in a like capacity at St. Xavier's College of Cincinnati for another year. At the end of that time he went to St. Louis and spent four years in post-graduate study preparatory to entering the priesthood. In 1905 he was ordained as a priest of the Roman Catholic church and in August, 1907, became professor of the classics, English and history in Marquette University, the position which he has since filled. He is not allied with any political party, but takes a keen interest in public affairs and exercises his right of franchise to what he judges is the best advantage of the community. Father Johnston is a member of the Society of Jesus.

Reverend Victor Putten, S. J., deceased, former member of the faculty of Marquette University, was born in Holland on Feb. 26, 1845. He received his primary education in the public and parochial schools of his native land, and was there ordained to the priesthood in 1868. The same year he came to the United States and entered the House of Study at Woodstock, Md. For a period of a year he was a member of the faculty of St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and for four years following served in the capacity of missionary. He had pastorates at Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Charles, Mo., for periods of six and three years, respectively, and in 1885 came to Milwaukee to join the faculty of Marquette University. Following that time he continued his association with the institution, and he held in the past twenty years various offices in it. At the time of his death, Oct. 2, 1908, he was the incumbent of the office of treasurer. Father Putten was a man of fine intellect and scholarly attainments and he had the respect of all the students. He was not allied with any political organization, but exercised his

right of suffrage as his judgment told him would be for the best welfare of the community. He was a member of the Society of Jesus.

Rudolph C. Gruettner, D. D. S., one of the leading practitioners of dental surgery in Milwaukee, with offices at 420 Eleventh avenue, was born in the Cream City on Jan. 3, 1876. He is one of seven children of Gustave A. and Louisa (Hellberg) Gruettner, all of whom are living. His paternal grandparents were natives of Germany, who came to the United States early in life and spent the remainder of their days in Milwaukee. The maternal grandparents were also born in the Fatherland and became early residents of Milwaukee, the grandfather having been a distiller, with a place of business on the site of the present West Park. The father was an agriculturist and dairyman, and a devout communicant of the Lutheran church. His death occurred in 1899, but his widow is still living. Dr. Gruettner received his scholastic training in the public schools of Milwaukee and graduated at the South Division high school. Then he entered Milwaukee Medical College in the department of dental surgery, and in 1900 was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Since that time he has been in the active and successful practice of his profession. In his political beliefs the doctor is a Republican and does his best to bring about the success of his party at the polls. His church relations are with Bethany Presbyterian church. In fraternal matters he is known as a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and is connected with the Wisconsin State Dental Society and the Marquette College Dental Alumni Association, his alma mater since his graduation having become a part of Marquette University. He is also a member of the State History Society. On Nov. 24, 1903, Dr. Gruettner was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Eaton, of Cudahy, Wis., a daughter of Hon. Barney and Catharine Eaton. To this union have been born two children—Lorraine Madelaine and Rudolph Edwin.

Edwin A. Showalter, Ph. G., a leading pharmacist of Milwaukee, and at the present time president, treasurer and manager of the Union Pharmacy, is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on Oct. 20, 1875. His parents, Charles B. and Christine (Hertzer) Showalter, were also born in Milwaukee, the father on Jan. 6, 1848, and the mother on Oct. 28, 1854. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Charles Showalter, a native German, who came to Milwaukee when but eleven years of age and spent the remainder of his life in this city, conducting one of the leading boot and shoe stores on West Water street when Milwaukee was but a small village, and was an intimate friend of Solomon Juneau, the first settler of Milwaukee. The maternal grandparents, Ernst and Eva (Bauer) Hertzer, were both natives of Germany. Ernst Hertzer was a prominent figure in Milwaukee's educational and commercial life for a number of years, having been a member of the school commission and the owner of a large planing mill, which was later destroyed by fire. Charles B. Showalter for more than thirty years was in the wholesale drug business, part of the time with H. Bos-

worth & Son and later with the Charles Baumbach Company, and is at present representing one of the largest manufactories of its kind in the United States as city and state agent; he also retains his interest in the welfare of the city. His three children are all living. Edwin A. Showalter received his preliminary educational training in the parochial and high schools of Milwaukee and then entered the University of Wisconsin. He devoted his time principally to the study of pharmacy, but specialized in bacteriology, botany and the languages. In June, 1900, he was graduated with the degree of graduate pharmacist. His career as a druggist began when he was seventeen years of age with the C. H. Krause Company, and since that time he has been variously connected with many of the leading drug firms of the city, among them the Widule Company and John A. Dadd & Son. In 1903 he became a stockholder in and vice-president and manager of the Union Pharmacy, of which he is now the president, treasurer and manager. His enterprise and thrift have been a potent influence in the building up of the concern. In politics he is affiliated with none of the present day political parties, but prefers to cast his vote as his conscience and judgment dictate. When a student at the University of Wisconsin he became affiliated with the Phi Chi fraternity. He is an influential member of the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association and the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Showalter was united in marriage Nov. 17, 1908, to Miss Helen Kloka, daughter of Caroline Kloka, of this city.

Albert J. Young, proprietor and founder of the A. J. Young Medicine Company, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., on Sept. 1, 1857. He is a son of Ferdinand and Theresa (Lemke) Young, the former of whom was born in Germany on Nov. 23, 1830, and the latter in the same country on Oct. 6, 1830. The parents came to Manitowoc in 1855 and the father worked at his trade of baker until the beginning of hostilities in the Civil war. Then he enlisted in Company B of the Ninth Wisconsin infantry, and as a corporal served three years and as many months before he received an honorable discharge. In politics the father was a staunch Democrat, but never held public office. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father died in 1898, but the mother is still living, now a respected resident of Phoenix, Ariz. Albert J. Young, the subject of this memoir, took advantage of the educational opportunities offered in the common schools of Manitowoc and rounded out his scholastic training by a course in the Spencian Business College. Upon the completion of his studies he entered the employ of the Sabine Medicine Company in the capacity of salesman and remained with them for a period of twenty-nine years, from 1873 to 1902. In the latter year he engaged in the business of manufacturing proprietary medicines under the firm name of the A. J. Young Medicine Company and has since been most successfully conducting that business. In politics he upholds the principles of the Republican party, but has never aspired to public office. His religious affiliations are with the First German Methodist

Episcopal church. On June 26, 1881, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Tillie Coerped, born in Milwaukee on Dec. 13, 1860, and a daughter of Michael and Amelia (Genrich) Coerped. Both Mrs. Young's parents were born in Germany, and the father came to Milwaukee in 1852 and the mother three years later. The father belonged to the volunteer fire department of the early days, and for many years afterward to the regular fire department of the city. He died in 1879, but his widow is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Young have been born four children. Erma, the eldest, is the wife of Charles Bauch, and the mother of one child, Mildred; Raymond, whose wife was Mamie Oelhafen, is associated in business with his father; Edna died at the age of two years, and Eugenia died in infancy. Mr. Young is one of the prominent Masons of Milwaukee county, being a member of LaFayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, No. 73, Royal Arch Masons, and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar. For the past twenty-six years also he has been a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 145, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Aloysius G. Brennan, the popular secretary, treasurer and manager of the Brennan Company, was born in Erie, Pa., on June 20, 1877. A sketch of his parents, James and Olivia (Meyer) Brennan, may be found elsewhere in this volume in the memoir of John S. Brennan. Aloysius G. Brennan was educated in the grammar schools of Franklin, Venango county, Pa., and the high school at Canton, Ohio. In 1893 he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of Gimbel Brothers. He remained with the Milwaukee branch of the company for some years and then went to Philadelphia with Benjamin Gimbel when the firm started a branch in that place. After two years he removed to New York to enter the service of the James McCreery Silk Company and later returned to Milwaukee to become associated with the Bonesho-Schaidnagle Company, silk merchants, of Milwaukee. In 1905 he entered a partnership under the firm name of the Brown-Brennan Company, incorporated, to deal in dress specialties, silks and laces. Since that time the firm name has been changed to The Brennan Company, the president being Mr. John S. Brennan and the secretary, treasurer and manager Aloysius G. Brennan. Mr. Brennan is an independent in his political relations, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage as his conscience and judgment dictate rather than be bound by any party ties. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus. On Nov. 4, 1904, Mr. Brennan was united in marriage to Miss Anna Frances McCabe, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Patrick McCabe. To this union have been born two children—James Patrick and Dorothy Frances.

Dr. Charles Morton Gould, M. D., founder and president of the C. M. Gould Pharmaceutical Company, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., on March 18, 1849. He is the only son of Nathan and Mary A. (Sawyer) Gould, the former of whom was born in Greenfield, Conn., in July, 1819, and the latter in Cornwall, Conn. The mother died in 1851 and the father was married a second time, Miss Caro-

line Hurd, by whom he had four children, becoming his wife. The stepmother died in 1902. Two of the doctor's maternal ancestors, in a direct line, were soldiers in the Continental army in the War of the Revolution and one succumbed to wounds received at Bunker Hill. His paternal grandfather fought under General Scott in the War of 1812. Dr. Gould received his primary education at Bennington, Vt., in the academy. His degree of Doctor of Medicine was received from Northwestern University in 1882. To obtain the highest possible skill in his profession he took post-graduate work in the New York Medical School and at San Francisco, at London, and at Vienna, Austria. His first active work in his profession was at River Falls, Wis., where for ten years he was most successfully engaged as a general practitioner. For the same length of time, immediately after leaving River Falls, he practiced at Superior, Wis., and left the northern Wisconsin city to locate in Milwaukee. After a year and a half of practice here he retired to enter his present business of pharmaceutical chemist, in May, 1907. His offices are located at 472 Twelfth street, and he supplies medicines direct to physicians. Although he has been in the business but a comparatively short time, he has been eminently successful, and his standing in his profession and knowledge of the medicinal art will undoubtedly bring him a larger reward. In his political relations the doctor is an ardent Republican, and as the candidate of that party he served for a time as health commissioner of Superior. His religious affiliations are with Plymouth Congregational church. Fraternally he is also prominent, being a member of Damascus Lodge, No. 290, Free and Accepted Masons; Superior Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Professionally he is identified with the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society and the Milwaukee Medical Society. On Nov. 12, 1892, Dr. Gould was united in marriage to Mrs. Ida Andrews, nee Powell, a native of Madrid, N. Y. She is a daughter of Lyman and Lucinda (Taylor) Powell, the latter of whom is a sister of Hon. Horace Taylor. The parents came to River Falls in the early fifties, where the father died some years ago. His widow is still living, a respected resident of River Falls. Mrs. Gould had one son—Dean W. Andrews—by her first husband, who died in August, 1903.

Samuel A. Schwandt, one of the owners and proprietors of the Puritan Pharmacy, was born in Morriston, Ontario, Canada, on March 29, 1877. His father was Rev. William Schwandt, born in Germany on Sept. 14, 1834, and his mother was Bernardine (Moss) Schwandt, born in Canada on Feb. 1, 1844. The father was a minister of the gospel of the Methodist church, who received his early education in Berlin, Germany, and came to Canada while still a young man. Among his charges were St. Catherine's, Seaforth, Mildmay, Stratford and Williamsford, and he died at the latter place on April 18, 1908. Of his twelve children three sons and four daughters are still living. Both paternal grandparents died in Germany. The maternal grandfather, Carl Moss, was also born in Ger-

many and came to Ottawa, Canada, at an early age. In 1893 he came to Milwaukee, where he died in 1897, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died ten years before in Canada in her eighty-fourth year. Samuel A. Schwandt received his educational advantages in the public schools of Williamsford, Canada, and the high school at Owen Sound. In 1896 he came to Milwaukee and studied the course in pharmacy at the Milwaukee Medical College, now Marquette College. For over twelve years he was in the employ of Max J. Goetz, a prominent Milwaukee druggist. On July 3, 1908, he formed a partnership with Robert W. Hindley in the drug business, establishing the Puritan Pharmacy at 198 Biddle street. Although the firm has been in existence but a short time, its success so far augurs well for the future. In his political belief Mr. Schwandt is a stanch Republican. In religious matters he is associated with the Congregational church. Fraternally he is identified with Damascus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Charles William Hall, D. D. S., has been engaged in the practice of dentistry at Milwaukee during the past ten years, and in his profession he has met with very gratifying success, besides attaining a high standing as a representative citizen. He is a native of the Badger State, having been born in Columbia county, Wis., Oct. 1, 1866, and he is the son of George and Sarah (Russell) Hall, both of whom were born in Kent, England. The father migrated from his native land to Canada in early manhood, and after residing in the Dominion for a number of years came to the States and located at Sussex, in Waukesha county, Wis. Later he removed to Columbia county and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1907, at the age of eighty-one years. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and after his removal to Wisconsin he engaged extensively in the culture of hops, but he retired from active participation in affairs about fifteen years before his death. He was active in political matters and gave an unswerving allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Russell, a cousin of the mother of the subject of this review, and to this union there were born four children, of whom three are now living. To the second marriage there were born five children, four of whom are living, and the mother now resides at Rio, Columbia county, Wis., where she is an active member of the Episcopal church, the religious affiliation of her husband having been with the same denomination. Dr. Charles W. Hall, to whom this review is more particularly dedicated, was educated in the public schools of Columbia county, Wis., completing a course in the graded schools at Rio, and he graduated in the dental department of the University of Michigan on June 30, 1892. Soon after his graduation he located at La Salle, Ill., for the practice of his profession, but later removed to Rio, Columbia county, Wis. He remained in that place until 1898, when he changed his location to Milwaukee. Since coming to the Cream City he has met with a high order of success, his patronage being gained from among the representative citizens of the place, and his office, which is located at No. 326 Grand Avenue, is

one of the popular dental establishments of the city. He keeps in touch with his professional confreres by membership in the Wisconsin State Dental Society and the Milwaukee Odontological Society, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order. He takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, but maintains an independent attitude politically, giving his support to the men and measures that meet his conscientious approval. Dr. Hall is married to Miss Emma Louise Dunkley, daughter of C. W. Dunkley, of Chicago, and they reside in a beautiful home at No. 156 Biddle Street, in Milwaukee.

Louis G. J. Mack, one of the prominent pharmacists of the Cream City, was born at Proviso, Cook county, Ill., on May 3, 1878. He is a son of August F. and Sophia (Morman) Mack, the former of whom was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 12, 1854, and the latter in Beardstown, Ill., on Jan. 6, 1856. The father is a graduate of an Illinois university and is now engaged in pedagogic work in this city. The mother died on Aug. 7, 1904. Both the grandfathers were soldiers in the American army during the War of 1812. Both parents were ardent members of the Lutheran church and they sent their son Louis, who was one of the twelve children, six sons and as many daughters, born to them, to the Lutheran parochial school at St. Charles, Mo. With the parents Mr. Mack came to Milwaukee in 1893 and took a course of study in the Rheude Business College here. When he had completed that course he entered the employ of Henry Roenheld, the druggist, and subsequently was with Teich & Freischmidt. During this time he applied himself to the study of his chosen profession and most successfully took the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy for applicants for the pharmacy degree. On July 6, 1898, he engaged in the drug business at his present location at 960 Kinnickinnic avenue, where he has since been very successful. That his standing among his fellow pharmacists is high is best evidenced by the fact that he has served a term as president of the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association, and is now serving his second term as vice-president and is also a member of the executive committee. His other professional associations include memberships in the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists and the American Druggists' Syndicate. In politics he is a staunch Republican and in religious matters is allied with the English Lutheran church. On June 11, 1901, Mr. Mack was united in marriage to Miss Viola Grundmann, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Bulger) Grundmann. To this union was born one child, Louis, now deceased.

Albert W. Schaper, Ph. G., who has won a high rank among the members of the pharmaceutical profession in Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on July 27, 1883. He is a son of August C. and Minnie (Roche) Schaper, both of whom were born in the Fatherland, the former on Nov. 10, 1839, and the latter on July 22, 1845. Both parents came direct to Milwaukee from Germany in 1866, and were married here a year later. Both are still living, and the father earns his livelihood in the carpenter's trade. He and his

wife are Lutherans in their religious belief and the father ever since he became a citizen has voted the Republican ticket. Albert W. Schaper, the subject of this review, received his primary educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee, and when he had completed his training there he entered the employ of his brother, Adolph A. Schaper, who was then conducting the store which Mr. Schaper now occupies at 830 Walnut street. During his service with his brother he took preparatory studies in the pharmacy department of the Milwaukee Medical School and then successfully took the examination given by the state board of pharmacy to enable him to practice his profession. About four years ago he purchased his brother's interest in the concern and on Jan. 1, 1905, assumed full management of the store. Business has increased greatly under his careful guidance and direction, and his store is known throughout the city as one where fair dealing can always be had. In politics Mr. Schaper is a Republican, and although he has always been a stanch adherent of the principles of the party, he has never sought to become one of its candidates. In a professional way he is identified with the American Druggists' Syndicate. Mr. Schaper is not married.

Alvin E. Peters, a member of the firm of Peters & Beeck, one of the largest drug companies in Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on April 28, 1886, a son of Ernest and Mary (Misegades) Peters, the latter of whom was born in Watertown, Wis. The maternal grandfather, Frederick Misegades, was born in Germany in 1827, and came to Watertown in an early day, where he is still living at the hale old age of eighty-one years. His wife, Christine Misegades, died some years ago. The father, Ernest Peters, was an engineer by vocation and died on April 27, 1886. Alvin E. Peters, the subject of this review, started his primary educational training in the Watertown public schools and completed it in the Milwaukee public and high schools. He then matriculated in the department of pharmacy of the Milwaukee Medical College, and the faculty of that institution gave him the degree of graduate in pharmacy in 1903. For the first six months after his graduation he was engaged in a professional way in Racine, Wis., and then for nine months was in the employ of Dr. T. P. O. Romheld. Early in 1905 he formed a partnership with Ottmar Beeck, and on March 21 of that year they opened the establishment which they are now so successfully conducting under the firm name of Peters & Beeck. Although the firm is of comparatively recent origin it is doing a large and prosperous business, contributed to in large measure by Mr. Peters' thorough knowledge of the profession, his inherent business capacity and his sterling integrity. Politically Mr. Peters is allied with the Republican party, but the pressure of business affairs has never allowed him to become a candidate for public office of any nature. In his religious belief he is a devout member of the Lutheran faith and at the present time is the incumbent of the office of deacon of that church. Professionally he is affiliated with the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Associa-

tion and the National Association of Retail Druggists. Fraternally and socially he is prominently identified with the Independence Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Milwaukee Canoe Club. Mr. Peters is not married.

Joseph G. Otten, Ph. G., the genial manager of the State Street Pharmacy, was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 4, 1878. He is a son of John G. Otten, who was born in Germany in 1842, and Mary A. (Frattinger) Otten, born in Ohio, in 1840. The father came to Milwaukee in 1857 and followed his vocation as a baker during his whole career in this city. He was a member of the old Stadt Theater Company, now the Pabst Theater, and he and his wife were communicants of St. Joseph's Catholic church. The father died in 1896. The mother, who, with three of the four children born to the parents, survives, came to the Cream City with her parents when she was but five years of age. Her grandfather was a well-known cooper in the early days of Ohio. Joseph G. Otten, the subject of this review, received his primary education in the parochial schools and later completed a course at the McDonald Business College. His instruction in pharmacy was received under the preceptorship of Henry F. W. Roemheld and Dr. Albert E. Mieding at 1701 State street. Later he passed with high honor the examination tendered by the state board of pharmacy, and for two years was in charge of the hospital dispensary at the National Soldiers' Home under Dr. Alvin Clarke. In 1907 the State Street Pharmacy was incorporated and Mr. Otten was selected as manager, a position he has since filled with high credit to himself and to the judgment of the directors in selecting him for the place. Politically Mr. Otten is a staunch believer in the tenets of the Republican party, but the pressure of business affairs has kept him from seeking public office. In religious matters he is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He has a host of friends, who predict for him a brilliant future.

Jacob Schowalter, a well-known druggist with a modern store at the corner of Racine and Brady streets, was born in Jackson, Washington county, Wis., on July 29, 1876. He is a son of John and Dorothy (Schaumberg) Schowalter, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in 1827 and the latter in 1840. The father came to Wisconsin early in the history of the state and engaged in agricultural pursuits near Jackson, Wis. His death occurred in 1881, and beside his widow he left six children. The paternal grandfather died in Jackson, after he had lost his wife in the old country. The maternal grandfather, John Schaumberg, was one of the pioneer residents of Waukesha county. Jacob Schowalter, the subject of this review, received his scholastic advantages in the public schools of Jackson and the high school of Hartford, Wis. In 1893 he entered his business career with C. H. Krause, of Milwaukee, and for a period of thirty-one months served in the same capacity. The following four and a half years he was associated with H. L. Schultz, the druggist, and only left him at the end of that time to accept a more lucrative position with the Edward

Kettler Drug Company. In 1905, at the end of three years' service with Mr. Kettler, and after he had successfully passed the state pharmacy examination, he purchased a business at 851 Racine street, corner of Brady street. His excellent training in pharmacy and his inherent qualities of thrift and industry made the venture a success from the start, and today he has a large and flourishing patronage. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but he has always felt that the pressure of business affairs was too great to allow him to seek public office. Professionally he is identified with the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations, and the National Association of Retail Druggists. His fraternal relations are with Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Lake Lodge, Knights of Pythias. On June 25, 1907, Mr. Schowalter was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Minetta Rasche, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Francis and Carolina (Knoepel) Rasche. Mr. Rasche is deceased, but his widow is a respected resident of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Schowalter have no children.

Edmund Sheldon Thatcher, Ph. G., who conducts a modern drug-store at 334 Ogden avenue, was born in Oxford, England, on Oct. 13, 1880. He is a son of James and Mary (Sheldon) Thatcher, the former of whom was born in England in 1850 and the latter in 1848. The parents came to Milwaukee in 1885 and the father engaged in library work. Both parents are communicants of the Church of England. Of the five children born to them three survive. Edmund S. Thatcher attended the Milwaukee public schools and finished his scholastic training at the Milwaukee Academy. He started his business career as a clerk for the Edward Kettler Drug Company, and served with them for five years, from 1893 to 1898. The following five years he was employed in a like capacity with H. H. Hackendahl, and during his term of service there passed successfully the examination given by the state board of pharmacy. In 1903 he embarked in the drug business at his present location. His knowledge of the business, and his inherent traits of integrity and thrift made the venture a paying success from the start, and his patronage has increased from year to year until now he does a flourishing business. Professionally Mr. Thatcher is prominently identified with the Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations and the National Association of Retail Druggists. Fraternally he is associated with the Milwaukee Rowing Club and the Tectel Club. In politics he allies himself with the Republican party, but the pressure of business has been such as to allow him no time to seek public office. Mr. Thatcher is well known as a singer of ability, and is a member of the choirs of the East Side Jewish Tabernacle and the Emanuel Presbyterian church.

Daniel Edmund Murphy, deceased, was for nearly a third of a century prominently identified with the life insurance movement throughout the United States, and at the time of his death was general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company,

controlling the whole of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. Mr. Murphy was born at Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland twenty-five miles northeast of Cork, on June 16, 1843, and he was the son of Daniel and Margaret (Hayes) Murphy, both of whom were also natives of the same place in the Emerald Isle. The father was a prosperous farmer and road contractor in his native land, and was able to give his children, of whom there were eleven, the educational advantages of the average South Ireland farmer. The first fourteen years of the son's life were spent at home, his education being secured at the public schools of Mitchelstown. Finally the lure of America attracted him, and in 1859 he left his home for this country. He landed at New York a lad of sixteen years, with less than twenty dollars in his pocket. But conditions never daunted the young Irishman. He went to Kensington, Conn., where he sought employment in a local factory at a wage of fourteen dollars a month. The outbreak of the Civil war closed the concern, and he then made his way to Hartford, Conn. Conditions were not prosperous, and he realized the necessity of a trade or profession. Not having the funds necessary to secure the latter, he apprenticed himself to A. B. West, a well-known carpenter contractor of the city, and when his term was completed he branched out for himself, working at the trade until 1868. In that year he went to Bridgeport, Conn., where he opened a book and stationery store. The venture prospered, and in a few months he added the real estate and life insurance business, spending his leisure time as an auctioneer. He became an agent for the Globe Life Insurance Company of New York, and afterward entered the employment of the Phoenix of Hartford, and in five years his books showed a total of \$10,000. Meantime he moved into larger quarters, and an immigration agency and exchange office were added to the ventures, both of which proved successful beyond expectations. Two months before the momentous panic of 1873 he purchased a large tract of land, platted it, and planned to sell it at auction the following September; but on Sept. 12, the panic came and his meager fortune of \$10,000 invested in Bridgeport land, vanished in thin air. For several years afterward he maintained his book store, but times were hard and business dull, and he determined to seek his fortune anew in the West. In 1877 he removed to Chicago, and from that place wrote to Matthew Keenan, vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, soliciting an agency. After consultation with the officers of the organization, Mr. Keenan ordered him to come to Milwaukee, where he commenced his labors as a special agent at a small salary. Soon afterward he resigned his position and went to Madison, only to return after a brief period and re-enter the ranks of the company on a commission basis. Gradually he advanced himself until he was accounted one of the most successful life insurance men of the country. In due time he was appointed general agent, and after assuming that position he placed on the books of his company at least one-tenth of its entire

new business. During the last few years of his life he transacted two-thirds as much business on his agency books as the company had in force in the United States when he entered its employ. At the time of his death, which deplorable event occurred after an illness of several weeks on May 6, 1906, as general agent he had control of the whole of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. Mr. Murphy was a Republican in his political affiliations, having joined the ranks of that party in 1861, and for many years he was an active leader in Sixteenth ward politics, though he steadfastly refused to accept public office or emolument for himself. On many occasions he was a delegate to various conventions, but further than that he refused to engage in public affairs. His religious faith was expressed by membership in St. Rose's Catholic church, while socially he was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Milwaukee Club, the Recreation Club, and the Blue Mound Country Club; and he also was an esteemed member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Murphy was married on June 16, 1875, to Miss Rosalie G. Maher, daughter of John and Mary (Nalley) Maher, of New Haven, Conn., and he is survived by his widow and six children: Daniel H., who resides at New Castle, Pa.; William K., who has a position with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and resides at home; Rosalie G., at home; Margaret Catherine is a student at the Sacred Heart Academy, and Grace Elizabeth is a student at Lake Forest. The parents of Mrs. Murphy were natives of Ireland, the father being born on Sept. 29, 1818, and the mother on Aug. 1, 1822. The father came to the United States in 1830, locating in New York city, where he learned the trade of a mason. Later he removed to New Haven, Conn., where he entered the contracting business, and he erected the depot for the New York & New Haven Railroad Company at that place. He retired about ten years before his death and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he passed away on Jan. 14, 1899, the death of the mother having occurred on April 29, 1880. He served for some time as a member of the common council of New Haven, and also as selectman, being elected to these positions on the Democratic ticket. He was a member at one time of the Connecticut State militia, and he was an attendant at the Catholic church.

William J. Denny, deceased, was a valiant soldier among the Wisconsin troops in the Civil war, and for nearly half a century he was a respected citizen of the city of Milwaukee. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841, and removed to Milwaukee with his parents when only eleven years old and there he continued to reside until the day of his death. He attended the common schools of the city for a limited time, and as a youth in his teens became a member of a volunteer fire company. He was a son of a strong Abolitionist, and when John Brown was hanged and the news reached Milwaukee young Denny raised a flag over the engine house. The feeling in the city was bitter, as at that time there was a strong diversity of opinion on the slavery question, and the incident stands out as an evidence of his courage of conviction at that early age.



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ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Wisconsin infantry, which was organized for the three months' service and left the state on June 9. It led the advance on Martinsburg, participated in the battle of Falling Waters, and was mustered out of the service on Aug. 22. Mr. Denny was the first to enlist in Milwaukee for the three-months' service, and Mrs. Denny has a badge which proves the statement, he having enlisted between the hours of ten and eleven, on April 15, 1861. After his return home Mr. Denny enlisted in the Seventh Battery, Wisconsin light artillery, known as the "Badger State Flying Artillery," which was organized at Milwaukee during the summer and fall of the same year. It was mustered in on Oct. 4 and left the state on March 15, 1862, reporting at St. Louis, from whence it was sent to New Madrid and placed in charge of batteries of heavy siege guns during the siege of Island No. 10. It was engaged in garrison duty on that island after the surrender, and in June left for Union City and Trenton, Tenn., for railroad guard duty, moving in July to Humboldt, where it remained until December. It took part in the engagement at Parker's Crossroads, and was then stationed at Jackson until June 1, 1863, when it moved to Corinth and thence to Memphis, where it was attached to the Fourth brigade, Fifth division, Sixteenth army corps, for permanent garrison duty. Mr. Denny was reported for conspicuous gallantry, but in 1864 he was taken ill and was discharged from service. He then enlisted in the navy, being told that sea life would be beneficial to his health, and served in the North Atlantic squadron until after the close of the war. He then returned home and for several years was senior member of the firm of Denny & Gallagher, proprietors of the Cream City Carriage works. He was appointed mail carrier for the Seventh ward of the city on Feb. 1, 1877, under the late Henry C. Payne, and served in that capacity until June 1, 1898, when he was appointed superintendent of city delivery by Postmaster E. R. Stillman. During his term of service he took an active interest in the welfare of the carriers and was one of the charter members of the Milwaukee branch of the Mail Carriers' Association, which had its inception in that city during an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was president of the Milwaukee branch one year. As superintendent of the city delivery he was a good organizer and an efficient master. While in the service of his country he came home on furlough and was married on Dec. 24, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Andrews, who survives him, as does also one daughter, Mrs. A. E. Knowlton. Captain Denny was a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, G. A. R., and was its commander during the year 1906, his death occurring Feb. 25, 1907, a short time after retiring from that office. It seems fitting to close this brief account of the life of Captain Denny with the tribute of a friend, Col. J. A. Watrous, who knew him intimately and esteemed him for his many virtues: "It is a brave thing for a regiment or a brigade to charge a battery supported by equally brave men, but there are more powerful tests

of a man's bravery. It is a braver thing for a sick, weak man to enter upon a charge of an open grave, a charge that means his burial. Such instances are common. A striking instance has attracted the attention of Milwaukee the last year. A year and a half ago Capt. William J. Denny knew that a cancer was eating away his life; knew it as well as the surgeon who treated him; but it made no difference with his faultless administration of the important trust confided to him; it made no difference in his kindly greetings to family, friends and associates. Yet he steadily marched toward that open grave, smiling upon friends, doing kindly acts, performing arduous duties. The day came, when, in response to repeated urging on the part of family and friends, there was an operation. An eye was removed. A few weeks later he returned to his official duties, doing them as well as ever; the same genial, pleasant gentleman, interested in the welfare of all about him. But he marched steadily toward the grave. He knew it was his grave; that he was rapidly approaching it. Another operation must be performed. The weak body, growing weaker and lighter, stood the shock of flesh removed and bones scraped, and before the ghastly wounds had healed, when the wrappings were still about his neck and face, he returned to his duties, performing them as intelligently, industriously and conscientiously as ever. His step grew slower and slower, not from lack of courage, but from loss of strength. He afraid of that open grave, he had seen it for months. One afternoon, three months ago, at the end of a day of hard work, he unsteadily walked to his home and said, 'I must rest.' The next morning he said, 'I must remain in bed and rest,' and during the balance of his life he remained at home, most of the time in bed, a great sufferer, but ever mindful of the interests of his friends, some of whom called daily and left words of cheer and expressions of love; but words of love and cheer, flowers, prayers and the watchful care of dear ones could not turn his steps from the onward march to the open grave. No man ever marched more certainly to death, or more bravely than gallant, brave, genial, generous little Capt. Bill Denny."

Edward S. Loge, M. D., is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity in Milwaukee, but in the short time that has elapsed since he opened his office he has built up a representative practice and has been successful to a very high degree. He was born in Tonawanda, Erie county, New York, on Dec. 13, 1882, son of August F. and Caroline (Hasenbank) Loge. His father and mother were both born in Germany, the former being of French descent. They came to this country with their parents when children. The father came in 1844, and the mother in 1847, and settled in Bergholtz, a small village in Niagara county, New York, where their parents lived the remainder of their lives. Upon growing to manhood the father adopted teaching as a profession, which he has followed throughout his career of more than forty years, being now engaged in the schools of North Tonawanda, N. Y., where he has taught for thirty-two years. His wife died in 1885, and of

the eight children born to this couple all are living. Although Dr. Loge is of German-French parentage, he is a typical American. He received his early education in the parochial, public and high schools of his native place, after which he devoted his time to the study of pharmacy, serving his apprenticeship in a drug store of his home town. He then entered the department of pharmacy of the University of Buffalo, and after a thorough course graduated with the class of 1902, receiving the degree of Bachelor in Pharmacy, and was at that time the youngest student ever graduated from this institution. He is a registered pharmacist in the states of New York and Wisconsin. After serving a number of years in this profession, he turned his attention to medicine and matriculated at the Marquette University medical department, in Milwaukee. His last year in the study of medicine was spent at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he graduated in 1907, also serving as attendant at the Milwaukee Hospital clinics at Wauwatosa, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Loge is a Republican nominally, but he exercises considerable independence in forming his political opinion, and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. He is a member of the Alumni associations of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, also a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Ludvig Wrangell, eminent violinist, was born in Kristiania, Norway. His father first taught him on the violin, but the task of satisfying the musical ambition of the child soon proved a rather difficult one, and he was therefore early taken in charge by Concert-Master Gudbrand Bohn, one of the most gifted and highly schooled of the violinists of Scandinavia, and through whose noble and learned guidance his musical talents were stimulated and masterly led. Besides the violin, the study of piano, theory and ensemble were taken up, and through the aid of the late King of Norway and Sweden instructions were given him at the P. Lindemann Conservatory of Music. The teachers in theory were the famous Ludvig Lindemann and Iver Holter, the last named being also his teacher in ensemble. Piano instructions were received from Mr. Vaaler, a prominent pupil of Leschitzky. He went to Germany and continued his studies in violin under Carl Bargheer, the beloved pupil of Spohr and Joachim. He appeared as soloist in the principal cities of Germany and Norway. During his latest stay in that country he won the admiration of pupils and professionals to such an extent as to be termed the greatest violin teacher of Scandinavia. Among the advanced pupils received were those having studied under such masters as Prof. Exner Halir, Wirth, Sauret and Joachim. His general playing is marked by great individuality, broad, warm tone, expressive and melodious, with a prominent northern color. His tone and touch are of exquisite beauty, and all agree upon the dignity and nobility of his style. He has written an original method of violin playing and other works ready for

publication. He is a valued member of the Artists' Loft in Milwaukee, his present location, and in 1908 heads the violin department of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music.

Fred W. Kemp, Ph. G., a leading druggist and one of the substantial men of the city, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 3, 1874. His parents, August and Bertha (Polzin) Kemp, were both born in Germany. The father came to Milwaukee when a youth and lived here the balance of his life, his demise occurring in 1875. His widow is now a respected resident of Winona, Minn. Fred W. Kemp received his educational advantages in the public schools and the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. He began his apprenticeship as a pharmacist with H. G. Ruenzel and for ten years served in a clerical capacity with Mr. Ruenzel. Having accumulated some funds, in 1898, he embarked in the business on his own account at 425 Lisbon avenue and has since conducted a most flourishing business at that place. His thorough knowledge of the profession and his genial manner and sterling integrity at once made him a host of friends, whose confidence in his ability assured him of his ultimate success. Professionally he is identified with the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations and the National Association of Retail Druggists, and fraternally he is prominent in the Fairchild Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Millioki Club. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but has never sought public office. The Lutheran church has a devout and loyal member in Mr. Kemp. On June 8, 1907, occurred his marriage to Miss Mattie Sarnow, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Christian and Ursala (Laur) Sarnow. Christian Sarnow, who was a carpenter by vocation, came to Milwaukee in 1852. During the war of the Rebellion he served as second lieutenant in Company H, First Wisconsin infantry, and afterward in Company A of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and in the two regiments served throughout the entire war. On his return to Milwaukee he became a gauger and acted in that capacity until his death, which occurred on Jan. 24, 1906. He was very popular with his neighbors and was an influential citizen in his ward. In 1877 and 1879 he served as the representative of his district in the lower house of the legislature. To Mr. and Mrs. Kemp has been born a daughter, Bessie.

Ernst M. Krembs, Ph. G., a registered pharmacist and a popular druggist of Milwaukee, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., on Aug. 18, 1872. He is one of the six surviving members of a family of seven children born to Ernst and Bertha (Blankenhorn) Krembs, the former of whom was born in Germany on Jan. 25, 1848, and the latter in Cedarburg, Wis., on Dec. 24, 1849. The father came to the United States in 1852 with his parents, Anton Ferdinand Krembs, M. D., and Louisa (Grimm) Krembs, who was a direct descendant of the author of Grimm's Fairy Tales. Dr. Krembs passed away at Wausau, Wis., and his widow died in the same place. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review, Charles Blankenhorn and wife, came to Cedarburg in the early days of that settlement and there the wife died. Mr. Blankenhorn

passed away while a resident of Fond du Lac. The father, Ernst Krembs and Dr. Nicholas Senn worked together in the pharmacy of his brother, Moritz Krembs, for ten years, and in 1872 came to Milwaukee and secured employment with the P. L. Dohmen Drug Company at 508 First avenue. A few years later he had accumulated sufficient funds to purchase the business of the firm, and he continued in the active management of it until his death, which occurred on Feb. 9, 1907. He was a much respected citizen of his ward and an influential member of the Republican party. Both he and his wife were communicants of the Roman Catholic church. His widow is now a respected resident of the Cream City. Ernst M. Krembs, the subject of this sketch received his scholastic training in the Milwaukee public schools. His professional education he acquired under the tutelage of his father, and successfully passed the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy, which accorded him the degree of registered pharmacist. He began his business career in 1898 in the drug store at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Washington street. His excellent training in the profession and his inherent traits of honesty and thrift made the business a success from its inception. On June 15, 1908, he disposed of his Eleventh avenue store. On Aug. 1 he purchased the pharmacy at 508 First avenue, which his father had for many years so successfully conducted. Professionally he is identified with the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association, of which he served a term as vice-president, the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association and the American Pharmacists' Association. In a fraternal way he is connected with the Royal League, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. On June 9, 1904, Mr. Krembs was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Keating, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Frank and Bridget Keating, pioneers of the Cream City. Mrs. Keating is deceased, but her husband is still living, a resident of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Krembs have been born two children: Neal, who died in infancy, and Ernst, born Feb. 22, 1907. Both Mr. Krembs and his wife are communicants of the Roman Catholic church.

Edward A. Hempe, Ph. G., who for more than thirteen years has been one of the prominent druggists in Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on Oct. 19, 1872. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Reidel) Hempe, both of whom were born in Germany and came to the United States and Milwaukee with their parents. The father was a cooper by vocation and earned a livelihood by working at his trade for many years. Subsequently he had charge of the packing house of William H. Little. All five of the children born to the parents are living. Edward A. Hempe received his educational advantages in the parochial schools of the city and then entered the department of pharmacy, but before he had completed his course he successfully passed the examination submitted by the state board to applicants for the privilege of practicing. This was in 1892, and in that year he entered the employ of C. Annecke at the corner of Reed street and National avenue.

Subsequently he was associated with J. W. S. Tomkiewicz, and later was in charge of the dispensary at the National Soldiers' Home, under the direction of Dr. Leighton. In 1895 he determined to enter the business under his own name, and accordingly opened the store at 374 Mitchell street. His success was assured from the start because of his personal popularity, his thorough knowledge of the details of the profession and his absolute integrity. He is absolutely independent of any affiliations with political parties, believing that the best government is obtained by the conscientious and judicious exercise of the right of suffrage rather than by the dictation of party leaders. Professionally he is a prominent member of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations and the National Association of Retail Druggists, and in a fraternal way is allied with Walker Lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias. In 1896 Mr. Hempe was united in marriage to Miss Laura Flintrop, a native of Milwaukee, and a daughter of John and Alvina (Barfknecht) Flintrop, pioneers of the Cream City. Two children have been born to this union, Enid Alvina and Marcella Amanda.

Homer H. Fowle, D. D. S., one of the able and representative dentists of Milwaukee, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the bank building at the corner of Kinnickinnic and Lincoln avenues, is a native of Milwaukee county, born at South Milwaukee on April 23, 1883, being the son of Horace N. and Ellen (Thompson) Fowle, who were born and reared in the same county. The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Sarah (Dibley) Fowle, natives of Wadherst, Sussex county, England, who immigrated to the United States and landed in Milwaukee on June 5, 1835. Before the year closed John Fowle and his sons took up six hundred acres of government land in Oak Creek township, the first land that was cleared in that locality. A large and for that period commodious log cabin was immediately constructed close to the edge of the bluff along Oak Creek, where Mr. Fowle kept a tavern and station, the only stop between Milwaukee and Racine where travelers could find accommodation for themselves and their horses. After a few years John Fowle built a saw and grist mill, which is said to have been the first grist mill in the county, and he gave up the tavern. Both the tavern and bluff have now disappeared, owing to the constant wearing of the earth by Lake Michigan. Horace N., the youngest of his father's children, and the only one born in America, first saw the light of day on Feb. 26, 1837, in the old log cabin on the lake shore. He was the second white child born in Oak Creek township and received his early education in the public schools of the district. He helped his father at the mills and also assisted about the farm, but finally became associated with Horace Wells in the manufacture of brick, and continued in this occupation until about sixteen years ago, when he retired from business to enjoy the sunset years of life. During his business life Mr. Fowle was particularly well located for the manufacture of building brick. Clay and fuel as well as

means of transportation were all within easy reach and he carried on a thriving business along the shore of Lake Michigan and in Milwaukee and the adjacent settlements and towns. Mr. Fowle is a self-made man and the prosperity and affluence which he now enjoys are due entirely to his own initiative. For many years he has lived a quiet retired life on his fine farm in Lake township. On Jan. 20, 1859, Mr. Fowle married Ellen F. Thompson, the daughter of Jared and Minerva Thompson. She was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, Jan. 25, 1841, and bore nine children, of whom Homer H. is the youngest. He received his elementary education in the graded schools of South Milwaukee and then finished a course in the South Milwaukee high school with great credit. Subsequently he entered the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical School, at which he was graduated with a well-earned degree of D. D. S., in 1904. For two years he was established in practice at Wautoma, Wis., but in 1906 came to Milwaukee and established himself at his present location, where he has met with most gratifying success in his chosen profession. Homer Fowle is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Alumni Association of Marquette College, and a Mason, being a member of Rusk Lodge, No. 259, Free and Accepted Masons. On June 21, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fowle and Eugenia, the daughter of E. W. and Delia (Brown) Dousman, of Milwaukee. One child has come to bless this union, Eugenia, born Nov. 26, 1906. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fowle are members of the Congregational church.

Jean Christian Mueller, Ph. G., who for the past thirteen years has been a prominent figure in pharmacal circles in Milwaukee, was born at Blue Mounds, Dane county, Wis., on Feb. 7, 1876. He is a son of Theodore and Louise (Goeging) Mueller, both natives of Germany, the former having been born in Nuremberg on July 10, 1849, and the latter in Prussia on May 12, 1856. The maternal grandfather, Christian Goeging, was born in Germany and migrated to Mount Horeb, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1864. Subsequently he entered land under the homestead law near Royalton, Minn., where both he and his wife passed away. The paternal grandfather was a railroad engineer in the Fatherland and met his death in a wreck. The father studied in Germany at the Neuendettelsan Seminary, and after coming to America became a student at the Wartburg Seminary at Waverley, Ia. He then entered the Lutheran ministry and was engaged in preaching until 1880. In that year he embarked in the lumber business with the Obrecht Lumber Co., of Sauk City, Wis., and has been connected with that company ever since, although he and his family now live at Prairie du Sac, Wis. Four children were born to the parents, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest. The others are Theodore, Jr., of West Allis, Wis.; Frederick, the principal of the Waunakee high school, and Lawrence, who died on Jan. 2, 1907. Mr. Mueller attended the public and high schools of Sauk City and when but fourteen years of age left his home to go to Chicago, where he found employment

with William Lenz, a druggist, with whom he remained for a period of two years. During the following three years he was associated with C. H. Grund, also a Chicago druggist, and at the end of that time he removed to Milwaukee. This was in 1895, and during the same year he passed the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy for applicants for the pharmacy degree and became a registered pharmacist. For four years he was in the employ of Herman Lambeck and then engaged in the drug business under his own name at the corner of Twenty-seventh and State streets. This establishment prospered wonderfully during the nine years that Mr. Mueller conducted it, but he desired a larger field, and on Jan. 1, 1908, he disposed of his store and purchased the stock of Anton Weiss at 507 Eleventh avenue. Mr. Weiss had been in business there for a period of twenty years and had established a fine patronage, which Mr. Mueller has increased during the short time in which he has conducted the store. In his political relations Mr. Mueller has always been allied with the Republican party, but has never sought to obtain political office. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and is today a devout communicant of that church. Professionally he is identified with the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, and in a fraternal way is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the National Union and the Equitable Fraternal Union. He is also a policy holder in the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Ia. On May 20, 1901, Mr. Mueller was united in marriage to Miss Martha Halm, a daughter of Gottlieb and Elizabeth Halm, of Brown Deer, Wis. Mrs. Halm is deceased, but her husband still resides at Brown Deer. Two children came to bless the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mueller: Harold Lawrence, born in June, 1902; and Franklin Joseph, born on Dec. 21, 1905.

Thomas N. Schnetz, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Milwaukee during the past five years, but he came to the city with years of experience and a name as a successful physician, so that his fine practice in Milwaukee dates almost from the day that he enrolled himself as a citizen of the place. Dr. Schnetz was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1860, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Nelson) Schnetz, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter was born in Scotland. Joseph Schnetz emigrated from the Fatherland to America in the '30s and located in Chicago, where he resided for about thirty years, and then removed to Racine, Wis. Later he took up his residence in Milwaukee county and he and his good wife lived in well-earned retirement in West Allis, the beautiful suburb of Milwaukee. There Joseph Schnetz died on March 1, 1908. Four children were born to them, of whom two survive—Luther N., who is a practicing physician at Racine, Wis., and Thomas N., who is the immediate subject of this review. The latter received his education in the public and high schools of Racine and at the Racine academy, and after completing the usual courses in such institutions, he began the study of medicine under

the tutorship of Drs. Philo and Albert H. Hoy. In due time he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and after a full course in that institution graduated in February, 1884. He immediately began the practice of his profession, first locating at Caledonia, Racine county, where he remained until 1903, and then removed to the city of Milwaukee. Dr. Schnetz was married in 1886 to Miss Minnie Smith, daughter of John and Maria Smith, early settlers of Racine county, where the father died in 1870 and the mother now resides. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Schnetz there have been born two children: LeRoy, aged 19; and Percy, aged 13. The Doctor is independent in his political views, not deeming it requisite to good citizenship to worship at the shrine of any particular political party organization. However, he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and votes according to his enlightened judgment upon all matters. Professionally he is a member of the Racine County and the Wisconsin State Medical associations, and he has membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

Adolph F. Hopp, Ph. G., the genial and capable manager of the Meyer Drug Store, one of the most modern and best equipped of its kind in the city, was born in Baraboo, Wis., on Nov. 6, 1863. He is a son of Anton and Apolonia (Beck) Hopp, both of whom were born in Germany, the former on Aug. 2, 1834, and the latter on May 25, 1837. The father came from the Fatherland in 1852 and settled at La Crosse, but later went to Baraboo, where he was connected with the brewery. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company K of the Forty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, and succumbed to disease while in service about a year later. His widow passed away on July 23, 1908, leaving two sons, Peter and the subject of this memoir. Adolph F. Hopp received his preparatory educational advantages in the public schools of Sauk City, Wis., and in October, 1879, he began his pharmacal studies with Francis Pressentin at Reedsburg, Wis. In 1881 he came to Milwaukee and a year later successfully passed the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy, being one of the first to take the examination as prescribed by law. He then matriculated at the National Institute of Pharmacy in Chicago, and in 1886 was graduated at that institution with the degree of graduate in pharmacy. He returned to Milwaukee and worked for various druggists until 1890, when he entered the employ of Louis Meyer, who had been engaged in business since 1851. A sketch of Mr. Meyer appears elsewhere in this volume. After the death of Mr. Meyer, in 1900, Mr. Hopp was made manager of the store and has continued in that capacity, conducting the business along the same lines which made so much for Mr. Meyer's success. The present owner of the store is Edward Meyer, a grandson of Louis Meyer, and a son of the late Dr. William Meyer. Mr. Hopp is a Republican in his political belief, but has never aspired to public office. Professionally and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association; Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted

Masons; the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum. On Dec. 22, 1886, Mr. Hopp was united in marriage to Miss Louise Behling, of Philadelphia, a daughter of John and Henrietta Behling, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hopp have no children.

Max Bartel, Ph. G., has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1886, has built up a large drug business, and is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in Milwaukee. He is an American by birth and of German descent, born in the Cream City, Sept. 1, 1864, the son of Ferdinand and Alwina (Pochnow) Bartel, who were born in Germany in 1828 and 1829, respectively, and married there in 1853. A year later they came to America and settled in Milwaukee. The elder Bartel was a mason by trade and a millwright and soon found a position at Sanderson's mill, where he remained for twenty-five years, becoming one of their oldest and most trusted employes. Mr. Bartel was thrifty and far-sighted in business matters and had saved up a sufficient competence during his years of service with the milling company to engage in business for himself, and he carried on a general merchandise store until he retired in 1885, and since then has led a quiet life. He became associated with the Republican party and is interested in all the reform movements for the betterment of the city government and has most liberal religious views. His wife died in 1907 after rearing seven children, three of whom survive her. Max, the subject of this sketch, received his elementary education in the public and high schools of Milwaukee and after finishing the city schools served an apprenticeship as druggist with Louis Lotz. After spending four years in learning the practical side of the drug business he went to Philadelphia to attend the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and graduated with the degree of Ph. G., in 1885. The next year he engaged in the drug business at the corner of Twelfth and Vliet streets, where he has carried on one of the largest and most prosperous drug stores of the west side. Mr. Bartel was united in marriage on May 5, 1896, with Ida, the daughter of Louis and Rosa (Mampel) Meyer, old settlers of Milwaukee. Mr. Meyer lived in Milwaukee until his death in 1900; after his death his widow returned to Germany, where she still lives. After eleven years of happy wedded life, Mrs. Bartel passed away in 1907. Politically Mr. Bartel is associated with the Republican party and is one of its loyal supporters; he is a member of the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association, the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Otto C. Laabs, one of the leading druggists and popular business men of Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City, where he was born on Aug. 18, 1871. Albert Laabs, his father, was born in the Fatherland, of German parents, in 1841, and emigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee in 1867. His mother, Bertha (Woller) Laabs, was also a German by birth, born in 1847. She came to America and met and married Albert Laabs in 1867.

To this union twelve children were born, of whom eight sons and one daughter are still living. The father was a carpenter by trade and followed this vocation in Milwaukee, where his children were born and reared. In 1904 he passed "over the great divide," leaving a widow to mourn his loss. Otto was sent to the parochial schools of Milwaukee, and when only fourteen years of age he obtained a position with Widule & Conrath, of Milwaukee. He studied pharmacy while in the store and became one of their trusted and confidential men. In 1892 he attended the university at Madison, Wis., to complete his course in pharmacy, and after a year of study returned to Milwaukee, formed a partnership in the drug business with Mr. Kortebein, and the firm became known as Kortebein & Laabs. A year later Mr. Laabs disposed of his business and became associated with Fred Esau for a little over a year, but was induced to give this position up to become city salesman for the Drake Bros. drug house. Mr. Laabs became well known throughout the city, and was one of the most popular and successful salesmen in the business, but he was not satisfied to work for another firm, and in 1898 established himself in the drug business at 1921 Vliet street. A year later he moved the store to 1929 Vliet street, where he has carried on one of the most up-to-date and well-equipped drug houses for the past nine years. Mr. Laabs is also a member of the drug firm of Stafeil & Laabs at 3702 Vliet street. He has been in the drug business for twenty-three years and is one of the oldest and best known men in this line in the Cream City. On Oct. 2, 1897, he was married to Ada Stafeil, the daughter of John Stafeil and Minnie (Wegner) Stafeil, of Watertown, Wis. Mr. Laabs is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and he and his wife are communicants of the Lutheran church. He also belongs to the Milwaukee and State Pharmaceutical associations and the National Association of Retail Druggists.

William J. Stafeil, a registered druggist, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at 3702 Vliet street, Milwaukee, is a native of Wisconsin of German descent. His father, John Stafeil, was born in Nadelfitz, Pommern, Germany, in 1843, and his mother, Minnie (Wegner) Stafeil, was born in Schiefelbein, Pommern, Germany, in 1853. His paternal grandfather was Carl Stafeil, who emigrated to the United States with his wife and family about 1852 and located in Wisconsin, in the town of Ixonia, where he took up land, cleared it, built a home and reared his family. William Stafeil's maternal grandfather, August Wegner, was also a German by birth, born in Schiefelbein, Pommern, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, at that time practically an unbroken wilderness. His wife, whose maiden name was Wilhemenie Bartel, died on the trip from the Fatherland, but undaunted by this great loss, he came as far west as Wisconsin and followed his trade of miller at the old Monterey saw mills, about two and one-half miles west of the town of Monterey. The milling business was a very profitable one during the days of early settlement and here the kind old man lived to the end of his days, dying on Nov. 3, 1892, at the age

of seventy-three years. John Stafeil was reared on the old homestead his father had taken when he came to America, and there he had two sons and four daughters born to him, who have gladdened his declining years. The light of prosperity has shone on this honest husbandman of the soil, and he has now retired from active life to enjoy the fruits of his labors during the sunset years of his life. He now resides at Watertown, Wis., and takes a sympathetic interest in the politics of the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the church of their fathers, the German Lutheran. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and educated in the graded and high schools of Pipersville, and then attended the Rheude Business College of Milwaukee, where he took a very thorough course in the business branches. Subsequently he took private instruction under Professor Russel in pharmacy, and on Feb. 11, 1904, passed the examination given by the State Board of Pharmacy, and was admitted to practice in the state of Wisconsin. He immediately accepted a position with Otto C. Laabs, as pharmacist, and later accepted a still better offer to become laboratory and prescription man for the Drake Bros. Drug Co., and was with them for four years. In July, 1908, he determined to go into the drug business for himself and formed a partnership with Mr. Laabs, establishing the store at 3702 Vliet street. The business has proved a success and the store has one of the largest trades in this section of the city. Mr. Stafeil has been a member of the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association since 1903, and is a member of the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and he is a member of the Lutheran church.

Mathew Joseph Rodermund, M. D., ranks among the leaders of the medical profession as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, as well as nervous, female and chronic diseases generally. His fame is not confined to the limits of the state in which he lives nor to the knowledge of the confraternity of physicians, but throughout the United States, and among the reading laity he is recognized as a leader of thought and an aggressive writer, whose theories are somewhat in advance of and in conflict with those generally accepted and practiced. Dr. Rodermund was born at West Bend, Washington county, Wisconsin, on July 5, 1854, son of Mathew and Susan (Dehn) Rodermund, both of whom are natives of Germany. The paternal grandparents settled in Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1844, and there lived out their allotted years; and the maternal grandparents were also early settlers of the same county. Mathew Rodermund, the father of the subject of this review, devoted his time during his active career to mercantile pursuits, but he is now living in retirement. Dr. Rodermund received his preliminary education in the parochial schools of his native county, and after due preparation entered the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, at Chicago, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1886. He then spent two years in Europe, taking post-graduate courses at Vienna,

Berlin, Paris and London, and upon his return to America opened an office at Appleton, Wis., for the practice of his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He remained at Appleton ten years, during which time he gained an extended reputation, and after the expiration of that period he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he has since continued the practice of his profession along the lines mentioned. In addition to caring for a large practice he has written voluminously upon subjects pertaining to the medical profession, and among his more prominent contributions to such literature are the following publications: "Fads in the Practice of Medicine," "As It Is," "Exposure of the Appendicitis Frauds," and "Medical Wonders and Medical Blunders." He vigorously opposes the use of the knife in the so-called appendicitis cases, and is a recognized authority among the opponents of that practice. He also opposes vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, and in January, 1901, during an epidemic of that much dreaded disease in Appleton, he took a decided stand in opposition to the common practice of inoculating children and others with the poisonous virus in order to prevent the spread of the malady. He contended that small-pox is not contagious, and sought to practically demonstrate the correctness of that view, but the general alarm aroused by the prevalence of the disease in Appleton at that time caused him to be severely criticised by the uninformed. He entered the house of a Mrs. Stark, who had a well-developed case of small-pox, and after rubbing the matter from the pustules on his hands and clothing, he left the city and traveled over three states, exposing millions of people. Thousands of health officers and policemen tried in every possible way to trace a case of small-pox that had resulted from such contact, but in the end they had to admit that it could not be done. Whatever may be the general opinion concerning his advanced ideas, it must be admitted by all that Dr. Rodermund is sincere in his convictions and courageous in expressing them, possessing those noble qualities to which mankind is so much indebted for all the progress that has been made in the past. If his ideas are correct they will ultimately prevail, for no amount of envious criticism can stay the onward march of truth. Dr. Rodermund was married on July 5, 1881, to Miss Maggie Maroney, of Sun Prairie, Wis., and to this union there have been born five children: Arthur M. J., who graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago with the class of 1907 and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Athens, Wis.; Margueret, Edith, Lorena and Dorothy. Dr. Rodermund is independent in his political views.

Ottmar T. Beeck, Ph. G., the junior member of the firm of Peters & Beeck, one of Milwaukee's leading drug houses, is a native of the Cream City, born there on Nov. 21, 1880. His parents were Charles R. and Caroline (Havel) Beeck, born in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 11, 1850, and at Manitowoc, Wis., Oct. 13, 1853, respectively. Charles Beeck emigrated to this country in 1869 and soon after landing located in Manitowoc, Wis., where he met and

married Caroline Havel; they had six children, of whom three are still living. Mr. Beeck moved to Milwaukee some years ago, where he is a member of the Elastic Tire Fitting Company, of Milwaukee, and is also a traveling salesman and a member of the United Commercial Travelers. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this review was Anton Havel, a native of Bohemia; his wife was Olga Winkler, who was born in Germany. They came to this country and settled at Manitowoc in 1850, and there they continued to reside all their lives. Mr. Havel passed to that shore from which no traveler returns in 1876, leaving his wife to continue the journey of life alone until 1887. Ottmar received his elementary education in the public schools, and was associated with Max Bartel four years. After finishing his course in college he again worked for Mr. Bartel four years, until April, 1905, when he engaged in the drug business at 2109 North avenue, in partnership with E. A. Peters, under the firm name of Peters & Beeck, where they conduct one of the most prosperous drug stores in the city. Mr. Beeck is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party. On Jan. 30, 1907, Mr. Beeck married Miss Alma Karsten, the daughter of Louis and Lisetta (Mohs) Karsten, who are residents of Milwaukee. One child has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beeck, Bernice, born on Nov. 22, 1907. With his wife, Mr. Beeck is a member of the Lutheran church, and he belongs to the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association, the State Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of Independence Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons.

Lorenz Mauer, a baker who has won a high place in the ranks of his profession in Milwaukee, was born in Germany on June 11, 1859. He is a son of Karl Kaspan and Catherine (Horath) Mauer, both natives of Germany, who spent all their lives in that country, where the father was a prosperous farmer. Mr. Mauer took advantage of the limited educational opportunities afforded by the common schools of his native country and in 1882 migrated to the United States. He came direct to Milwaukee and secured employment under Philip Schmidt in the bakery business on Teutonia avenue. He spent eight years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the vocation and becoming conversant with American institutions and business methods, and then, in 1890, engaged in the business under his own name at 486 Maple street. Since that time he has been conducting a wholly modern, sanitary establishment at the same place, and its success can be attributed in large measure to his native traits of thrift, enterprise and integrity. In politics Mr. Mauer is a staunch adherent of the principles of Democracy, but the pressure of business affairs has restrained him from becoming a candidate for public office of any character. His religious relations are with the Catholic church and his only social recreation he finds in the gathering of the social society of his church. In June, 1890, Mr. Mauer was united in marriage to Miss Bertha

Brune, a daughter of August and Elizabeth Brune, of Milwaukee. To this union were born four children, Rose, Anthony, Emily and John, aged sixteen, fourteen, thirteen and ten, respectively. Mr. Mauer is a citizen of public spirit, excellent habits and kindly, genial nature, and has a host of friends, who predict for him a most successful career.

William Beyer, a much respected citizen of Milwaukee, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, on Oct. 31, 1836. His father lived all his life in Brandenburg, and his mother, Elizabeth Beyer, was born in Prussia. Mr. Beyer obtained the limited education afforded by the common schools of his native city. When he had finished his schooling he enlisted as a private in the Second Prussian cavalry in 1856 and served for a period of three years and as many months. When that term of enlistment had expired he re-entered the army and was in active service in the war with Austria in 1866. In the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870 and 1871, he participated with his regiment in much of the heaviest fighting, and in December of the latter year received an honorable discharge. Early in 1872 he migrated to the United States, coming direct to Milwaukee, and has ever since made this city his home. For a period of sixteen years he was employed in one of the large rolling mills on the south side, and since he has been engaged as a laborer in various contracts. By careful saving he has managed to accumulate considerable property, and when he decides to retire and enjoy a well-earned respite after years of a strenuous life, he can easily do so. In his political relations he is a Republican, but has never sought political favor of any kind. With his wife he is a communicant of the Lutheran church. In 1864 Mr. Beyer was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Kuhnke, a daughter of Michael and Annie Kuhnke, of Brandenburg. Two children were born to bless this union, Frank, deceased, at age of nine weeks, and Ernestine, who is now thirty-eight years old. The daughter is the wife of Frederick Zahn, to whom she was united in marriage on Aug. 23, 1890. Mr. Zahn is a tailor in the employ of David Adler & Son Company, and he and his wife and four children, Emma, Dorothy, Irene and Helmut, aged seventeen, fourteen, twelve and nine, respectively, make their home with Mr. Beyer at 260 Lenox street, in a house which Mr. Beyer owns.

Knud C. Clauson, a well-known painter of the Cream City, was born in Arendal, Norway, on Dec. 18, 1845, a son of Knud and Annabel Clauson. He comes of a mixture of the best Dutch and Norwegian stock, his grandfather, Clarence Clauson, having removed from Holland to Norway when a young man and there married a native Norwegian woman. His father, Knud Clauson, was a captain in the Norwegian navy and was twice captured by the Swedish troops. He died while in the service of his country. An uncle was a captain on the high seas for many years, and commanded the vessel that went on the rocks in New York Harbor a few years ago, when both vessel and cargo were destroyed by the elements and the passengers and crew saved. Knud C. Clauson, the

subject of this memoir, came to Milwaukee direct from Norway in 1883. For two years he worked as a sailor on a large lake boat, and then became engaged in the business which now occupies him. Although well advanced in years he is still in rugged health and attends his daily work as regularly as many another younger man. From his ancestry he inherited a capacity for work and a frugality that has made him one of the most valued citizens of the community. Although he has never aspired to office he has always been a stanch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and in religious matters is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. In February, 1873, Mr. Clauson was united in marriage to Miss Athalia Sederstrom, a native of Norway and a daughter of Peter and Christina Sederstrom. To this union have been born four children, Henry A., Peter C., Clara and Edna A., aged thirty-three, thirty-one, twenty-one, twenty-seven and fifteen years, respectively. Clara is the wife of Ray Hanson, a prosperous grocer on Eleventh street, and has one son, three years of age. Mr. Clauson is one of the influential figures in the Scandinavian Benefit Society.

Ferdinand Paringer, a prominent citizen and prosperous real estate and insurance agent, with an office at 616 State street, is a native of the Cream City, of German descent, born on Sept. 16, 1860, being the son of George Frederick and Anna Paringer, who immigrated to the United States in 1843, while this great state was still a territory, and located in the frontier town of Milwaukee. The elder Paringer was a contractor and real estate dealer who was one of the pioneers in that business in the city. The first home was on Prairie street and today it is one of the oldest landmarks. Ferdinand, the subject of this review, received his education in the schools of his native city, and subsequently entered the law office of J. V. V. Platto as a student, in 1877, but on account of ill health never completed his course. In 1884 the city council passed an ordinance providing for a secretary for the mayor and Mr. Paringer was the first incumbent of that office, under Mayor Wallber. He served until 1890, was reappointed in 1893 and served until 1898, under Mayors Koch and Rauschenberger. Upon leaving the service of the city Mr. Paringer embarked in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has successfully continued to the present date. He is a Republican of pronounced convictions and is a Protestant in his religious views. During the past ten years Mr. Paringer has taken a conspicuous part in the building up of the city and is regarded as one of its most worthy citizens.

Rev. Clement F. LeFevre, D. D., born Nov. 12, 1797, at Birkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, was the son of Rev. George LeFevre, B. A., who for many years before his death, in 1848, was chaplain to the British embassy in Paris. During the War of 1812 Mr. LeFevre was a lieutenant in the British navy. When peace was declared he was retired on half pay, and after several years of travel he sailed from England in October, 1817, with a number of others, to visit South America and join the patriot army under Gen-

eral Bolivar in its efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke. The ship stopped en route at the Island of Trinidad to get information before proceeding up the Orinoco river. Here he was detained by the yellow fever, by which he and most of the others were attacked, the disease being then prevalent in the island. Mr. LeFevre was one of the few who survived. The vessel returned to England and the expedition was thus broken up. After waiting some months for a favorable opportunity to proceed, Mr. LeFevre engaged passage to New York on a British vessel which happened to come into the harbor. Thus the entire course of his life was changed. On arriving in New York he found a position as teacher of the French language at Erasmus Hall, an academy for boys at Hempstead, Long Island. While there he commenced his studies for the ministry, which he completed at Kingston, Canada, and returning to England in 1821, he was ordained by the Bishop of London and stationed at Sherbrooke, Canada, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He was married on March 22, in the following year, to Mary Clowes, of Hempstead, Long Island, sister of the Rev. Timothy Clowes, in whose academy he found his first employment on coming to America. In 1829, after a gradual change in his religious views, he resigned his pastorate at Sherbrooke, openly embraced the Universalist faith, and became an able champion in extending its growth and influence in New York state and in defending it against the attacks of the orthodox ministry, which in those early days of Universalism were very bitter. He became successively minister of the Universalist churches in Troy, N. Y.; New York City (the Bleeker Street church), and Hudson, N. Y. He was also associate editor of the Gospel Anchor at Troy and of the Universalist Union in New York, both of which were influential Universalist journals. In 1844 he removed to Milwaukee, where he accepted the pastorate of the Universalist Society, which then occupied a small building on Broadway (then called Main street), where the Newhall House was afterward built, and where now stands the home office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He retired in 1850, and did not again take up the active ministry, but for many years continued to serve the cause by occasional preaching in Milwaukee and elsewhere and by contributions to the denominational magazines. On coming to Milwaukee he bought a tract of land a short distance south of the city, where he established his home, and to which he gave the name of "Hazelwood." Here he continued to reside for the rest of his life, greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, who in terms of endearment and affection spoke of him as Father LeFevre. He died on Dec. 12, 1882. His wife, who had for many years been in poor health, died on Oct. 5, 1869. A few years after coming to Milwaukee Mr. LeFevre established his eldest son, William, on a farm at Eagle, in the adjoining county of Waukesha. His second son, George, became clerk in the pioneer hardware store of William H. Byron & Co., on East Water street, and later went into the same business for himself in partnership with the late George Greene,

under the firm name of LeFevre & Greene, occupying the store at No. 289 East Water street, at the southwest corner of Detroit street. His daughter, Ellen, was married on July 28, 1851, to John Crapser Coleman, of Montreal, Canada, returning to Milwaukee, however, in 1855, when Mr. Coleman decided to locate permanently in this city.

John Crapser Coleman, deceased, was descended from one of the early Colonial families. Coming first to Gloucester, Mass., in 1635, his ancestors subsequently settled in Southold, Long Island, and Orange county, N. Y., in which latter place, near the village of Florida. Mr. Coleman's father was proprietor of a carding mill, which he subsequently converted into a flour mill and operated until his death, in 1850. His mother was Ann Conklin, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Bradner) Conklin, of Goshen, Orange county, N. Y. Mr. Coleman was born on July 28, 1819, at Newton, N. J., where his parents were temporarily residing. On account of his poor health his parents sent him, while still a boy, into the northern woods of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to live with a family friend engaged in lumbering along the St. Lawrence river. He made himself useful, and the outdoor life and activities of the lumber camps fully restored his health. Here he remained for a number of years until he established himself in the lumber business in Montreal, Canada, as a member of the firm of Sims & Coleman. On July 28, 1851, he was married to Ellen R., daughter of Rev. Clement F. LeFevre, of Milwaukee, Wis. He continued to reside in Montreal until 1853, when he joined his brother in the brokerage business in New York city. In 1855 he decided to follow the "star of empire" to the great West, and coming to Milwaukee, established his home at "Hazelwood," with Mrs. Coleman's parents. He bought additional land from his neighbor, Dr. Enoch Chase, and carried on a general farm for many years, until the encroachments of the rapidly increasing population of the city made farming and fruit raising impossible. Shortly after coming to Milwaukee he was instrumental in organizing the Kenosha County Bank, and was for a number of years its president. He was also at various times, more or less directly interested in other business enterprises. In 1870 he remodeled and enlarged the original residence, built in 1844 by Mr. LeFevre, and continued to live there until his death. In 1890 and 1900 the city purchased thirty-six acres of the wooded portion of "Hazelwood" and converted it into one of the city's prettiest parks, named Kosciusko Park. The rest of the farm, except the frontage on the Kinnickinnic river, has been platted into building lots under the names of Coleman's subdivision and Hazelwood subdivision, and is now mostly covered with dwelling houses and stores. The former homestead on First avenue, with a sufficient plat of ground, is occupied as the settlement house of the Wisconsin University Settlement Association, which is carrying on benevolent and educational work in that section of the city. In politics Mr. Coleman was a staunch Republican, but never aspired to public office, preferring a quieter and less conspicuous life. He was

a man of sterling qualities and sympathetic temperament and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died on May 28, 1896. Mrs. Coleman, now in her eighty-sixth year, is still in good health and continues to reside in Milwaukee with her two daughters, Mary E. Coleman and Nellie L. Coleman. Mr. Coleman is also survived by his three sons. The eldest, Clement LeFevre Coleman, born on Sept. 30, 1852, received a high school education, and after a few years of employment in Milwaukee, lived successively for considerable periods in Berlin, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and Fairhope, Ala., in which latter place he has made his home for the past fourteen years. He married on Sept. 30, 1902, Sarah L., daughter of Rev. George W. Wood, of Petoskey, Mich. Their children are Henry George Coleman, born on Oct. 5, 1903, and Genevieve Coleman, born on Feb. 16, 1906. The second son, John George Coleman, born July 13, 1857, was also graduated from the Milwaukee high school, and in June, 1880, he identified himself with the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company and shortly thereafter became the secretary and treasurer. He married on Sept. 23, 1885, Louise Cecile, daughter of James C. Ricketson, of Milwaukee. Their children are James Ricketson Coleman, born on Sept. 3, 1887; William LeFevre Coleman, born on May 15, 1889; Cecile Howland Coleman, born on May 3, 1890; Clement John Coleman, born on June 13, 1892; Ellen Belfield Coleman, born on Feb. 24, 1894; Frederick George Coleman, born on April 9, 1897. The third son, Theodore Lincoln Coleman, born on Nov. 5, 1861, also received a high school education, and in February, 1880, found employment as shipping clerk for the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company. After several years of gradual advancement he was chosen vice-president of the company, which position he retained until 1892, when he resigned to take up the study of law. He prepared himself in the office of the late George E. Sutherland and at the University of Wisconsin Law School, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. He has since devoted himself, mainly, to the business of managing properties and estates for a limited number of clients. On June 10, 1896, he was married to Grace Pier Smith, of Milwaukee, daughter of Lewis Smith, who at the time of his death, in 1871, was a resident of Fox Lake, Wis. Their children are Ruth Stevens Coleman, born on June 27, 1897; Philip LeFevre Coleman, born on Aug. 29, 1899; Margaret Pier Coleman, born on Sept. 27, 1907.

Louis Meyer, deceased, one of the pioneer pharmacists of Milwaukee, was born on Sept. 20, 1823, in Mindin, Prussia, the son of William and Margaret Meyer, the father being a captain in the German army and was decorated by the king of Prussia with several medals for gallant services. On Nov. 16, 1812, he received the silver service medal; in 1813 the Iron Cross; in 1813 again the Russian St. George order; and in 1814 the Military Memorial medal. His education he received in the best schools, and after finishing his studies he was apprenticed in a pharmacy in Wesel, in which he served four years. A few years later he set his mind to try his future in America, landed from the sailboat *Meta* in New York in

the spring of 1850, and came direct to Milwaukee by boat. On his arrival here he accepted a position in the drug store of Dr. Oswald, whose place of business was at the corner of Martin and East Water streets. A year later he purchased some lots from James Kneeland at the intersection of Galena and Twelfth streets, where he put up a small frame building and opened a drug store on his own account in 1851. This building he replaced in 1888 with a large, commodious brick structure, where the drug store is still conducted under the old firm name. Mr. Meyer was married in 1852 to Rosa Mampel, who was the daughter of one of the oldest citizens in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer had five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Meyer conducted the drug business continuously until shortly before his death, which occurred on Aug. 19, 1900. He is survived by his wife and only one daughter, Mrs. Augusta Opperman, who lives in Charlottenburg, Germany, with her mother, she calling for her in September, 1907. Mrs. Meyer is now eighty-one years of age.

Albert Jule Mase, assistant foreman of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway roundhouse, and a musician of more than ordinary skill, was born in Winnebago county, Wis., on Nov. 1, 1877. He is a son of Frederick William and Caroline Esther (Minn) Mase, the former of whom was born on Sept. 16, 1841, and the latter on Jan. 4, 1846. His paternal grandparents, Frederick John and Mary (Carroll) Mase, came to Wisconsin from Prussia in 1855. The grandfather was a wagonmaker by vocation, and his son, the father, was a miller and the inventor of the apple separator. The father served in Company D, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin infantry for a period of twenty-two months during the Civil war, and was engaged in sharp fights with his company at the siege of Atlanta and earlier engagements. Albert J. Mase, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of Oshkosh, Wis., until he was seventeen years of age. His first work was as a traveling representative for the Neehan Advertising Company, with whom he remained three years, and then with the Wells Comedy Company as a musician. For several years now he has been in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and the confidence they feel in him is evidenced by the promotion to the important position which he is now occupying. From 1899 to 1902 he was a member of Company F, Second infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, and received an honorable discharge when his term of enlistment expired. In political belief Mr. Mase is a stanch Republican, but has never aspired to public office. His religious relations are with the Congregational church, of which he is a zealous and devout member. On Nov. 26, 1906, Mr. Mase was united in marriage to Miss Lorine Gibson, a daughter of John and Katherine (Kornell) Gibson, of Canada. The issue of this marriage has been one son, Roger. Mr. Mase himself is one of six survivors of the nine children born to his parents. His musical ability wins him much praise wherever he is known, and in the natural expectancy of life a brilliant career lies before him.

John Xiezopolski, the able master mechanic of the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company of Milwaukee, was born at Dantzig, Germany, Sept. 8, 1864, being the son of John and Katherine Xiezopolski, both of whom were born and reared in their native land, Germany. John, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Germany, where he took a technical course. After finishing his course in school, at the age of sixteen years, he went into a mill to learn the millwright's trade, and worked for three years. He then realized that a higher course of study would be of advantage to him and attended a technical school for two years, where he finished a course with great credit to himself. From that time until he was twenty-eight years of age Mr. Xiezopolski worked as a millwright and in 1893 immigrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee, where he has since continued to reside. For fifteen years he has been associated with the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company and for a greater part of that time has held his present responsible position of master mechanic, and is regarded as one of the most capable mechanical engineers in the city. Mr. Xiezopolski is independent in his politics, wearing no party's collar, and exercises his political prerogatives in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. He is a devout member of the Catholic church, of which his ancestors were adherents. On Feb. 16, 1896, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Steinkellner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter, both residents of Milwaukee. Eight children have been born to this union: Peter, who runs a bakery; Rosa, Ben, who is engaged with his brother; Eleanor, the wife of George Slintzstein; Bert, Lucy, Alfred and Gilbert, both in school.

George Weinhausen, the vice-president and treasurer of the A. George Shulz Company, manufacturers of paper and folding boxes, is one of the substantial citizens of Milwaukee. He was born at the quaint old German town of Hildesheim, in the valley of the Aller, province of Hanover, Germany, Jan. 6, 1859, being the son of George and Emile Weinhausen. Both his parents were natives of Germany and his father and grandfather were active during the German Revolution in 1848. George, the subject of this sketch, received the benefits of an education in the public schools of Hanover, Germany. He left school and came to America in March, 1874, and up to the age of eighteen worked as shipping clerk for the Milwaukee Redistilling and Rerefining Company and remained in the employ of that firm until entering into the box-making business in 1878 as one of the partners of the present firm. The firm's renown for excellent quality and fair treatment is in a large part due to Mr. Weinhausen's thorough understanding of box making, his capacity for work and inherent integrity. On Jan. 7, 1881, Mr. Weinhausen was united in marriage with Julia, the daughter of Carl and Minna Eggers, and has three children: Elizabeth, George, Jr., and Julia. Mr. Weinhausen is an independent in politics, voting for the man he believes best fitted for the position.

Edward G. Lutz, the treasurer of the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company, of Milwaukee, is numbered among the progressive business men of the Cream City. He is a native of the Blue Grass

state, born at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 18, 1871, of fine old German stock. His father was Edward Lutz, an American by birth, but descended from German ancestors, born at Lancaster, Pa., and his mother, Mary D. Lutz, was born and reared in Germany. Edward, the subject of this sketch, received the benefit of the training afforded by the public schools of his native town until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work in the tobacco house of John Finzer & Brothers. He began at the bottom and by strict attention to duty, industry and perseverance worked his way up. He was promoted by the company a number of times from one important position to another until they made him assistant cashier of the firm. After occupying this important position for several years he accepted a more promising offer made him by the F. F. Adams Tobacco Company, of Milwaukee, to become assistant secretary and treasurer of that concern in 1902. Mr. Lutz's services proved so efficient that in 1906 he was promoted and assumed the duties of treasurer, which position he still holds. He knows the tobacco business most thoroughly and is regarded by his associates in business as one of the prominent men in the tobacco industry. On April 25, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lutz and Elizabeth Ross Davey, the daughter of Congressman R. C. Davey, of New Orleans. One child has been born to them, a boy not yet two years of age. Mr. Lutz is a communicant of the Baptist church and is a well known member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is the popular president of the Calumet Club. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz belong to the younger social set of the Cream City and dispense a gracious hospitality at their home.

Charles E. Lammert, one of the old residents and honored citizens of Milwaukee, was born at Tilleda, Germany, Aug. 24, 1835, the son of Adam and Catherine Lammert, who were natives of Germany. Charles, our subject, was given the benefit of an education in the public schools of his native land. After leaving school he learned the cabinet maker's trade and worked at that occupation for several years. He came to America with the great tide of German immigration that poured into the country about the middle of the nineteenth century and reached Milwaukee in 1854. He immediately found work at his trade with A. B. Seaman, as skilled workmen were scarce during the pioneer days of the city, and continued to work for him eight years until he moved to Bloomington, Ill., to accept a position with the Chicago & Alton railroad in the car shops of that road, where he built cars. Subsequently he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he worked at his trade. When the Civil war broke out he went to the front as a government employe and served for three years. After the close of the war he returned to Milwaukee and found employment with the Board of Public Works. His services proved so efficient that he was also employed by the School Board of the city and served in this double capacity for thirty-five years. Some years ago he retired from active life and is now enjoying a well-earned respite from hard work. Mr. Lammert is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the policies and problems

of his party, and cast a vote for Fremont in 1856, and is always interested in the public welfare. He has been a member of the Board of Public Works and a member of the School Board. In religion he is a German Lutheran, the church of his fathers. On Oct. 6, 1859, he married Miss Annie Bruce, of Milwaukee. Three children have been born to them: Ferdinand, who is a machinist in his own large shop in Chicago, South Jefferson street; Amanda, the wife of Wm. Graetz, proprietor of a barber shop in the Pabst building, and Ilma, the youngest daughter.

Adam G. Weber, an expert boxmaker, who lives at 1457 Twenty-third street, was born in Nuremberg, Germany, on Aug. 3, 1872, a son of Conrad and Babette Weber, both of whom were born in Germany. Mr. Weber attended the public and high schools of his native city and when he had completed the prescribed courses there he studied for a time at a trades college. In 1889 he came to Milwaukee after he had served a three years' apprenticeship in the masonry trade, and for the first three months after his arrival he worked as a journeyman in his vocation. Then for a year he was employed in a lumber yard, carrying and piling lumber. During the three months immediately following he acted as a watchman and then learned the trade in which he has now been engaged since 1891. Into everything which he has undertaken he has brought to bear those traits of enterprise and sturdy integrity which have made so much for his success in every effort. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never found the leisure to devote to becoming a candidate for office. Fraternally he is identified with but one order, the Knights of the Maccabees. On March 9, 1892, Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Frances Lehrbaum, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Andrew and Freasa Lehrbaum. Four children have been born to bless this union: Frances, aged six; Louisa, aged four; Eugena, aged two, and Milan A. G. (baby). Mr. Weber is much respected and esteemed by his neighbors, who recognize in him one of the most upright and public spirited citizens of the community.

Charles C. Moedinger, a prominent meat dealer and sausage manufacturer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on July 24, 1860. His parents lived their entire lives in the Fatherland. Mr. Moedinger received a somewhat limited education in the public schools of his native land, being compelled by force of circumstances to leave school early in life and go to work. He became apprenticed to a butcher and after he had mastered the vocation he worked in it for three years as a journeyman in his native land. For the following two years he helped his father in the management of the home property, and by the end of that time had secured a sufficient competence to enable him to migrate to the United States, a desire which had become with him the highest of his life. He arrived in Milwaukee direct from Germany in 1882 and found employment for the first two years in one of the packing houses. His present business he started in 1884. Reared in hardship and privation, he became imbued with those traits of enterprise, frugality and integrity

which make so much for success, and he brought these qualities to bear in the establishment of his business. He makes a specialty of sausage making, and his brand has become quite famous throughout the city. In politics Mr. Moedinger is a Republican and in his church relations he is affiliated with the German Lutheran church. Fraternally he is identified with the Sons of Hermann. On Sept. 10, 1882, Mr. Moedinger was united in marriage to Miss Liza Herring, a daughter of George Herring, of Milwaukee. Two children have been born to bless this union, Harry, aged twenty, now associated in business with his father, and Claire, aged nineteen.

Ernst John Jahn, a prominent plasterer contractor of the Cream City, was born in Germany on June 30, 1862, a son of Albert Jahn, of that country. Two of his brothers saw active service in the Kaiser's army. Mr. Jahn received a limited education in the public schools of his native land, being obliged when but fourteen years of age to leave school to earn a livelihood. His first labor was as a teamster, an occupation which not only furnished him with a livelihood for six years, but also allowed him to secure a sufficient competence to allow him to fulfill what had been with him a lifelong ambition—to migrate to the United States. His coming was in 1884 and two weeks after landing he arrived in Milwaukee. He did not locate here at once, however, but went to Concord, Jefferson county, and learned the mason's trade, which furnished him employment for three years. Upon his return to Milwaukee at the end of that period he entered the employ of Julius Sponholz, under whom he mastered his present trade. His connection with Mr. Sponholz continued for four years and then for the three years immediately following he worked as a journeyman for different contractors. In 1894 he engaged in the plastering contracting business for himself, and has met with exceptional success in every contract he has undertaken, contributed to in large measure by his skillful and thorough workmanship, his careful attention to details and his scrupulous honesty in dealing with his employes and his patrons. Among the contracts which stand as monuments to his ability are the West Division high school, the Public Service building, the Auditorium, the Normal school, the Tenth Ward school, the new north wing of the main hall of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and the court-house at Baraboo. In his political relations Mr. Jahn is a Republican, but has never found leisure to become a candidate for public office despite the urgent solicitation of his many friends. His religious faith is German Lutheran, and he is one of the most loyal and devout members of and workers in the church of that society. On Sept. 26, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Schraeder, a native of Germany and a daughter of Henry Schraeder. Eight children have been the issue of this union, and their names and ages follow: Reinhardt, a plasterer, twenty-four; George, also a plasterer, twenty-two; Rosa, eighteen; Walter, seventeen, a plasterer; Olga, fourteen, in school; Annie, nine; Minnie, three; Ernest, one year and a half.

Theodore Hausmann, a popular carpenter contractor and builder, was born on a farm in Farmington, Washington county, Wis., on Oct. 10, 1867. His parents, Jacob and Charlotte Hausmann, were both natives of Germany, who came to the United States and located on a farm in Washington county. The son Theodore was given the best education that the public and parochial schools afforded, and in 1884, when he had completed his scholastic training, he returned to the parental home and assisted his father in the conduct of the farm for two years. Being naturally ambitious, he came to Milwaukee at the end of that time and became apprenticed to a carpenter. A little experience showed him that he was an adept at the work and it was not long before he was working as a journeyman at a journeyman's wages. In 1888, two years after he started his apprenticeship, he had so far mastered the vocation that he established a business of his own. The venture proved successful financially from the start, and from year to year has constantly increased until now it is one of the best known and best patronized in the city. In political matters he has always been a loyal adherent of the principles of the Democratic party and from 1892 to 1896 he served as one of the city appraisers. His religious relations are with the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Catholic Knights and St. Joseph's Society. On Aug. 6, 1890, Mr. Hausmann was united in marriage to Miss Annie Kastenholz, a daughter of John and Christina Kastenholz. Three children have been the issue of this union—Florence, Eugenia and Annie.

John Mueller, a well-known and popular coppersmith of the Cream City, was born in Germany on March 24, 1874, and is a son of Michael Mueller. The larger part of his scholastic training was received in the public schools of the Fatherland, although after coming to Milwaukee in 1894 he spent one year in the public schools of this city in order to gain a more thorough knowledge of the English language. Having accomplished this end, he found employment as a coppersmith, which vocation he had served an apprenticeship at in his native land with Otto Pietsch. After four years of faithful service with Mr. Pietsch he severed his connection with him to accept a more lucrative position with the Gueder & Paeschke Company, with whom he remained for two years. For the following four years he was connected with the Allis-Chalmers Company, but becoming convinced that he could gain a better livelihood by undertaking the establishment of a concern under his own name, he left the Allis works. His long experience as a coppersmith, his thorough knowledge of the vocation and his skillful workmanship immediately brought him many opportunities and since its inception the concern has done a constantly increasing business. Mr. Mueller is not allied with any of the existing political parties, believing that to exercise his right of franchise for the advancement and betterment of the city, state and nation, a man must not be bound by party affiliations. In religious matters he is an adherent of the Lutheran faith, and a devout and zealous member of the church.

His only fraternal relations are with the Knights of the Maccabees. On June 25, 1898, occurred Mr. Mueller's marriage to Miss Lizzie N. Verner, a daughter of John and Mary Verner, of Milwaukee. Three children have been born to bless this union, Constantine, Fred and Josephine, aged ten, seven and three, respectively.

William A. Bechstein, the well-known proprietor of the swimming school at 1043-1057 Cambridge avenue, is a native of Weimar, Germany, where he was born on Nov. 28, 1866. His father and mother, Carl and Paulina (Reps) Bechstein, were both born in Germany and the former served as a soldier in the German Revolution of 1848 and later in the government employ. William A. Bechstein received the educational advantages afforded by the public and high schools of his native country, and in 1882 came to Milwaukee. His start in his present business was made in 1883, and his natural ability as a swimmer and his skill as an instructor at once attracted many pupils to his school, which has increased in size every year since. In the summer of 1908 Mr. Bechstein celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his career as a swimming instructor and received congratulations from former pupils and friends all over the United States. During that period he has personally rescued from drowning more than a hundred people, certainly an enviable record. In politics Mr. Bechstein is not allied with any of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his judgment tells him is for the advancement of the community rather than be hampered by party ties. The German Lutheran church has a no more devout communicant nor a more loyal worker than is he. Fraternally he is identified with the Milwaukee Turnverein, the Milwaukee Club and the Knights of Pythias. On Feb. 14, 1893, occurred Mr. Bechstein's marriage to Miss Annie Wolf, a daughter of Charles W. and Kungunda (Kern) Wolf, of Milwaukee. This union has been blessed with four children—Carl, Herbert, William and Gertrude, thirteen, twelve, seven and three years of age, respectively.

Evan D. Jones, the assistant secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Milwaukee on July 25, 1869. He is a son of John S. and Anne (Powell) Jones, both of whom were born in Wales, who came to Milwaukee early in their lives. The father was a prominent contractor in his day and lived a modest, retiring life, giving his whole attention to his business until the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. His widow still survives him. Evan D. Jones, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the public schools of the city of his birth. His first employment after leaving school was as an accountant in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, a position which he occupied for a period of six years. He severed that connection to enter the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in a clerical capacity. After holding various important clerkships for different periods until 1906 he was chosen by the board of trustees of the corporation as assistant secretary. In his political relations Mr. Jones is a staunch

adherent of the principles of the Republican party. On April 6, 1907, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Mary L. Loflin, of Milwaukee. They have one son, Robert Loflin Jones.

Wilford M. Patton is well known in Milwaukee and throughout the United States as the president of the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He was born in Deansville, Oneida county, N. Y., on June 16, 1847, and is a son of Henry F. and Eliza Jane Patton, of New York. The parents came to Appleton, Wis., in 1855, where the father died in 1884. His widow survives and is a much respected resident of Appleton. Wilford M. Patton received the somewhat limited education afforded by the public schools of Appleton and at the age of fourteen years began his business career as a clerk for the American Express Company at Appleton. For a time after he severed that connection he was a messenger for the express company, and then for four years served as agent at Portage, Wis. The latter position he left to accept the assistant cashiership of the Columbia County Bank at Portage and in 1875 came to the Cream City. He at once became associated with the Northwestern National Insurance Company and has retained his connection in various capacities with that company ever since. His promotions have been rapid because of his ability and knowledge of the business. In 1881 he was elected assistant secretary; in 1895 secretary; in 1899 became second vice-president, and upon the resignation of Vice-President Mitchell in 1901 was elected vice-president; and on Dec. 5, 1904, after the death of Mr. James, was the choice of the directors for president. Something of the history of the company, which Mr. Patton has so materially aided in bringing up to its present high standard, will not be out of place here. It was organized and incorporated by special act of the legislature on June 30, 1869, and the first directors were Alexander Mitchell, P. D. Armour, Angus Smith, L. H. Kellogg, G. D. Norris, H. H. Button, John Dahlgren, M. P. Medberry, George W. Allen, Guido Pfister, William Young, E. H. Brodhead, W. G. Fitch, Samuel Marshall and R. P. Ober. The first officers were Alexander Mitchell, president; P. D. Armour, vice-president; David Ferguson, treasurer, and James B. Kellogg, secretary. Some \$50,000 worth of stock was sold and the business increased rapidly from the start. When the great Chicago fire occurred the company paid risks promptly amounting to \$250,000 without injuring its credit. Many fire insurance companies failed following the fire, but the fact that the Northwestern withstood the drain on its resources increased largely its patronage, so that it did even a more flourishing business after than before the catastrophe. The company is justly proud of its splendid record, which now ranks it among the first in the state. The net surplus of the company has been increased until in 1908 it was \$125,000 and over. Although the company started in to do a marine as well as a fire insurance business, it is almost exclusively devoted to the latter at the present time. Beside his connection with this corporation Mr. Patton is one of the directors of the Marine National Bank. In politics he is allied with the Republican

party, but although he takes a deep interest in the welfare of the party, the stress of business affairs has kept him from filling public office. In 1867 Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Miss Christina S. Delamater, a native of Portage, Wis. They have one daughter, Caroline E., now the wife of John E. Eldred, Jr.

Paul F. Wenzel is a fine type of the enthusiastic, energetic business man of the younger generation in Milwaukee. Born in this city on Dec. 9, 1882, a son of Ferdinand and Carolina (Luetke) Wenzel, he received the educational training afforded by the public schools of the city. He is one of the seven survivors of the family of twelve children born to his parents, who came to this country from Germany in 1870. The father was a house mover by vocation, and was engaged in that profession when called to the other shore in 1908. The mother is still living. After completing his scholastic work Mr. Wenzel entered the employ of Mr. W. H. Graebner, a prominent dealer in insurance, loans and real estate, and soon became an influential member of the concern. In 1903 Mr. Wenzel was elected assistant secretary of the Badger Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he now occupies in a manner which redounds not only to his credit, but also to that of the company. At the time of his election he had the unique distinction of being the youngest assistant secretary of any corporation doing business in Milwaukee. Politically Mr. Wenzel is not allied to any of the existing parties, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage for the men and measures which make for the betterment of the city, state and nation. He is a member of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church. Fraternally he is identified with the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Hanover Society. On Dec. 15, 1906, Mr. Wenzel was united in marriage to Miss Clara Walzer, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Otto and Matilda Walzer, pioneer residents of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel have no children.

Albert J. Read, the capable traffic manager of the Filer & Stowell Company of Milwaukee, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 23, 1859. He came to Milwaukee with his parents while still a youth and after he had completed the course of study afforded in the public schools of this city became an apprentice in the machinist's trade for the Filer & Stowell Company. When he had served for some years as a master machinist he returned to Cleveland to accept a position as superintendent of the Bourne-Knowles Mfg. Company of that city. He was there but a year, however, returning to Milwaukee in August, 1896, to re-enter the employ of the Filer & Stowell Company in the capacity of traffic manager and purchaser of supplies. This position he now fills with the highest degree of satisfaction to the firm by which he is employed and to the patrons of the concern. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, and finds time to devote to the public weal by service for his party; at the present time he is ward chairman of the Seventeenth ward. His only fraternal and social relations are with the Royal Arcanum and the South Side Civic Association. On March 28, 1883, Mr. Read was united in marriage to Miss Rose A. Jones, whose parents,

now deceased, were pioneers of the Ohio city. They have no children.

Fred Steinmueller, a prominent flour, feed and grain merchant of the Cream City, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on June 17, 1851, a son of Louis and Mary Steinmueller. Both parents were natives of Germany, who came to America in 1861 and located in the Eighth ward of Milwaukee. The mother died in 1876 and the father passed away thirteen years later. Of the nine children born to them six are living. Fred Steinmueller, the subject of this memoir, received his educational advantages in the Lutheran parochial schools and the public schools of this city. After he had started his business career he took a two years' course in an evening school in an endeavor to become as proficient as possible in any work which he chose. His first labors were in the brickyards of Burnham Brothers, and he remained with that firm for a period of two years. In 1867 he began his work in the business which now furnishes him a comfortable income, being employed by Stephen Sullentine at the corner of Grove street and National avenue. Within five years he had thoroughly learned all the details of the business and had secured a sufficient competence to enable him to buy Mr. Sullentine's establishment. Since 1872 he has been sole proprietor of the concern, which in that time has grown from small proportions to a firm with a large business all over the city and the state. In his political beliefs Mr. Steinmueller is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, and as the successful candidate of that party served in the common council as the representative from the Eighth ward in 1896 and 1897, making a record that redounds quite as much to his own credit as to the wisdom of his neighbors in electing him. Both he and his wife are devout communicants of the German Lutheran church. On Oct. 29, 1872, Mr. Steinmueller was united in marriage to Miss Julia Linhopp, a native of Franklin, Wis., whose parents were early Wisconsin pioneers. To this union have been born six children. Anna, the eldest, is the wife of H. G. Winther; Fred T., who married Louise Schroeder, is associated in business with his father; Walter L.; Margaret is a student at Red Wing, Minn.; Charles H. is a graduate of the South Division high school, who entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison; and Emerald is a high school student. Mr. Steinmueller is recognized as one of the most substantial business men of the city, and his courteous manner and keen sense of integrity make him friends everywhere.

Morris Miller, president of the Great Western Knitting Co., was born in Hungary, Austria, Jan. 25, 1847, the son of Herman and Rachael Miller, both natives of Hungary, where they lived and died. The father was a farmer and a wool buyer. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living, and of these four reside in America. Morris received his education up to his twelfth year in the schools of the village where he resided, and from twelve to sixteen in Budapest. At the age of eighteen he came to America, locating in Meadville, Pa. He established a fancy goods business here and remained for seven years, after which he removed to Kala-

mazoo, Mich., where he lived for eight years. In 1881 he removed to Milwaukee and entered the knit goods business under the name of the Great Western Knitting Co. The business has grown rapidly and he now has a very extensive trade. In 1880 Mr. Miller married Miss Annie Rich, daughter of Emanuel Rich, of Michigan. To this union have been born four children—Ray, Bertram, Edward and Harold. In politics Mr. Miller belongs to the Republican party. In religion he belongs to the Temple of Emanuel, of which he has been president and trustee for a great many years. He is also connected with the Hebrew Charities of Milwaukee, of which he has been president for some time. He is a director of the Mt. Sinai Hospital and a trustee of the Sir Moses Montifiore Home for the Aged in Cleveland, Ohio. He is a member of the Milwaukee Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; of the Athletic Club and several other fraternal organizations.

Walter Burleigh Potter, senior member of the firm of Potter & Crosby, and general manager of the Wisconsin Hollow Concrete Wall Co., was born at Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 24, 1866, the son of James Leroy and Jeminah (Morse) Potter, both natives of New Hampshire. The father was a photographer by trade and died in Massachusetts in 1867. The mother came to Milwaukee in 1883 and spent her remaining days in this city. The paternal great-grandfather, Anthony Potter, born in Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 1, 1756, was a private in Capt. Peter Kimball's company, Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, General Stark's brigade, New Hampshire militia, which company joined the northern continental army at Bennington and Stillwater. He was discharged Sept. 25, 1777, after a short term of service of two months and six days. He died in Concord, N. H., March 13, 1856. The father was active in the home work and organization of companies for the war of 1861, but did not go into the field himself. Walter Burleigh Potter received his education in the public schools of Lawrence, Mass., and at Mitchell's Military Academy of Billerica, Mass. He came with his mother to Milwaukee in 1883 and entered the employ of W. W. Colvin in the brokerage business. In 1887 he entered the business independently and has continued in it successfully ever since. He is now general manager of the Wisconsin Hollow Concrete Wall Co. and of the Brick and Stone Co. On Aug. 17, 1895, Mr. Potter was married to Miss Laura, daughter of William and Katherine Hendy, of Dodgeville, Wis. Her parents were old settlers in Wisconsin, coming from Cornwall, England, years ago. To their union have been born four children—Katherine, aged twelve; James Leroy, aged ten; John Hendy, aged four; and Margaret Hendy, aged eighteen months. In politics Mr. Potter votes the Republican ticket and in religion he is a member of the Congregational church. Socially and fraternally he is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Wisconsin Consistory; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; a member of the Wisconsin Sons of the Revolution, and he was at one time a member of the national guard, serving under Captain Oliver, First light battery.

Edward La Budde, a prominent grain dealer, connected with the Franke Grain Co., was born in Greenbush, Sheboygan county, Wis., the son of Louis and Bertha Schissler Le Budde, the former born in Germany and the latter in Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wis. Louis La Budde came to America in 1858 with his father and located in Greenbush. His father, F. La Budde, was the oldest settler in that town and he died there in 1907, at the age of ninety-one years. Louis was a farmer until about thirty-five years of age and since that time has followed the vocation of a carpenter. He and his wife are now living at Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan county, Wis. They are both members of the Evangelical Reformed church. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living. Edward La Budde was educated in the schools of Plymouth, graduating from the high school there. He then spent one year at the Milwaukee Medical College. In 1902 he entered the grain business in connection with a firm at Elkhart Lake and remained with them for three years. In 1905 he sold out his interest in this firm and came to Milwaukee to take charge of the feed department of the Franke Grain Co., which position he still holds. On April 11, 1906, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of George and Margaret Diefenthaeler, of Sheboygan county, old settlers there, and both of whom are now deceased. To this union have been born two children—George, Jan. 30, 1907, and Margaret, May 15, 1908. In politics Mr. La Budde is independent. In religion he and his wife both attend the People's Pulpit, but he still retains his membership in the home church at Elkhart Lake.

Ernst Mohr, general superintendent of the National Enameling and Stamp Works of Milwaukee, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., May 16, 1865, the son of Oswald and Elizabeth (Hetzel) Mohr, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1848 and located near Cedarburg, where his parents had preceded him. Soon after he came to Milwaukee and began work as a cooper, at times owning his own shop. Later he entered the employ of the Philip Best Brewing Co., now the Pabst Brewing Co., and with them he spent the last twenty-five years of his life. He was married to Elizabeth Hetzel in Milwaukee and they were the parents of eight children, five boys and three girls. He died in October, 1906, but the mother is still living. Ernst Mohr received his education in the common schools of Milwaukee and at the age of fourteen he entered the tin shop of the Kieckhefer Bros., who later became part of the National Enameling Co., and has remained with that firm since that time. He served in the capacity of foreman for a long time, then was assistant general superintendent for eight years, and in 1899 was promoted to general superintendent, which position he still holds. He is one of the oldest employes of the company, it having been but a tin shop when he began working for them. Mr. Mohr knows no other business, having made this the work of a lifetime. On Dec. 26, 1886, he was married to Miss Henrietta Wollenziehn, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Hicker) Wollenziehn, of Milwaukee, both of whom are still living. The father was an old

settler in Milwaukee and served as a soldier in the Civil war in Company I, Thirteenth Indiana volunteers. Mr. and Mrs. Mohr are the parents of six children, as follows: Oswald W., a graduate of the U. W. Agricultural Course in 1906, now a farmer in North Dakota; Henry C., an apprentice with Klau & Van Pieterston, advertisers and designers; Ronald F. and Ernst J., in school; and Walter J. and Milton N., deceased.

Monroe A. Kleinsteuber, superintendent of the police alarm system of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 2, 1867, the son of Charles F. and Carolina Kleinsteuber, the former born in Coburg, Gotha, Germany, Nov. 12, 1821, and the latter in Stetin, Pommern, Germany, June 26, 1839. The father came to America and direct to Milwaukee in 1852. Soon after his arrival here he established a foundry and engaged in the manufacture of machinery, stencils, brass castings, etc., and it soon became the largest in the city. During the war he was permitted by the government to coin pennies for the business men of Milwaukee. He was the first agent for sewing machines in Milwaukee. He also assisted Mr. Densmore in the invention and perfection of his first typewriter. He was a man well known for his honest and fair dealing in business as well as for his generosity and charitableness. He once bought a tract of land and gave it to his employes for them to build their houses on. He was the father of nine children, three of whom are living. Monroe A. received his education in the German-English Academy. He then went to Chicago and was in the employ of the Chicago Telephone Co. from 1882 to 1885. He returned to Milwaukee and became connected with the Police Alarm Telegraph Department, which his brother, Oscar K., had helped to install as an experiment in 1882, only eight boxes being put in at that time. At the present time the city owns over six hundred miles of underground wires. In 1903 Oscar was transferred to the fire department and Monroe A. was made superintendent of the police alarm system, in which capacity he is serving at the present time. He is not affiliated with any political party, but has received his promotions in the civil service because of his merit and efficiency. He has three brothers, all of whom are of a mechanical turn of mind, and have all followed the electrical business. On May 10, 1893, Mr. Kleinsteuber was married to Miss Tillie Porth, daughter of William Porth, and this union has been blessed with one son, Erwin Kleinsteuber.

Harry N. Wilson, manager of the Western Feed Market Bureau, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1870, the son of Henry N. and Emma Julia (Batchelor) Wilson. The father was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the mother in London, Eng. They were married in Hahocas, N. J., and resided in Brooklyn, where he was engaged in the stone business with his father, Joseph Wilson, who was a very prominent man in Brooklyn for many years. He served as president of the Board of Aldermen for thirteen years and also served as acting mayor for some time. He with his son, Henry N., carried on a very extensive stone and marble business, being im-

porters of Italian marble. They put up many monuments in the South before the war, but on account of the inability of the Southerners to pay after the war broke out, they failed. They also had a large general store at Georgetown, S. C., which was confiscated, and from which place Henry barely escaped with his life, he being suspected as a spy. After returning from the South he engaged in the commission business, and in 1875 came to Milwaukee, where he established a commission business and carried it on successfully until 1901, when he retired. He and wife are the parents of five children, all living. A brother is a captain in the U. S. Navy and another is a major in the U. S. Army, stationed at Oakland, Cal. Harry N. Wilson received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee and in the preparatory department of the Beloit College. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Ry. (since absorbed by the C. & N. W. Ry.) in the capacity of paymaster's clerk. Later he entered the employ of Chapin & Co., grain dealers, and remained with them four or five years. After severing his connection with that firm he entered into a partnership with his father which lasted for two years. Then he became associated with Charles R. Lull, shipper. In June, 1904, he entered the publishing business, issuing a daily known as the "Daily Feed Report." He is also associated with the Daily Commercial Letter, of which F. W. Friese is publisher. He is also the Milwaukee correspondent of the "Northwestern Miller" of Minneapolis. In politics he is independent, voting for the man who, in his judgment, is best qualified to hold the office. In religion he affiliates with the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Milwaukee Press Club. In October, 1887, Mr. Wilson was presented by the citizens of Milwaukee with a beautiful gold watch nicely engraved with his initials as a token of their appreciation of his heroic act in leaping from the Oneida street bridge to save a drowning boy. The Light Horse Squadron also presented him with a medal for this brave act. Mr. Wilson is unmarried.

William H. Simpson, the able superintendent of the Northwestern Fuel Company of Milwaukee, is a native of the Keystone state, born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1846, being the son of William H. and Matilde (Hood) Simpson, who were natives of Ireland. They immigrated to America from the Emerald Isle about 1836, and located in Philadelphia. The elder Simpson was a merchant tailor and followed that trade after locating in this country. In 1852 the family moved to Johnstown, Pa., but remained only two years, when they came west, settling in Chicago, where the father and mother lived the remainder of their days. Mr. Simpson died Feb. 20, 1863, leaving his wife and eleven children to mourn his loss. The brave mother assumed the responsibilities of the family and reared her children alone. The burdens of life were lifted from her in 1880, and on Nov. 1 of that year she passed to her long rest. When the country was torn by the strife of civil war in the early sixties our subject responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois infantry.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler June 18, 1864, and mustered into the United States service on that day for one hundred days' service. It was sent to Memphis and acted as guard along the railroad between that place and Holly Springs. Subsequently it was ordered to Memphis and did guard duty until ordered to Camp Frey, Chicago, and mustered out, Oct. 29, 1864. Mr. Simpson received his education in the public schools of Chicago and at the age of ten entered the employ of a bookbinding concern as office boy. On June 3, 1861, he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. as messenger boy. While working in this capacity he learned telegraphy and obtained a position as operator with the Illinois Central Railroad Company and remained with the company until he enlisted in the army in 1864. After returning from the war he was again employed by the company and given charge of the Illinois Central station at Dunleith, now East Dubuque. He remained there until 1867, when he became a clerk on a Mississippi river steamboat between St. Louis and St. Paul. Mr. Simpson liked the life and as his work was congenial, remained in the service of the boat company for ten years. In 1877 he came to Milwaukee and started in business with the Northwestern Fuel Company and his services proved so efficient that within three years he was made superintendent of the concern, which position he has since continued to hold to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Simpson is independent in his politics, with a strong belief in the policies of the Democratic party, but in local affairs exercises his privilege of franchise as his conscience dictates. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served as Junior Vice-Commander of E. B. Wolcott Post, Milwaukee, for one year. On Dec. 23, 1869, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage with Sarah M., the daughter of John and Hannah Cheetham, natives of England, who came to America and settled in Rome, N. Y. Subsequently they came west and located at Dubuque, about 1857, and lived there until the close of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson became the parents of three children: Joseph W., president of the J. W. Simpson Coal Company; George C., the manager of The Royal Insurance Company in Cleveland, Ohio, and William Burt, who is secretary and treasurer of the J. W. Simpson Coal Co.

Abram Nicholas Lucas, the efficient and popular general foreman of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad shops, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Green Bay, May 22, 1862. His father was Abraham Lucas, born in Madison county, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1836, and his mother was Mary Van Delor, born in Holland, Feb. 29, 1844. The father moved from Ohio to Wisconsin about 1854 and located in Fort Howard. Mary Van Delor came to America the same year and also located in Fort Howard, where she met and married Abraham Lucas, who was engaged in the saw mill business. In 1871 or 1872 Abraham Lucas was City Marshal of that city and after his term of office expired he followed the tinsmith's trade until 1893, when he retired. For the last five years he has been street commissioner of Green Bay. Mr. Lucas always takes

an active part in politics and has had the honor of representing his party as alderman for four years. Three sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, of whom five are still living. Mr. Lucas enlisted at Lincoln's last call for volunteers during the war of the Rebellion and served until mustered out of the service. Abram, the subject of this review, received a practical education in the public schools of Green Bay and after leaving school worked with his father one year before entering the employ of D. M. Burns, who ran a machine shop and foundry. Six months later he entered the boiler shops of D. M. Burns, where he remained two years learning the boilermaker's trade. Subsequently he finished learning the trade with Larry Brothers, of Green Bay. In 1881 Mr. Lucas went to Escanaba, Mich., and worked for the C. & N. W. R. R. until December, 1882. A month later, in January, 1883, he entered the employ of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad, as journeyman boilermaker and shortly after was made foreman of the shops, where he remained until 1901. At that time he was transferred to Dubuque and placed in charge of the boiler works. Mr. Lucas' services proved so efficient at Dubuque that in April, 1904, he came to Milwaukee to take charge of the boiler shops for the Milwaukee railroad. In three years he was promoted to general foreman, which responsible position he still holds. Mr. Lucas has earned his promotions by his strict attention to duty, thorough knowledge of his subject and his personal attention to all parts of the business. Mr. Lucas is a Republican, and although he has never aspired to office, always takes an active interest in politics, and has at various times had the honor of introducing noted speakers at railroad men's meetings. In 1896 he was active in organizing a Railroad Men's Sound Money Club at Green Bay, Wis. Mr. Lucas is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Maccabees, and in the last two societies has held all the offices of honor. He is also a member of the International Boilermakers' Association, of which he is third vice-president. On Dec. 25, 1883, Mr. Lucas was united in marriage with Ella Colista, the daughter of Captain C. A. and Frances Freeman. Mrs. Lucas was born in Oconto, Wis., where her parents were old settlers. For many years Mr. Freeman was captain and owner of a lake steamer. His wife died in 1905 and since her death he has lived very quietly. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucas: Fred A., engaged in the signal department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Ninabel, a graduate of the Dubuque high school; Irene, a student in the Milwaukee high school; William D., and two children who died in infancy. The family are members of the Presbyterian church of Green Bay, Wis.

Walter G. Souders, manager of the bond department of the Milwaukee Trust Company, is a native of New Jersey, born at Salem, Salem county, Dec. 29, 1871, being the son of George and Sarah C. Souders, who were born at Glassboro, N. J., in 1835 and 1842, respectively. When this nation was rent asunder by the strife of civil war George Souders responded to the call for volunteers and served his country during the four years of strife. Walter, the sub-

ject of this review, received his elementary education in his native state and subsequently entered Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1898. During his college course he had studied theology and after graduation served as pastor of the Congregational churches at Elmwood, Ill., and Blue Island, Ill., but gave up the ministry to engage in commercial pursuits and came to Milwaukee. For four years he was the Milwaukee representative of the Trowbridge & Nivek Bond Company, but a little over a year ago he severed his connection with this firm to accept a better one with the Milwaukee Trust Company, and assumed the management of the bond department. In America this twentieth century is essentially an age of the young man in business, and there is no limit set to the heights which may be accessible to the self-reliant and ambitious young man. Mr. Souders has demonstrated this and stands among the prominent representatives of the younger element of business men in the city. He is a member of the Republican party, but his busy life leaves him no time to seek political honors. On March 24, 1899, Mr. Souders was united in marriage with Martha J., the daughter of John and Maria Zeitler, who were residents of Peenasutawney, Pa. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Souders: Beulah Grace, born June 5, 1900, and John Paul, born March 15, 1902. Mr. Souders is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and is a member of the Milwaukee Club, University Club, Town Club, Milwaukee Country Club, the Chicago University Club and the Press Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Henry W. Schwab, the owner and manager of one of the prominent grocery houses of the West Side, Milwaukee, located at 2207 Wells street, is a native of the Cream City, born there Nov. 8, 1863, being the son of John M. and Ottilia (Heeg) Schwab, both of whom were born in Germany, 1830 being the birth year of each. John M. Schwab, the father of our subject, was a wood worker in the old country. He heard of the great opportunities open to a young man in America and immigrated to this country in 1854, and soon after landing located in Milwaukee. When the call to arms came at the outbreak of the Civil war he responded and served under the flag of his adopted country. Henry received his educational training in the public school of Milwaukee, and when his studies were finished began to work in a grocery store as a clerk. Like so many of the second generation he was ambitious and bound to make his way in the world. When only twenty-two years of age he established himself in the grocery business on State street near Fifteenth street. There he built up a good trade by honesty, fair dealing and a determined effort to please his customers. Thirteen years ago the trade outgrew its quarters and Mr. Schwab moved to his present location, where his trade is still larger. At the new store more branches were added, and it is one of the largest and most prosperous retail houses in the city. Mr. Schwab belongs to no party, believing it better to vote as his conscience dictates rather than be bound by party rule. He is a member of the Congregational church, a di-

rector in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, president of The Loose Shotola Commission Co., treasurer of the National Association of Retail Grocers and is president of the Milwaukee Retail Grocers' Association. On Sept. 24, 1885, Mr. Schwab was united in marriage with Emma, the daughter of Yocham and Mary (Stucker) Speich, residents of Milwaukee. Two children were born to this union: Walter H., who is associated with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and Emma.

Henry Hoerl, for many years a prominent figure in the brewing circles of Milwaukee, has achieved his prominence through untiring energetic effort. He is of German descent and was born at Altdorf, Bavaria, Germany, April 26, 1854, the son of George and Anna (Funck) Hoerl, natives of the famous old city of Nuremberg. Henry, the subject of this review, received his education in the elementary schools of his native city and then took a course in the high school. After finishing his studies he was employed in breweries in Germany for several years. He served with distinction in the German army as sergeant of artillery of a Munich regiment. Ambitious to rise in the world and recognizing the greater possibilities and advantages offered in this country to young men of energy and determination, he left his home in 1878, when twenty-four years of age, and set out for the new world, entering upon a career in the course of which he encountered many disappointments, to ultimately reap the reward of honest efforts in abundant prosperity. Soon after landing in New York he found employment in the breweries there and took the brewmaster's course in the New York Brewing Academy, winning the first prize in 1886. This brought him into prominence among the brewing men of the city and he secured an excellent position. In 1892 he moved to Milwaukee to become superintendent of the Valentine Blatz Brewing Company and has made their beer famous. On June 4, 1878, Mr. Hoerl married Katherine, the daughter of Michael and Katherine (Neuner) Strobel, of Albany, N. Y. Four children have come to bless this union: Emil, who is the proprietor of the Germania brewery of Altoona, Pa.; Jenny, John M., who resides in Milwaukee, and Annie, the wife of George Schott, who runs a cooperage works in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hoerl are communicants of the Lutheran church, to which their ancestors have belonged for many generations. Mr. Hoerl is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having taken the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, Knights Templar and Consistory degrees, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a popular member of the Deutscher Club, the Millioki Club, the Milwaukee Music Verein and the West Side Turn Verein.

Alexander E. Raffauf, the efficient treasurer of the American Automobile Company, at 187 Wisconsin street, was born at Milwaukee on June 9, 1875. He is a son of Jacob Raffauf, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Raffauf attended the public schools of Milwaukee to receive his primary educational advantages and laid the foundation of a business career at the Spencian Business College. For a period of twelve years he was asso-

ciated in a clerical capacity with the Second Ward Bank, and when he severed that connection it was to enter the automobile business with his father. For more than four years now he has been most successfully engaged, and his thorough knowledge of the trade, if such it might be called, and his inherent ability as a mechanic have won for him an excellent reputation among automobilists in the state and city. He now holds the responsible position of treasurer of the American Automobile Company, which is doing a large and flourishing business. In his political relations Mr. Raffauf is a Republican, but has never sought to become a public office holder. He is liberal in his religious views, believing that the highest standard of right living is obtained by individual effort, not by the blind following of creed or sect. Mr. Raffauf is unmarried. He has a host of friends, who predict for him a brilliant future in the commercial field.

Oscar A. Kaiser, the genial proprietor of Kaiser's Hair Bazaar, at the corner of Mason and Milwaukee streets, is a son of Adam and Amelia (Schultz) Kaiser, and was born in this city on March 8, 1876. The father was born in Germany in 1839 and the mother in Milwaukee in 1846, and the former is one of the oldest cigarmakers in the city, now conducting factory No. 134 in this city in the same place that he has had for thirty-one years. Oscar A. Kaiser received his primary education in the public schools of Milwaukee and laid the foundation for a business career by a course in the Spencerian Business College. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank as a messenger and clerk and was afterward employed in a similar capacity in the First National Bank. In 1900 he purchased the business which now occupies him, which was established in 1888. His enterprise, thrift and sterling integrity have built up for him a large and lucrative business, which is increasing in size from year to year. In politics Mr. Kaiser is independent of any political affiliation, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage as his conscience and judgment dictate rather than be hampered by party allegiance. In a business and social way he is identified with the Milwaukee Musical Society, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Milwaukee Concertina Club. His religious relations are with Trinity German Lutheran church, of which he is a devout and loyal member. On Sept. 5, 1900, Mr. Kaiser was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Emma Hahn, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Maas) Hahn, of Milwaukee. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Hahn has conducted one of the largest bakeries in the city at Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. To Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser was born, in 1908, a son, Arthur Oscar.

C. Columbus Owens, manager of the R. G. Owens estate, in Milwaukee, was born in this city on June 22, 1851, a son of Richard G. Owens, a brief review of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume, in the sketch of another son, Richard G. Owens. Mr. Owens attended the public schools of the city and the Milwaukee Academy, and laid the foundation for a business career in the

Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee. For several years he was a member of the firm of Bechtner, Gersting & Company, manufacturers of vinegar, and afterward engaged in the same business at East Saginaw, Mich. From there he went to Milbank, Dakota Territory, and with a brother established the general mercantile business of Owens Brothers. The firm did a flourishing business for a number of years, but after the death of his father Mr. Owens disposed of his interests and returned to Milwaukee to share with his brother, Richard G., the management of the large estate left by his father. This work, and the sale of realty, has kept him occupied ever since. He is a Republican in his political belief, but has never aspired to hold offices of public trust. In his religious relations he is associated with the Grand Avenue Congregational church and is one of the most loyal and devout workers in that society. On Feb. 3, 1881, Mr. Owens was united in marriage to Miss Josephine M. Purdy, a daughter of Nathaniel and Susan J. (Reamer) Purdy, of this city. Although Mr. Purdy has passed the four-score milestone he is actively engaged as superintendent of the Milwaukee Spoke & Bending Company. He is the patentee of a process used in wood bending by the firm and has the reputation of being the best judge of lumber in the state. He is also the inventor of many different kinds of woodworking machinery used all over the country. He was in the employ of the government at Louisville, Ky., during the Civil war, building and repairing railway coaches on the L. & N. Mr. and Mrs. Owens are the parents of two sons, John Purdy and George James, aged fifteen and ten years, respectively, both of whom are students in the city schools. Through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Owens the Congregational church at Milbank was built, Mr. Owens being the first Sunday school superintendent; Mrs. Owens being the secretary of the Sunday school, also the church organist.

James Leedom, a leading salesman of the Cudahy Packing Company, is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in Dublin, Ireland, on May 29, 1841, a son of Hampton and Erina (O'Connor) Leedom, of Dublin. His educational advantages he received in the public schools of Dublin and London, England, and when but nineteen years of age came to the United States. In 1861, a year after his arrival in this country, he came to Milwaukee. His father was engaged in the making of lard oil, and until 1866 Mr. Leedom served in his employ. Then he removed to Chicago, and later engaged in the making of tow from flax, first in Kankakee, Ill., and afterward in Decatur. He returned to Milwaukee in 1876 and has since made this city his home. He became associated with the late John Plankinton in the packing industry, and when the Cudahy Company purchased Mr. Plankinton's interest he continued his association with the firm. His natural ability and his inherent traits of enterprise, thrift and integrity have made him valuable to the firm and his excellent qualities are recognized by the whole community. Mr. Leedom is allied with no party or faction, but casts his vote for the men and principles which in his judgment

make for the best welfare of the community as a whole. His church relations are with the Unitarian society, and for many years he has been one of the pillars of the faith. On June 30, 1869, Mr. Leedom was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Blayney, a daughter of Thomas W. Blayney, of Chicago. Five children have been the issue of this union, James B., Hampton, Mary E., Elizabeth and Louisa, now Mrs. G. F. Bartlett, of Denver, Colo.

Albert C. Elser, the efficient bookkeeper and cashier of the Elser Meat Company, on East Water street, was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 31, 1871. He is a son of John Elser, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His education was obtained in the public schools of Milwaukee, and in a course of study at the German-English Academy of the same city. When seventeen years of age he began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Three years of service with that corporation made him thoroughly conversant with modern methods of bookkeeping, and at the end of that time he severed his connection with the insurance company to become associated with his father in the meat business. In his relations with the company as cashier and bookkeeper he has established a modern system, which greatly expedites the large business of the concern. He is allied with no political organization and exercises his right of franchise for men and measures that he thinks will best help the public weal. His leisure time he devotes to the Milwaukee Athletic and the Deutscher clubs. Mr. Elser has three children, Gertrude, Elizabeth and Alfred, whose ages are seven, five and three years, respectively. Although a comparatively young man he has risen to a position of prominence in the commercial circles, and is much esteemed by all who know him.

John Elser, a popular meat dealer at 463 East Water street, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on Jan. 25, 1835. He is a son of John M. Elser and his wife (nee Margaret Rabael). His educational training was limited to the courses afforded by the public schools of his native land. Being of an ambitious nature he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and accordingly, when but fifteen years of age, he immigrated to America. He came direct to Milwaukee after his arrival and obtained employment in the meat business. After a few years he had saved sufficient of his earnings to embark in business for himself, and in 1868 he opened the store which he has ever since so successfully managed. Reared in a school of hardship and privation he brought to his business those traits of honesty and frugality with which he had early become imbued, with the result that success has crowned his every effort. He is not affiliated with any one of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his conscience and judgment dictate rather than be hampered by party ties. His religious relations are with the Lutheran church, and all his children have been reared in that faith. Mr. Elser's wife was formerly Miss Frances Auer, of Milwaukee. Seven children came to bless their marriage, Albert C., William J., Hedwig, Clara, Irma,

Adela and Robert, deceased. For more than forty years Mr. Elser has been an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce.

William C. Bensemman, the popular secretary and treasurer of the Northern Construction Company, was born in Milwaukee on July 8, 1858, and is a son of John H. and Katherine Bensemman, of Hanover, Germany. His scholastic training was received in the public and Lutheran parochial schools, and later he took a course in business training at the Spencerian Business College. When he was but eighteen years of age he became apprenticed to John Langenberger, and under his proficient preceptorship soon learned the details of the carpenter's trade. After serving some years as a journeyman in his vocation he became estimator for the William H. Schmidt Sash and Door Company, but later served in that capacity with Ferge & Keipper. In 1900 Mr. Ferge with others organized the Northern Construction Company, and upon the election of officers Mr. Bensemman was made the secretary, and soon afterward assumed the responsible duties of treasurer. In political matters he is allied with the progressive element of the Republican party. His religious relations are with the German Lutheran church. On Sept. 3, 1885, Mr. Bensemman was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Wohlers, a daughter of Diedrich and Sophia Wohlers, pioneers of Milwaukee, who came from Hanover, Germany. To this union has been born one daughter, Sophia.

Fred N. Winter, one of the instructors and owners of the Winter Conservatory of Music, is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on March 15, 1882. He is of direct German descent, his father, Fred Winter, having been born in Germany in 1853. His mother, Eva (Freis) Winter, was born in Milwaukee in 1857. Both the maternal and paternal grandparents were native Germans. Fred N. Winter received his scholastic training in the public and parochial schools of the Cream City. His musical instruction was received from the best teachers which the city afforded, and long before he opened his present studio at 222 Grand avenue, he had won a reputation as a skilled soloist. He started his work as a teacher in 1900 and later became associated with his sister, Mrs. May Winter, and his brother, Robert, in the Winter Conservatory of Music. In this institution instruction is given on the violin, mandolin, guitar, piano and flute. In politics Mr. Winter is allied with the Democratic party, but has never aspired to public office. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he is affiliated with St. Leo's Sodality Club, the Catholic Choral Club, the Deutscher Mannerverein and other societies. Mr. Winter is recognized throughout the city as an excellent musician and is often called upon to appear in public.

Martin Wingerter, a musician of well known ability, is a native of Germany, where he was born Nov. 1, 1860, at Speier-on-the-Rhine. He is a son of Frederick M. Wingerter and Mary M. (Wetengel) Wingerter, both of whom lived their lives in the Fatherland, where they were born in 1839. Martin's scholastic training was received in the common schools of the land of his birth and

the Latin school. His musical education was received from some of the best teachers which Germany afforded. For four years he took private instruction on the violin from Michael Mohler, who played first violin at the Court and National theater at Mannheim; for two years he was a student at the Royal Music School at Wurtzburg, and for two years more he was a student under Prof. Jean Becker, one of the most celebrated teachers of violin in Germany. His residence in the United States dates from 1885. At the time of his arrival Mr. H. M. Mandel and Prof. Hans Catenhusen were advertising for musicians to play in the large saengerfest which was held in Milwaukee in 1886, and in answer to their advertisement Mr. Wingerter came to the Cream City, which has ever since been his residence. In politics he allies himself with the Republican party. His church affiliations are with the Protestant Evangelical society of Germany, and his only fraternal association is with the Milwaukee Musicians' Association. On Sept. 19, 1885, Mr. Wingerter was united in marriage to Miss Jeanne Ponsot, daughter of Alype and Adele (Maillot) Ponsot, of the Department of Doubs, France. Mrs. Wingerter is a grandniece of the late Bishop Consot, for many years prominent in New York ecclesiastical history. To Mr. and Mrs. Wingerter has been born one son, Frederick M., who is now associated with H. Hengels, the architect.

John Blommer, part owner and manager of an enterprising wagon company in Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee on April 18, 1861. His ancestors for many generations were residents of Germany, where his father, Michael Blommer, was born in 1817, and the mother, Anna (Neubauer) Blommer, in 1822. The father came to Milwaukee some sixty-five years ago. John Blommer took advantage of what educational opportunities the parochial schools of the city afforded, and when he had completed his course of study there he learned the wagon maker's trade. For the past quarter of a century now he has operated a wagon-making enterprise under the name of Shielke & Blommer, which has come to stand for skilled workmanship, integrity and square dealing. Politically Mr. Blommer is a member of the Democratic party, and although engrossed in his everyday work he finds time to devote to working for the good of that party. Both he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Blommer was united in marriage on May 7, 1888, to Miss Katherine Kessenisch, a daughter of Herman J. and Gertrude Kessenisch, of Milwaukee. Nine children have blessed this union. They are Marie, Joseph J., a rate clerk in the offices of the Rock Island railroad; Theresa, Conrad, in the employ of the Andrae Electrical Company; Gertrude, Walter, Dorothy, Sylvester and Ruth.

Jacob Tellier, prominent in the commercial life of Milwaukee as the superintendent of construction of the Herman Andrae Electrical Company, was born in Milwaukee on Dec. 16, 1871. He is of good Dutch stock, the father, William Tellier, having been born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1843 and the mother, Alice (DeVriese)

Tellier, in Zealand, Holland, in 1846. The grandparents on both sides spent all their lives in the Netherlands. Jacob Tellier received his preliminary educational training in the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee, and for time attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison. For a period of nineteen years now he has been in the electrical business in Milwaukee, and his name has become a byword for honesty, fair dealing and skillful workmanship. In political matters he is not affiliated with any political party, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage where it will redound best to the interests of the city, state or country. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. On Sept. 22, 1893, Mr. Tellier was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Pfaller, a daughter of Dr. John and Theresa (Obermeyer) Pfaller, of Jefferson, Wis. To this union two sons have been born: Arthur A. and Edgar H.

Peter A. Holtz, retired, who for many years was one of Milwaukee's most prominent business men, was born in Gusten, Julich Aachen, Germany, on Feb. 10, 1840. He is a son of Theodore A. Holtz and Maria S. (Gussen) Holtz, both native Germans. His paternal grandfather was a prominent brewer of the Fatherland. Peter A. Holtz, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of his native land and started his business career there. In 1868 he came to Milwaukee direct from Germany, and for a period of five years was engaged in various occupations. In 1873 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Miller under the firm name of Miller & Holtz, and from that time until his retirement in 1895 he conducted a model saloon and restaurant at the corner of West Water street and Grand avenue, known as "Best's Corner." Politically Mr. Holtz is allied with the Democratic party, but never has aspired to public office. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and his children have all been reared in that faith. In fraternal matters he is associated with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Holtz's marriage to Miss Augusta, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Sutermann) Lechner, occurred in November, 1877. Four children came to bless this union. Peter C., the eldest, is a clerk in the abstract office in the courthouse. John is connected with the Philip Jung Brewing Company. Gabella and Alexander are at home. The Holtz home at 253 Queen Anne Place is one of the most sightly and homelike residences in the city.

Rev. Herman L. Fritschel, a minister of the gospel of the Lutheran faith and director of the Milwaukee Passavant Hospital, was born in St. Sebald, Clayton county, Ia., on May 15, 1869. He is a son of Prof. Gottfried Fritschel, D. D., a native of Nuremberg, Germany, and Eliza (Koeberle) Fritschel, born in Bavaria, Germany. The paternal ancestry has been traced back to 1624. For two centuries most of the male members of the family were armorers of Nuremberg. Dr. Fritschel, the father, came from Germany in 1857 to assume charge of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at St. Sebald, Ia., and soon took his place as one of the leaders of the Lutheran church in the West. In 1874 he removed to Mendota,

Ill., and there served as a professor in the college and seminary until his death, which occurred in 1889. He was a man prominent in church circles because of his scholarly attainments, his valuable services as pastor, missionary, professor and author. He was one of the most prominent theologians of the Lutheran church in America. Rev. Herman L. Fritschel, the subject of this review, attended the public schools at Mendota, Ill., and the college at the same place, and received his theological education in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mendota, Ill., now at Dubuque, Ia., and then took a post-graduate course in Leipsig and Erlangen, Germany. His ordination to the ministry occurred in 1892 and his first charge was the church at Superior, Wis. After five years of service in the northern Wisconsin city he accepted a call to Brandon, Wis., and filled the pulpit of the Lutheran church there most creditably for another five years. In 1902 he came to Milwaukee to assume the directorship of the Milwaukee Hospital and the Deaconess Institute, a position he has filled in a most satisfactory manner. On Aug. 27, 1894, occurred his marriage to Miss Katherine Ide, a daughter of Rev. C. and Barbara (Prottengeier) Ide, of Iowa. To this union have been born five children: Herbert E., Margaret E., Roland P., Edgar E. and Ruth B.

Albert J. Muckerheide, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee during the past eight years, and he has met with unqualified success from the very beginning of his professional career. He was born at Kewaskum, Washington county, Wisconsin, on Oct. 16, 1874, son of Jacob H. and Christina (Tiss) Muckerheide, both of whom were born in Germany. The paternal grandparents, Arnold and Wilhelmina (Wolf) Muckerheide, migrated from the Fatherland to America and in 1850 settled in Washington county, Wisconsin, where they spent the remainder of their lives engaged in farming. The maternal grandparents, Nicholas Tiss and wife, were also natives of Germany, and in 1846 they left their native land for the United States, taking up their abode in Washington county, Wisconsin, where they lived out the remainder of their allotted years. Jacob H. Muckerheide, the father of the subject of this review, was but a child when he accompanied his parents to America, and he was reared on a farm in Washington county, Wisconsin. Upon reaching manhood he became a hardware merchant and followed that occupation at Kewaskum, Wis., for a number of years, after which he became a traveling salesman. He was a Democrat in his political views, taking a very active interest in public affairs, and in 1878 was elected as a representative from Washington county in the Wisconsin assembly, serving one term in that position. His widow is still living, and of the six sons and two daughters born to these parents five sons and one daughter survive. Dr. Muckerheide received his primary education in the public and parochial schools of Kewaskum, Wis., and later took a course in Marquette College in the city of Milwaukee. Then applying himself to the study of medicine, in due time he matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College, in

which institution he graduated with the class of 1900, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, with the city of Milwaukee as his field of endeavor. He was married on Aug. 29, 1905, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Liesenfeld) Wanguard, natives of Germany, who migrated to America in 1877 and settled in Milwaukee, where they now reside. To Dr. and Mrs. Muckerheide there has been born one son, Albert J., Jr. In politics Dr. Muckerheide gives an unswerving allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, believing that they represent the true principles of government, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he has membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters and also in the Modern Woodmen of America.

Walter J. Kelly, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Richfield, Washington county, Wisconsin, on Jan. 18, 1862, son of Mathew and Catherine (Dunn) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Ireland. These parents migrated from the Emerald Isle to America about 1837 and settled in Washington county, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father following the occupation of a farmer. The mother died in 1864 and the father survived until 1880, and of the eleven children born to these parents nine are now living. Dr. Kelly received his primary education in the public schools of his native county, and later took a course in Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis. Then turning his attention to the study of medicine, after due preparation he matriculated in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1884. Immediately after his graduation he established himself at Kewaskum, Wis., for the practice of his profession and remained there for a period of six years, meeting with very gratifying success. Desiring a larger field, in 1890 he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in active practice, and he ranks among the most efficient medical practitioners in the city. He was married in 1889 to Miss Mary Muckerheide, of Kewaskum, daughter of Jacob Muckerheide, deceased, and to this union there have been born five children, all of whom are living: Mortimer, Walter, Francis, May and Clarence. Dr. Kelly is independent in his political views, although he keeps in close touch with affairs of a public nature, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. His professional associations are with the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

Gustave C. Hoyer, M. D., a practicing physician of the city of Milwaukee, was born in Hamburg, Germany, on Feb. 3, 1860, son of Rev. A. and Agnes (Moraht) Hoyer, who were also natives of the Fatherland. These parents migrated to America in 1865 and located at Green Lake, Wis., where the mother died in 1876 and the father in 1902. Seven children were born to them, of whom only four are now living. Dr. G. C. Hoyer was a lad of but five years when he accompanied his parents to America, and he received his early education in the schools of Green Lake, Wis. Later he

entered the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis., and after taking a course in that institution he began the study of medicine. After due preparation he matriculated at Rush Medical College in the city of Chicago and graduated there with the class of 1882. He then opened an office for the practice of his profession at Princeton, in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and was located there for the ensuing eight years, meeting with a high order of success. In 1890, however, desiring a larger field for the exercise of his talent, he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and where he is recognized as one of the Cream City's most highly respected citizens. He was married in May, 1883, to Miss Emma Kiesel, of Baltimore, Md., and to this union there have been born three children: Emma, Lucia and Hans. Dr. Hoyer is independent in his political views, not claiming allegiance to any partisan organization, and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. He keeps in touch with the advanced ideas in his profession and has membership in the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations.

Anthony A. Dorszynski, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born in that city on June 13, 1876, son of Matthias and Dorothea (Polczynski) Dorszynski, both of whom are natives of Polish Germany. These parents migrated to America in 1874 and settled in the city of Milwaukee, where they still reside. Eight children were born to them and of this number five are now living. Dr. A. A. Dorszynski received his early education in the parochial schools of Milwaukee and then completed a course in Marquette College. After his graduation at that institution he began the study of medicine, finally matriculating at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and there he graduated with the class of 1902. He then immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, having been continuously so employed to the present time, and his success has been of a high order, commensurate to his talent and energy. He was married on June 10, 1903, to Miss Teophila Salaty, a native of Poland, daughter of Michael and Magdalena (Janaszak) Salaty, who now reside in the city of Milwaukee. Dr. Dorszynski is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and his professional associations are with the Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County, and the Wisconsin State Medical societies. He also has membership in the alumni association of Marquette College.

William E. McKivitt, M. D., engaged in the general practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Stoneham, Mass., on March 28, 1865, son of William H. and Mary (Purcel) McKivitt, the former of whom was born at Jamestown, Va., and the latter at Waterford, Ireland. The mother migrated to America in 1855 and settled in Boston, Mass., with her parents, John and Marv (Whitty) Purcel, both of whom died in that city. William H. McKivitt, the father of the subject of this review, left his old Virginia home in early manhood and located in Massachusetts,

where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil war. On July 16, 1861, he was mustered into the United States service at Fort Independence as drum major in the Thirteenth Massachusetts infantry, which left the Bay State for Hagerstown, Md., on July 30, and was thence ordered to Sharpsburg. Various posts along the upper Potomac were held by this regiment during the autumn and winter, and in the second battle of Bull Run it suffered its first heavy losses. The next engagement was Antietam, and the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac were then followed on its march south and at Fredericksburg, where the regiment's place was on the skirmish line. It joined in the Chancellorsville campaign and at Gettysburg made a gallant charge, with great loss. After the Mine Run campaign it established winter quarters at Mitchell's Station, which it occupied till April 26, 1864, when it took part in the Wilderness campaign. At the Wilderness the position of the regiment was not especially exposed, but at Spottsylvania on May 8, it was in the front of the fight. From that time, including the engagements at North Anna river, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor, it was generally on the skirmish line, and it was occupied in siege duties at Petersburg when its term of service expired. Mr. McKivitt participated with his regiment in all its trying service and was mustered out with it at Boston on Aug. 1, 1864. He remained in Massachusetts three years longer, and then, in 1867, removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he engaged in the shoe business with Bjorkquist & Co. He died in Milwaukee in 1887 and his widow is now living in that city. Dr. McKivitt was but two years old when his parents removed from Massachusetts to Milwaukee, and he received his early education in private and parochial schools, attending for a time Gall's school, which is now called Gesu parish. He then took a course in the Milwaukee high school, and later took up the study of medicine, graduating at the Barnes Medical College in St. Louis, Mo., with the class of 1895. He immediately located in Milwaukee for the active practice of his profession and has since been so engaged. He was married on May 15, 1907, to Miss Maud Heath, of Milwaukee, who died on Oct. 30, of the same year. Dr. McKivitt is a Republican in his political views and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the American and the Milwaukee County Medical associations, and fraternally he affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

George Frederick Zaun, M. D., is engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in addition to caring for a large and increasing practice he has for some time officiated as instructor and clinical teacher on the eye and ear in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was born in the town of Mequon, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, on April 11, 1868, son of Jacob and Margaret (Bauernfeind) Zaun, both of whom were born in Germany. The maternal grandparents, George Bauern-

feind and wife, came to America about 1848 and settled in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, where they lived out the remainder of their lives. The father of the subject of this review migrated to America in 1840 and settled in the town of Mequon with his parents, who spent their last days in Ozaukee county. He followed farming as an occupation during the earlier part of his career, but afterward engaged in the elevator business at Cedarburg, Wis., and now lives retired in Milwaukee. While living in Cedarburg he served as a member of the board of aldermen for many years. Dr. Zaun received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Cedarburg and later took a course in the state normal at Oshkosh, after which he followed the profession of teaching four years. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine and after due preparation entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he graduated with the class of 1893. He then spent eighteen months as interne in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at Chicago and practiced his profession in that city continuously for seven years, after which he spent two years in Europe, doing post-graduate work at Vienna and London. Upon his return to America in 1903, in July of that year, he located in Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in active practice, making a specialty, as stated above, of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. During six years of the time which he spent in Chicago he served as instructor at the Rush Medical College on Preventive Medicine and Therapeutics. He was married on March 10, 1896, to Miss Anna M. Stoker, of Chicago, daughter of Mathew and Jane (Murray) Stoker, both of whom were natives of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and are now deceased. Dr. Zaun is independent in his political views, taking a deep interest, however, in public affairs, but he gives his support to the men and measures that meet his conscientious approval, regardless of the party name under which they are found. He was reared in the Lutheran religious faith, and among the professional organizations with which he affiliates may be mentioned the Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, the American and the Brainard Medical associations. He is also a member of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, and in the Masonic order has membership in Lafayette Lodge, No. 265.

Albert Edward Mieding, Ph. G., M. D., a practicing physician at Milwaukee, was born in that city on Jan. 2, 1865, son of Rudolph and Emilie (Jahns) Mieding, both of whom were born in Germany. The maternal grandparents migrated from the Fatherland and settled in Milwaukee in 1851, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The father of the subject of this review was a pharmacist and chemist by occupation, receiving his education in those lines in the old country, and in 1861 he came to America and settled in Milwaukee, where he followed his profession until his death in 1887. His widow still resides in Milwaukee, and of the seven children born to these parents six are now living. Dr. Mieding received his early education in the public and parochial schools of

the city of Milwaukee and then took a preparatory course at the Markham academy. In due time he entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated at that institution with the class of 1887, receiving the degree of Ph. G. When the Milwaukee Medical College was established he was offered and accepted the chair of Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy and officiated in that capacity continuously until 1905, when he resigned to devote a greater part of his time to the study of medicine. He graduated in 1906 at the same college in which he had served so long as instructor, and he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with very flattering success from the beginning. He was married on June 16, 1891, to Miss Hermina Arzbacher, of West Bend, Wis. Dr. Mieding is a Republican in his political views, but is rather independent in exercising his right of franchise, and in religious matters he affiliates with the Lutheran church. Professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations, and in other ways he keeps in touch with the advanced thought of his profession.

Frank R. Farrell, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born on Nov. 30, 1870, in Dodge county, Wis., son of John and Catharine (Carroll) Farrell, both of whom were born in Ireland. These parents migrated to America in 1869 and settled in Dodge county, where they lived for some time and then took up their residence in Milwaukee. The father was employed by the Illinois Steel Co., in the capacity of superintendent. He was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, believing that the principles advocated by that organization were the best suited to the general weal. He died in Milwaukee in 1900, his widow died July 15, 1908, and of the eleven children born to this couple eight are living. Dr. Farrell received his primary education in the public schools of Dodge county, completing a course in the high school at Mayville, and then prepared himself for the general business relations of life by taking a course in the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee. Deciding upon the practice of medicine as his life's vocation, after due preparation he entered the Milwaukee Medical College of Marquette University, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1905, and he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Milwaukee, meeting with unqualified success from the beginning. Dr. Farrell is independent in his political views, giving his support to men and measures that meet his approval, regardless of the party name, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he has membership in the Knights of Columbus.

Lambert J. Hargarten, M. D., a practicing physician of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on Nov. 3, 1872, son of Hubert and Anna Mary (Hoffmann) Hargarten, both of whom were also natives of the Fatherland. The father taught several years in Germany. The mother died in Germany in 1886, and two years later the bereaved father came with his children to America, settling in the State of Iowa, and there he lived retired until his death in

1892. To himself and wife there were born four children, of whom the following mention is given: Nicholas is engaged in the life insurance business in the city of Milwaukee; Lambert J. is he to whom this sketch is more particularly dedicated; William Frederick is a druggist by occupation and resides in Canada, and Mary is the wife of Frank Ernzen, of Chicago. Dr. Hargarten received his primary education in the excellent public schools of his native country, and after coming to America took a course in the Woodbine Normal School, in Iowa, after which he followed the occupation of teaching for several years. While thus engaged he decided upon the practice of medicine as his life's profession, and after due preparation he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee and graduated in that popular institution with the class of 1904. He then commenced the practice in Milwaukee, where he has since resided and where he enjoys an enviable practice. He was married on Aug. 17, 1897, to Miss Antonia Flusche, of Iowa, and his wife was the first white child born in Shelby county, that state. Her parents were Dr. Carl J. and Clara (Feldmann) Flusche, and the last named was a daughter of a prominent physician in Germany. To Dr. and Mrs. Hargarten there have been born four children: Clara, Eleanor, Leo and Anton Francis. The doctor is independent in his political views, his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations. He is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Oscar E. Lademan, M. D., has been engaged in the active practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee during the past four years, and in addition to his attendance upon a large and representative practice he contributes to the advancement of the profession by serving as instructor in clinical medicine at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in Milwaukee, and also as editor of the *Medical Fortnightly*, a publication which is valued highly by the general practitioner. Dr. Lademan was born in St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 28, 1876, and in that city was reared and educated. His early training was received in the common and high schools of the city of St. Louis, and after due preparation he entered the medical department of Washington University, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1897, and then served two years as an assistant in the Milwaukee County Hospital. He then took post-graduate courses at Berlin, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, spending four years thus engaged in Europe. In 1904 he opened an office for the active practice of his profession, in which he has since been engaged, and in addition to the collateral duties mentioned in the opening sentence of this review, he is a member of the consultation staff of the Milwaukee county hospital and also of that of the Blue Mound sanitarium. In politics Dr. Lademan gives an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures put forward by the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. Among the professional organizations of

which he is a member may be mentioned the St. Louis Medical Association, the Milwaukee Medical Society, and the Wisconsin State and the American Medical associations. He is also a member of the American Association of Medical Editors.

Charles R. Kossat, M. D., is engaged in the active practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee, and in addition to his duties in that particular line he conducts one of the leading drug establishments, being one of the oldest druggists, as regards years of service, on the south side of the city. He was born at Brandenburg, Germany, on Feb. 20, 1867, the only child of Frederick and Henrietta (Rathey) Kossat, both of whom were also born in Germany, the former in 1830 and the latter in 1843. The paternal grandparents were Martin and Johanna (Heuberger) Kossatt, natives of Germany, where they spent their lives, the former being born in 1797 and living to the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The maternal grandparents were Michael and Caroline (Hohmuth) Rathey, both natives of Germany, the former being born in 1805 and living to the age of sixty-nine years, and the latter died at eighty-six. The parents of the subject of this review migrated to America in 1872 and established their home in Milwaukee on April 1, of that year. The father engaged in the merchant tailoring and clothing business and successfully followed that occupation for a number of years. He died in 1901 and his widow is still a resident of the city of Milwaukee. Dr. Kossat received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of the city of Milwaukee, having been but five years old when his parents left the Fatherland and located in America. He also took a course in Latin under a private tutor, thus rendering himself more efficient as a drug clerk, in which occupation he engaged when but fourteen years old. In 1881 he entered the employ of Rudolph Wiese, was afterward with Charles Aneke, and in 1888 he engaged independently in the drug business, which he has profitably followed during all the intervening years up to the present time. His predilection being for medicine, and although his business demanded a great deal of his attention, he matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College and graduated in that institution with the class of 1900, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was married in 1901 to Miss Olga, daughter of Herman and Matilda (Schoenemann) Roloff, who have been residents of Milwaukee since 1868. To this union there has been born one daughter, Olivia. Dr. Kossatt is independent in his political views, although he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, but his franchise is not controlled by a blind allegiance to any party organization. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Germania Society, and he is also the medical examiner for the German Military Society, the oldest organization of its kind in the West.

Maurice L. Henderson, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Moscow, Muscatine county, Iowa, on Oct. 28, 1879, son of Charles and Mary (Moriarity) Henderson,

both of whom are also natives of the Hawkeye State. The Henderson family have been identified with Iowa since pioneer days, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review locating there as one of the early settlers, and there he lived out his allotted time and died. The father followed farming as an occupation during his active career, but is now living retired, enjoying a well-earned respite from a life of toil. In his political views he is an unswerving Democrat, and his loyalty to that organization and his worth as a citizen have been recognized by election at different times to various local official positions. He and his faithful helpmate have become the parents of six children, all of whom are now living. Dr. Henderson received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native state, completing a course at the Wilton high school, after which he entered the Wilton College, where he graduated with the class of 1898. Then deciding upon the practice of medicine as his life's vocation, he entered the medical department of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and graduated in that institution in 1902. He immediately located in the city of Milwaukee for the practice of his profession and has since been so engaged, meeting with unequivocal success from the very outset of his career. He is decidedly independent in his political views, preferring to exercise his right of franchise in accordance with his judgment after due investigation, rather than to follow the arbitrary dictations of party leaders. Professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the Milwaukee Medical associations, and he is also a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Sons of St. George, the Mystic Circle and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Ralph Elmergreen, M. D., is a prominent physician in the city of Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, giving especial attention to surgery, and in this branch of the profession he has won considerable renown. He was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on June 17, 1870, son of August and Frieda (Dargel) Elmergreen, both of whom were natives of Emperor William's present domain. The parents migrated from Germany to America about 1848 and located near Manitowoc, Wis., where the father followed teaching for a time, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He later turned his attention to agriculture and followed farming for a number of years, but is now living retired in the city of Manitowoc. The mother died on Dec. 17, 1902, and the twelve children born to these parents are all living. Dr. Elmergreen received his early education in the public schools of Manitowoc, afterward attended the state normal at Oshkosh, and later took a course in the University of Iowa. Deciding upon medicine as his life's profession he matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College and graduated from that institution with the class of 1892. He then went to Europe and did post-graduate work at Vienna, Austria, and Heidelberg, Germany, after which he returned to his native America, fully and fitly prepared for his professional practice. He first located at

Kewaskum, Wis., where he remained about four years, engaged in active practice, and then removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided, enjoying from the beginning a very lucrative and desirable practice. He was married on June 7, 1893, to Miss Clara Rosenheimer, who was born at Schleisingerville, Wis., daughter of Moritz and Lena (Weimer) Rosenheimer, who now reside in Kewaskum, Wis. To Dr. and Mrs. Elmergreen there have been born three children: Ethel, Hazel, and Margery. In politics the doctor is a Republican, his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, and professionally he is a member of the Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations, and he is also a member of the United States Life and Pension Examiners' Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

Philander H. Harris, M. D., a practicing physician of Milwaukee, was born at Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on May 26, 1854, son of John and Mary (Cray) Harris, the former of whom was a native of the state of Massachusetts and the latter of northern Ireland. The father was born in the Old Bay State in 1812, and there grew to manhood. Some time in the forties he migrated to the then far west, stopping first in the village of Milwaukee, but later went to Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he entered a tract of government land, upon which he erected a log house and began life in the true pioneer style. He continued actively engaged in farming until 1881 and then took a respite, living in well-earned retirement until his death, in December, 1904. He was a Republican in his political views and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died in 1877, and of the six children born to these parents all are now living. Dr. Harris received his preliminary education in the public schools of Rio, graduating in the high school at that place, and then learned the business of telegraphing, at which he worked for a short time. He then became an employe in the Milwaukee County Hospital, where he remained four years, and during that time took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, in which institution he graduated on Feb. 21, 1887. He immediately located in Milwaukee for the practice of his profession and has since been so engaged, meeting with very gratifying success from the very beginning of his career as a physician. He is married to Miss Helen Richter, a native of Utica, N. Y. Dr. Harris gives his political support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Reinhardt W. Boerner, one of the able and popular younger members of the medical fraternity in Milwaukee, living at 2320 Fond du Lac street, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1874, the son of George and Marie (Engelfried) Boerner. He is descended from pure German stock, his mother being a native of Germany, though his father was born in the city of Milwaukee. His paternal grandfather, Reinhardt Boerner, is one of the respected and pioneer residents of the Cream City. He was born in Germany, but emi-

grated from the Fatherland to the United States near the middle of the last century, and first came to Milwaukee in 1848. From Milwaukee he went to Little Rock, Ark., and soon after moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he made his home for a number of years. He then moved again to Milwaukee, and has here been an efficient and honored member of the city's police force for about a quarter of a century. He reared a family of four children, all of whom are still living. Dr. Boerner received an excellent education in the Milwaukee public schools, and after graduating from the high school, began the study of medicine, graduating from the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1896 with the degree of M. D. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee, where he has since met with success. His technical skill in his profession, combined with a rare aptitude for his calling and plenty of push and energy, have won him rapid advancement. His reputation as a physician of skill and learning is well established, and he has been called upon to serve the public in an important and responsible official capacity. He has filled the position of county physician with marked success and ability for six years, and has thereby grown materially in the estimation of the general public. He is also now serving as the physician for the Milwaukee House of Correction, a position to which he was appointed in November, 1905, for a term of three years. Politically Dr. Boerner is allied with the Republican party, and he has always taken a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, though he is in no sense a mere partisan. He was married on May 12, 1897, to Miss Emma, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Thuring) Graf. His wife was born and reared in Milwaukee, and her parents are among the oldest and most respected German-American citizens of the city. Mr. Graf, who is now 83 years of age, while his venerable wife is 81 years old, settled in Milwaukee when it was a mere village, in 1845, and for many years followed the vocation of a surveyor. The aged couple still occupy their old home on Twelfth street, where they first settled on coming to Milwaukee. They have reared a family of eight children, of whom seven still survive. Dr. and Mrs. Boerner are the parents of one charming little daughter, Gladys Marie, who was born on Dec. 30, 1899. The doctor is a man of wide acquaintance and takes great pleasure in his many fraternal and professional associations. He is genial and hearty in manner, and of unfailing courtesy toward his fellow men. He belongs to the Milwaukee Medical Society, in whose business and deliberations he takes an active part. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, Germania, Royal League, Foresters and the Fritz Reuter Gilde, etc. He is still a young man in the very prime of life, and everything thus far in his career justifies the prediction that he will attain to high distinction in his chosen field of labor.

Anton D. Beier, M. D., is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity of Milwaukee, having been engaged in actual practice only about three years, but he has already acquired a representative practice and has established a reputation as a success-

ful physician. He was born at Greenville, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, on July 17, 1880, the son of Wenzel and Appolonia (Lochman) Beier, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Green Bay, Wis. Anton Bier, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, and a native of Germany, migrated to America with his family and settled in Greenville, Wis., in 1851. Later he removed to Appleton, where he died at the age of fifty-nine years, after a life devoted to the basic industry of agriculture, and his wife, whose maiden name was Anna Schmeller, died in Appleton at an advanced age in 1906. The maternal grandfather was August Lochman, a native of Holland, who migrated to America and settled in Green Bay at an early date, he and his wife, Sophia Lochman, both dying at that place. The parents of Dr. Beier now live in Appleton, Wis., the father being in practical retirement after a busy career devoted to farming and carpentering. To these parents were born two sons and two daughters, all living, and both of the sons are physicians, A. L. Beier being engaged in the practice of that profession at Chippewa Falls Hospital for the Feeble Minded. Dr. Anton D. Beier received his preliminary education in the parochial and high schools at Appleton, Wis., and after taking a course at the Green Bay Business College he worked as a stenographer for about eighteen months. In 1900 he came to Milwaukee and soon thereafter matriculated as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which institution he graduated in 1905, and has since been engaged in general practice. He was married on May 18, 1905, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Wendler, of Milwaukee, and to this union there has been born two children, Raymond and Margaret. Dr. Beier is independent in his political views, a Roman Catholic in his church affiliations, and fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Johannes Hermann Welcker, M. D., is a prominent member of the medical fraternity of Milwaukee, and in addition to his general practice he devotes a great deal of attention to the manufacture of vaccine virus, the excellent quality of which is recognized by the profession in general. Dr. Welcker was born in Germany on June 17, 1849, son of Hermann and Minna (Patzsohke) Welcker, both of whom were also natives of the Fatherland, the father having been born on Oct. 15, 1822, and the mother on Dec. 25, of the same year. The subject of this review is indebted for his primary education to the excellent schools of his native land, and in early manhood he demonstrated his loyalty to the country of his birth by serving as a valiant soldier in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war. After the close of that conflict, which resulted in such a decided victory for the Teutonic warriors, Dr. Welcker continued his preparation for his future career, and entering the university at Leipsic, he graduated in that institution in 1877. He then began his independent career as a physician and practiced that profession in his native country until 1894, when he migrated to America. In the same year he located at Milwaukee,

where he has since resided, and he carries on a very successful practice, although since 1895 his main business has been the manufacture of vaccine virus, as stated in the introduction of this review. He also conducts a hay-fever resort at Fish Creek, in Door county, Wisconsin, where hundreds of sufferers annually find relief from their annoying ailment. Dr. Welcker was married on April 4, 1880, to Henrietta, daughter of Albert and Matilda (Meyer) Weinstein, both natives of Germany, the father having been a practicing physician in Africa, where he died in 1865. To Dr. and Mrs. Welcker there has been born one daughter, Matilda, who died at the age of twenty years. Dr. Welcker is a Republican in his political views.

George H. Fellman, M. D., is a prominent physician of the city of Milwaukee, where, in addition to his regular practice he is the attending obstetrician at the House of Mercy, a member of the staff of the Maternity Hospital, attending physician at the dispensary of Milwaukee Medical College, where he is also professor of diseases of children, and he is also a member of the staff at the Milwaukee County Hospital. Dr. Fellman was born in Wilmington, Del., on March 3, 1872, son of Rev. Jacob and Mary (Snyder) Fellman, the former of whom is a native of Germany and the latter was born at Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. The father emigrated from his native country to Canada in 1855, and after five years' residence in the last named place he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he completed a course in the German department of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Since 1865 until the present date he has been actively engaged in the ministry. On the maternal side Dr. Fellman traces his ancestry to Switzerland, his great-great-grandfather having migrated from that progressive little republic to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where the great-grandfather of the subject of this review was born. The last named ancestor moved from Pennsylvania to Waterloo county, Ontario, where he took up a section of land and became a pioneer of that locality. Menno Snyder, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Waterloo county and there lived out his allotted time. Dr. Fellman received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Berlin, Ontario. In 1893 he matriculated at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1897. He then went to Jersey City, N. J., and after passing an examination conducted by the state board of medical examiners of New Jersey, he opened an office and practiced his profession there until December, 1898. On Jan. 7, 1899, he located in the city of Milwaukee, where he has been continuously engaged in practice since, besides performing the exacting duties enumerated in the outset of this biographical review. Dr. Fellman was married on Nov. 28, 1901, to Miss Flora Hilton, daughter of Thomas A. and Della (Stotts) Hilton, of Coldwater, Mich., and to this union there have been born two daughters, Eunice Hilton and Gertrude Elizabeth. On the paternal side Mrs. Fellman traces her descent to England, where her father was born, and the earliest

known ancestor was Lord Hilton, who was prominent during the early Norman period. Mrs. Hilton is a native of Ohio, where her father was among the early settlers. In politics Dr. Fellman adheres to the platform expressions of the Republican party, and his church affiliations are with the Baptist church. Among his professional associations may be mentioned the Milwaukee County and the Brainard Medical societies, the Milwaukee Medical and the Wisconsin State Medical associations, and the American Medical Association. He is also an associate of American Teachers of Diseases of Children, and he is the examining physician for the local lodges of the United Order of Foresters and the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Eugene F. Smith, M. D., is another of the rising young physicians in the city of Milwaukee who is rapidly forging to the front in his chosen profession. He is descended from good old American stock, the family dating back to Colonial times, and his paternal great-grandfather served as a soldier in the War for Independence. Dr. Smith was born at Oneida, Wis., on Sept. 30, 1877, son of Joseph M. and Eliza D. (Cornelius) Smith, both of whom are natives of the Empire state. The parents removed to Wisconsin and settled at Oneida in an early day, and there they still reside, the father following farming as an occupation. He is a Republican in politics, quite active in the councils of the party, and has held several local offices. To himself and wife there have been born eleven children, only six of whom are now living. Dr. Smith received his early education in the public schools of Oneida, and graduated at a technical military school at Hampton, Va. He then spent two years in Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., after which he entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, and graduated in that institution with the class of 1905. Immediately thereafter he located in Milwaukee for the practice of his profession and has since been so engaged, meeting with flattering success from the beginning. He was married on July 26, 1905, to Miss Marguerite Fahrendholz, who was born in Berlin, Germany, daughter of August and Ida Fahrendholz, and to this union there has been born a daughter, Henrietta Susan. Dr. Smith is independent in his political views, adhering to the tenets of no political party, but he takes a live interest in public affairs and votes according to the dictates of his enlightened judgment. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

William S. Darling, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine independently for only four years, but already he has attained a degree of success that augurs well for the future. He was born at Shirland, Winnebago county, Ill., on June 7, 1877, son of Frank E. and Ellen (Crosby) Darling, the former of whom was born in Rockton, Ill., and the latter in Green county, Wis. On the paternal side Dr. Darling is descended from American stock that dates far back into Colonial days. His great-great-grandfather, William Stafford, was a soldier in both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars, and a son of this early patriot fought

valiantly in the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, Sylvester A. Darling, located in the city of Milwaukee in 1838, living there for a few years, and then he removed to Rockton, Ill., and later to Madison, Wis., where he lived in retirement until his death. During his active career he was a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandfather was Haskel Crosby, an early settler of Green county, Wisconsin, and it is said of him that he constructed and used the first plow for the breaking of soil in that section of the state. Frank E. Darling, the father of the doctor, followed the business of railroading for eighteen years, but he is now a credit man in the employ of the Nutritia Milk Co., and resides in the city of Milwaukee. Dr. Darling attended the public schools of Dane county, Wisconsin, in his youth and later entered the high school at Madison, where he fitted himself for the University of Wisconsin. In due time he entered that institution of learning, and after pursuing the regular course graduated with the class of 1899. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Milwaukee, at which he graduated in 1903, after which he spent two years in the Milwaukee County Hospital. Then another year was spent in the Emergency Hospital in the same city, at the close of which time he started upon his independent career as a physician. He was married on Nov. 1, 1905, to Miss Vlasta, daughter of Joseph and Christina Saichek, of Milwaukee, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Dorothy. Dr. Darling gives adherence to the platform expressions of the Republican party, though he has never sought or held public office, devoting his entire time to the profession chosen as his life's work. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, and professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee Medical Society and the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Rho Sigma.

Adelbert Schneider, M. D., has for nearly a score of years been engaged in the practice of medicine at Milwaukee, and the representative practice which he now controls is a testimonial of his efficiency as a physician and his worth as a man. He was born in Bremen, Germany, on Sept. 2, 1861, son of Julius and Johanna (Von Chamisso) Schneider, both of whom were also natives of the Fatherland, where they were reared and spent their lives. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are living. Dr. Schneider received his early education in the gymnasium at Bremen and then entered an institution of learning at Strasburg, where he studied medicine and graduated on Jan. 3, 1886. He also studied for a time in Berlin. Realizing that America offered superior opportunities for young men of intellect and energy he migrated to this country and settled in the city of Milwaukee in 1889. He found a cordial welcome awaiting him and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since been engaged, and he has had the good fortune to meet with very gratifying success. Dr. Schneider is independent in his political views, voting for the men and measures that meet his conscientious approval, and he has never essayed the role of an office seeker. His religious affiliations

are with the Reformed church, and professionally he is a member of the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State and the American Medical associations.

Robert Warren Blumenthal, M. D., residing at 229 Twenty-first street, is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity in Milwaukee, but in the short time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession his success has been such as to augur well for his future career. He was born at Columbus, Wis., on Aug. 28, 1881, son of Herman M. and Mary (Kluckhohn) Blumenthal, the former of whom was born near Berlin, Germany, and the latter in the state of Indiana. The paternal grandfather, August Blumenthal, migrated to America with his family during the childhood of his son, Herman M., and located at Columbus, Wis., where his wife died in 1906 and he still resides. The maternal grandfather was Rev. Frederick Kluckhohn, a native of Germany who migrated to America and settled in Chicago in an early day, being engaged as a minister of the gospel there for a number of years. Later he removed to Indiana, then to Columbus, Wis., and finally to South Dakota, in which state he died. During his residence in Illinois he became an intimate friend of Gen. U. S. Grant. Herman M. Blumenthal, the father of the subject of this review, is a dealer in marble, granite and building material, and a contractor in that line at Columbus, Wis., at which place he also occupies the position of postmaster. He is a Republican in his political views, very active in the local councils of his party, and has filled several official positions. Dr. Blumenthal received his literary education in the public schools of Columbus, Wis., graduating in the high school there, and after taking some post-graduate work he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1904. He then practiced with Dr. Meacher at Portage four months, after which he took a position in the Waldheim Sanatorium at Oconomowoc, Wis. After spending two years in the latter institution he came to Milwaukee and has been engaged successfully in the practice of his profession since. On March 18, 1908, he was married to Miss Lillian Whitney, of Columbus, Wis., daughter of H. H. Whitney. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party, and his professional affiliations are with the Milwaukee Medical Society, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin State and the American Medical associations and the American Electro-Therapeutical Association. He is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu.

Theodore Henry Rolfs, M. D., comes of a sturdy German stock, and through his Teutonic ancestry inherits those qualities of methodical application and indefatigable industry, to which his success in his chosen profession of medicine is in a large measure due. He was born in the city which is now the scene of his successful endeavor on July 25, 1877, son of Henry and Margaret (Ziegler) Rolfs, both of whom were also born in Milwaukee, the former in 1852 and the latter in 1853. The paternal grandfather, Henry Rolfs, was a native of Germany, came to America in early

life and located in Milwaukee, where he married and lived out his allotted years, dying at the advanced age of 88, and his wife died at the age of 65. He served his adopted country well as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. The maternal grandfather, George Ziegler, born in 1829, came to Milwaukee in 1843, his parents, George Ziegler, Sr., and wife, spending their last days in the Cream City. The grandfather was a manufacturer of candy and followed this occupation during the greater part of his active career. The maternal grandmother was Barbara Boll, who was born in Germany in 1829 and died in Milwaukee. The father of the subject of this review is a cigar manufacturer, and followed that occupation in Milwaukee until 1895, when he moved to West Bend, Wis., and is there engaged in the same industry. The mother died in 1882. Dr. Rolfs received his primary education in the parochial schools of Milwaukee, and also completed a course at Marquette College in that city. Then deciding upon medicine as a profession he entered the medical department of the University of Illinois at Chicago and graduated there with the class of 1901. For one year after his graduation he served as house surgeon at St. Mary's hospital in Milwaukee, after which he began the active practice of his profession and has since been so engaged. He was married on May 19, 1903, to Miss Martha Janet, daughter of David W. and Adda F. (Johnson) Howie, of Milwaukee, and to this union there have been born four children: David William, John Theodore, Rosalie Janet and Theodore William, the first named having died at the age of eighteen months. Dr. Rolfs is independent in his political views, not obedient to the dictation of any party organization, but he takes a live interest in public matters and votes according to his enlightened judgment. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin State Medical associations. He is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity.

Emil E. Tanner, M. D., has been prominently identified with the medical fraternity of Milwaukee for the past decade, and his success as a practitioner is evidenced by a firmly established patronage. He was born in Bohemia on Dec. 4, 1866, son of Joseph and Mary (Steckler) Tanner, both of whom were born in Bohemia. The mother died in her native country, and in 1882 the father migrated to America, locating in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, the same year, remaining a few years and then removing to the state of Pennsylvania, where he now resides. Dr. Tanner received his early education in the public schools of Bohemia, and in his native land began to prepare himself for his life's vocation. He continued the study of medicine after coming to America, and in due time enrolled himself as a student in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1898. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and has since been so engaged, steadily rising to a high standard of professional excellency. He was married on

Dec. 30, 1895, to Miss Annie, daughter of S. and Esther (Doroff) Isaacs, both of whom and also the daughter were born in Hungary. The parents came to America in 1882, and locating in Milwaukee were residents of that city for twenty-five years; then removed to Chicago, where they now reside. To Dr. and Mrs. Tanner there has been born one child, Carmen Mary. The doctor is a Democrat in his political views, having cast his lot with that organization after a painstaking and intelligent study of its principles, and although he is not an office-seeker he takes an active part in forwarding the interests of his party. His professional associations are with the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Medical societies, and fraternally he is a member of the C. S. P. S., the Bohemian Sokol, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor, being the local medical examiner for these fraternal organizations.

Hugo Francis Mehl, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee during the past six years, but in that short time he has achieved distinction in the professional ranks of his native city. He was born in Milwaukee on May 5, 1876, son of John and Christina (Franz) Mehl, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in 1839 and the latter in 1838. The parents migrated to America in 1865 and took up their residence in the Cream City, where they still reside. For years the father conducted a creamery and cheese factory, but he is now living in a well-earned retirement after a long period spent in useful endeavor. This worthy couple became the parents of seven sons and one daughter, all of whom are living with the exception of the oldest son, who was drowned in the Milwaukee river when he was five years old. Dr. Mehl received his early education in the public schools of his native city, completing the course in the Milwaukee High School, and he graduated at the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1899 with the degree of M. S. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, in which he graduated in 1902, and he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Milwaukee. He also for a time served as instructor in chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Mehl was married on April 6, 1904, to Miss Emma Holtz, daughter of Fred and Mary (Schultz) Holtz, of Milwaukee, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Hester Christine. The doctor is independent in his political views, voting for the men and measures that meet his honest approval after an intelligent investigation of the matter in issue, and hence he is not a self-seeker nor a politician in the common acceptance of that term. Among the professional and fraternal societies with which he is affiliated may be mentioned the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Medical associations, and the Masonic order, in which last-named society he has taken the Knight Templar degrees.

William Vincent Nelson, B. S., M. D., is one of the rising young physicians of the city of Milwaukee, and was born at Cato, Wis., Sept. 7, 1880, and he is the son of William H. and Mary (Fitzgerald) Nelson, the former of whom was born in Steubenville, Ohio.

and the latter at Cato, Wis. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this review is James Nelson, a native of County Clare, Ireland, who migrated to America and became a pioneer citizen of the state of Kentucky, where he was a government contractor and had charge of one of the leading military roads in the state during the early days of the Civil war. About 1862 he removed to Wisconsin, first locating at Manitowoc, and in 1902 he became a citizen of Milwaukee, where he and his good wife now reside, in advanced years and practical retirement. The maiden name of his wife was Mary McCann, and she was born in County Ulster, Ireland. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Nelson was Michael Fitzgerald, a native of County Clare, Ireland, who migrated to America in early life, and after a short residence in New York became a pioneer citizen of Wisconsin. He became a prominent citizen of Manitowoc county and as a Democrat was twice elected to the Wisconsin legislature, serving during the sessions of 1870 and 1871. He died in 1906, and his wife, who was Hanorah Haves, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, died in 1902. William H. Nelson, the father of the doctor, was six years old when his parents removed from Kentucky to Manitowoc county, Wis., and after reaching manhood he followed school teaching and merchandising for a number of years. To himself and wife there were born three children, all of whom are living. At present he is the secretary of the medical department of Marquette University in the city of Milwaukee. Dr. William V. Nelson, whose name introduces this review, received his early education in the public schools of Cato, Wis., the Milwaukee West Division High School and the state normal at Milwaukee, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1899. He then matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, but after three years spent in study there he entered the Milwaukee Medical College, where he graduated in 1905. He then served as house physician at Trinity hospital one year, after which he entered upon the regular practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, and has since been so engaged. He is the instructor in surgery and also clinical assistant in surgery in the Milwaukee Medical College. While in school and preparing himself for his life's vocation Dr. Nelson spent two years as a teacher. Fraternally he is a member of the county, state and American medical associations, and he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Fred William Riehl, M. D., physician and surgeon, No. 1255 National avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., one of the able younger members of the medical profession in the city, is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on Feb. 12, 1870, the son of Philip, Jr., and Catherine (Bingenheimer) Riehl. Dr. Riehl is a worthy type of our best German-American citizenship, and is of pure German descent on both the paternal and maternal sides. His paternal great-grandfather, Philip Riehl, came to Milwaukee from Germany in 1847, and died in Milwaukee at the advanced age of ninety-one years; his wife had previously died in Germany. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also named Philip Riehl, and came to Milwaukee from

Germany with his father in the late forties. He was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Milwaukee for a period of thirty-six years, and died there at the ripe old age of seventy-eight; his wife, Elizabeth (Diehl) was also a native of Germany, and died in Milwaukee at the age of sixty-four. The father of our subject was a well known and highly respected commission merchant and grain buyer of the Cream City, who had accompanied his parents to Milwaukee in 1847. He was prominent during life in Republican political circles, and died in Milwaukee in 1882. His wife survived him nearly a quarter of a century, and died at Milwaukee in October, 1906. Of their two sons, Philip, Jr., died and Fred William is the only surviving child. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Riehl was Paul Bingenheimer, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, and came to Milwaukee in 1847. He was a butcher by trade and died in Milwaukee in 1855; his wife, Anna Marie (Winkler), was also a native of Germany, and died in Milwaukee in 1887. Dr. Riehl was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and after graduating from the high school was engaged in the drug business from 1885 to 1903. While employed as a pharmacist during these years he also attended the Milwaukee Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1903 with the degree of M. D., and has since been actively engaged in general practice at Milwaukee. He was assistant surgeon in the Hanover Hospital for a period of three and one-half years, and is an expert and skillful operator. In political matters he votes independently, aiming only to secure the best men and measures. He is a member of the college Greek letter fraternity of Alpha Kappa, and belongs to both the county and state medical associations. Dr. Riehl married Miss Barbara Jacob, a native of Milwaukee, on June 26, 1894, and the daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Miller) Jacob. Her father came to Milwaukee in the early fifties, and here followed the occupation of a baker. He was married in Milwaukee and died on Sept. 8, 1894, being survived by his widow until July 31, 1903. Of their eight children, four are still living.

Dr. H. F. Kortebein, residing at No. 200 Eighteenth street, Milwaukee, with offices at No. 908 National avenue, is numbered among the able and more successful physicians of the Cream City. He was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 20, 1868, the son of George F. and Sophia (Klages) Kortebein. His parents were both natives of Germany, and came to Milwaukee after their marriage in the old country, in 1866. Here his father was connected with the police department for about eighteen years, and died in 1898. His widow is still living in Milwaukee. Dr. Kortebein is one of a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living. He was educated in public and high schools of Milwaukee, and then pursued a course in medicine in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, Ill., graduating therefrom in 1892 with the degree of M. D. Upon the completion of his medical course he spent two years in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and the experience

gained then in that great institution has been of material benefit to him in his subsequent practice. He has been engaged in active general practice in Milwaukee since 1894, and has met with his full share of success. He is a close student of medicine in all its branches, and served for some time as an instructor in the Milwaukee Medical College. He is affiliated with the Republican party in politics, but has never taken an active part in political campaigns, and has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the county and state medical associations, and is the examining physician for the Independent Order of Foresters. Dr. Kortebein married into a well known Milwaukee family, his wife being Miss Beronica Bues, a daughter of Friedrich and Sophia Bues. Dr. and Mrs. Kortebein have one daughter, Viola by name.

Dr. Thomas J. Pendergast, of 862 National avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a well-known medical practitioner of the Cream City, who has achieved distinction in his profession by his enthusiasm for his work, his skill in diagnosis, and his superior qualities both as a man and a physician. He was born at Templeton, Waukesha county, Wis., on Nov. 30, 1863, the son of Michael and Mary (Lannon) Pendergast. His parents, who are now living in Milwaukee, are natives of Ireland, and came to Waukesha county during the forties, where Mr. Pendergast, Sr., settled on a farm. He is now living the life of a retired farmer. Dr. Pendergast is one of nine children, eight of whom are now living. He received his early education in the public schools of Waukesha, then attended Carroll College, Waukesha, and prepared for his profession in the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1893. He then came to Milwaukee, and has been engaged in successful practice here ever since. He is affiliated with the Democratic party in politics, but has never taken an active part in political campaigns, and has never sought or held public office. He was born and reared in the Roman Catholic faith, and is a devoted member of that church. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: The Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Knights of Columbus. Dr. Pendergast was married on Oct. 2, 1906, to a most estimable young lady of Milwaukee, Miss Emma, daughter of Joseph and Anna Amann, the latter of whom is deceased. The doctor is a well-informed man, a close student of his profession, courteous and affable in his intercourse with his fellow men, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Stanislaus A. Rakowski, Ph. G., conspicuous among the young druggists of Milwaukee, conducts a store at 841 Tenth avenue. He is a native of the Cream City, born April 3, 1880, a son of Andrew and Pauline (Biesek) Rakowski, who immigrated to the United States in 1870 and settled in Milwaukee. The father was a carpenter by trade and soon after coming to the city engaged in the carpenter contracting business. He met with well-earned success

and carried on his business until his death, July 17, 1898, at the age of fifty-six years. During his life he reared a family of eight sons and five daughters: Joseph, Valeria, the wife of Stanislaus Kamienski; John, who died Oct. 9, 1908, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving a family of seven children; Frank, Robert, deceased; Mary, the wife of Peter Kaminski; Catherine, the wife of Joseph Malich; Stanislaus A., Andrew, Michael, Frances, Bernard and Cecelia. Stanislaus, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native city and received his preparatory education in the parochial schools of the city. Subsequently he attended Marquette College and began the study of pharmacy in 1894. In 1898 he received his first diploma, admitting him to practice as an assistant, and four years later, in 1902, received a full diploma. The same year he established himself in business at the corner of Tenth and Becher streets. Mr. Rakowski's trade increased and he found it necessary to find a larger building and has occupied his present fine store since 1905. On Aug. 8, 1906, Mr. Rakowski married Sophia, the daughter of Anton and Mary (Rosewski) Szubert, of Milwaukee. The family are devout Catholics and members of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic church. Mr. Rakowski is a member of the Polish National Alliance, Stowarzyszenie Polskie, the St. Augustine Society, Polish Sharpshooters and the Sacred Heart of Jesus Society. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and belongs to the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Rakowski belongs to no party, but exercises his privilege of franchise as his conscience dictates. He is always interested in questions pertaining to the welfare of the municipality and votes for the man he thinks best fitted for local and national office.

Theodore T. Marlewski, the manager of the S. T. Marlewski drug store at the corner of Lincoln and Ninth avenues, is one of the progressive young business men of Milwaukee. He is a native of the Cream City, born Feb. 2, 1883, being the son of Stephen and Eve (Gradalla) Marlewski. His father was a native of Bygdoszcz, Germany, of Polish descent. He came to the United States in 1873 and settled in Troy, N. Y., but remained only one year, when he came to Milwaukee, where he still resides, and for nearly fifteen years he has been employed in the rolling mills of the Illinois Steel Company. The family consisted of nine children: Catherine, the wife of Vincent Lewandowski; Antoinette, the wife of John Paprocki; Sylvester T., deceased; Veronica, the wife of Joseph Kaminski; Mary, Theodore T., August, Louis and Frank. Theodore was reared in Milwaukee and received his education in the St. Stanislaus parochial schools. After finishing his preliminary studies he took a short course in the pharmacy department of Marquette College, and finished his course in the store of his brother, Sylvester T., who established himself in the drug business in 1894. Since this brother's death in 1907 he has conducted the store for the estate. Mr. Marlewski is a member of the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Drug-

gists. For three years he was a member of Company K, First Wisconsin National Guard, from which he was discharged April 12, 1907, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He is one of the singers in St. Hyacinth's church choir and is a member of the Lutnia Singing Society. Formerly he was a member of St. Stanislaus church choir, which gave the first opera in Polish in America, "The Chimes of Normandy." The Lutnia Singing Society, which is composed of the members of the St. Stanislaus choir, and is the largest society in the United States, will give the opera "Halka," composed by Stanislaus Moniuszko, in 1909.

Timothy Driscoll, the vice-president of the Board of Trustees for Milwaukee county, who lives at 190 Pleasant street, is a native of the Cream City, born Nov. 22, 1862, a son of Michael and Mary (Keohane) Driscoll, who were born and raised in County Cork, Ireland. They immigrated to the United States and were among the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, where the father was engaged in the fishing trade for many years. The family consisted of seven children: John, Mary, Michael, Jr., Jeremiah, Timothy, Johanna and George, who is the deputy sheriff of Milwaukee county. Timothy, the subject of this review, was educated in the Third ward public school and served his time at the printer's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. For one year he engaged in the real estate business, but became a liquor dealer and has continued in that vocation for the past eleven years. Mr. Driscoll married June 12, 1900, Margaret, the daughter of John Waters, of Milwaukee, and they have three children: Helen, Gerald and Clement. Mr. Driscoll is a member of St. John's Cathedral Catholic church, also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is an ex-member of the Sheridan Guards. Politically he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in his party and the welfare of the municipality. He has held several important offices and is now one of the trustees of the Milwaukee county poor. He served six years as supervisor of the Third ward of Milwaukee and was chairman of the county board for two years. Mr. Driscoll is a warm-hearted, public-spirited man and has won a high place in the esteem of his associates and friends by his sound judgment and ready sympathy.

Henry Bulder, a prominent merchant tailor of Milwaukee, with a well-established business at 86 Oneida street, was born in Emden, Germany, March 30, 1867, a son of Henry and Anna (Stilwacht) Bulder. He was reared to manhood in his native country and educated in the public schools. After finishing his studies he served his apprenticeship at the tailor's trade for three years, and for eight years worked as a journeyman tailor at Hanover, Germany. In 1891 he immigrated to the United States and landed in New York City Nov. 27. He came directly to Milwaukee, where he worked as a journeyman tailor for eight years, then went to Chicago for about a year, but returned to Milwaukee in 1900. Since coming to this country, Mr. Bulder had made careful investments, and not being a man content to remain a paid employe for another, embarked in business for himself the same year he returned from

Chicago, and has successfully continued in his chosen calling. He is a warm-hearted, generous man and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, particularly in the park system for the outdoor life of the children of the city. He has been instrumental in establishing public play grounds in the congested districts, and in 1905 started a movement to establish a zoological garden at Washington Park. It was through his influence that the first elephant was purchased, which was named in his honor, "Countess Heine," and through this movement he has come in contact with the leading citizens of Milwaukee, and in connection with the park he has become famous as one of the leading philanthropists of the city. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a Democrat and was elected alderman at large of the city in the spring election of 1898.

John F. Polczynski, one of the leading real estate and insurance agents of Milwaukee, with an office at 32 Locust street, is a native of the Cream City, born March 15, 1874. His parents were Joseph and Agnes (Nenz) Polczynski, natives of Poland who came to the United States in 1873 and settled in Milwaukee, where the father has been engaged for thirty years as a successful grading contractor. He has reared a family of fourteen children, of whom nine survive: John F., Dominica, Mary, the wife of Constantine Zawatzki; Frances, the wife of Joseph Kuczkowski; Victoria, Joseph, Klemes, Casimir and Annie. John was raised in Milwaukee and received his elementary training in St. Hedwig's parochial school and then took a course in Marquette College before going to Pio Nono College, at St. Francis, Wis., where he was graduated in 1897, and for nine years taught in St. Kasimir's parochial school. In 1906 he engaged in his present business and has met with gratifying success. Sept. 27, 1898, he married Susie, the daughter of Albert and Mary (Wielgyosz) Niedzielski, pioneer settlers of Milwaukee. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Polczynski: Josephine and Raymond. With his family he is a member of the St. Kasimir's Polish Catholic church, and also belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Stefan Czarnecki Society of St. Kasimir, also St. Kasimir's Cadets, and is organist of St. Kasimir's Catholic church.

Casimir Klos is one of the prominent Polish residents of the south side. He was born in Lubasz, in the province of Posen, Germany, Jan. 4, 1864, being the son of Albert and Albertina (Necker) Klos, both residents of this famous old town on the Netze river. Casimir was reared to manhood in his native country and received his educational advantages under the tuition of his father, who was a well-known teacher in the public schools of Lubasz. Upon reaching his fourteenth year he was placed in charge of a private tutor and instructed in the higher branches. He continued his studies until he was seventeen and then was sent to a large agricultural tract of seven thousand acres to learn farming. For five years he devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits and became

thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of farm industry. A year after attaining his majority he entered the German army, where he served for two years. His excellent education enabled him to act as secretary in the quartermaster's department of his company and he occupied this office during his entire time of enlistment. After leaving the army he accepted a position as overseer of a farm, but after two years determined to avail himself of the great possibilities of a newer country and in 1890 immigrated to the United States. Soon after landing he located in Milwaukee, where he has since resided. When Mr. Klos first came to the city he engaged in carpenter work, but soon gave that up to go into a grocery store and left this position to accept a more lucrative place as shipping clerk in the yeast depot of the National Distilling Co. He severed his connection with the distilling company a year later to accept a more congenial occupation as clerk in the City Hall and Court House. Mr. Klos' educational advantages, combined with his natural ability as a business man, enabled him to make successful investments, and by 1894 he had accumulated a sufficient capital to establish himself in business, and since that time has run a cafe, which has proved to be one of the most popular in the city. On Jan. 9, 1894, he was united in marriage with Antonia, the daughter of Joseph and Josepha (Wojiechowski) Palaszynski, natives of Russian Poland. Five children have come to brighten their home: Maryan; Stephen; Wanda; Leo and Josephine. The family are members of St. Stanislaus' Polish Catholic congregation and Mr. Klos is affiliated with the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Association of America, the Polish Sharpshooters, Polish Turners and Sokol society. Mr. Klos is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but has never sought political honors of any kind. He is a member of the commission of Polish colonization of the Polish National Alliance, and a stock holder and director in the Polish Kuryer Publishing Company.

Lucas Szatkowski, one of the progressive citizens of the Cream City and the junior member of the firm Prokop & Szatkowski, prominent furniture dealers and house decorators with an establishment at 469 Mitchell street, is a native of Germany, born in the province of Posen, German Poland, in October, 1870. He is the son of Michael and Julia (Grezarwoski) Szatkowski, who immigrated to America in the spring of 1871, and within a short time of landing in the United States settled in Milwaukee. The elder Szatkowski was a mason by trade and followed this vocation with great success for nine years. He was careful and frugal and in 1880 had saved sufficient money to buy a farm in the township of Posen, Mich., which was settled up by his countrymen and named after the historic town of the Fatherland. He cleared the farm and continued to run it successfully until his death, Dec. 5, 1907, at the hale old age of seventy-two. Seven children were reared on the hospitable old homestead in the pines: Thomas, deceased; Stanislaus; John; Lucas; Ignatius; Agnes, the wife of Frank Misisk, and Helen, the wife of Andrew Kroll. Lucas was nine years old

when his parents moved to Michigan and received his scholastic discipline in the parochial schools near his home. In 1891 he left the farm to make his way in the world and returned to Milwaukee, where he found employment in a furniture store. He was associated with various firms for some time and learned the business in a practical manner and in 1905 engaged in the business for himself. He became associated with Michael Prokop under the firm name of Prokop & Szatkowski. They have built up a large and prosperous business, as a result of fair dealing and a successful effort in catering to the wants of their patrons. Today the firm is one of the most substantial and carries the largest stock of any furniture house on the south side. Mr. Szatkowski was married on May 30, 1893, to Anna, the daughter of Thomas Vincent, a resident of Milwaukee, and five children have come to bless and brighten this union: Roman, Palieza, Julia, Stanislaus and Joseph. The family are devout Catholics and members of St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church. Mr. Szatkowski is a staunch Democrat in his political adherence, but has never had any desire for political office.

Stephen J. Pozorski, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business and has a steamship agency at 1009 Bremen street, is one of the representative and progressive business men of the Cream City. He is a native of Germany, born in the province of West Prussia, Sept. 1, 1856, being the son of Michael and Frances (Zalikowski) Pozorski. When Stephen was twenty-five years old his father immigrated to the United States with his family and located in Milwaukee in 1881, where he resided until his death, which occurred at the home of Stephen in September, 1904, when he was eighty-six years old. Mr. Pozorski had reared three children: Catherine, the wife of Leo Zychski, who lives in Sauk county, Wis.; Wladislaus T.; and Stephen, who grew to manhood in Prussian Poland and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native country. After finishing the common branches he attended the polytechnic school and took a thorough course in engineering. Soon after coming to Milwaukee he entered the employ of the A. P. Allis Co., now the Allis-Chalmers Co., as a pattern maker; from this position he was rapidly advanced and traveled all over the country setting up machinery for the company. He remained with the Allis company about nine years, but was not content to remain a paid employe for any length of time and in 1890 entered the grocery business for himself. Three years later he was able to dispose of the grocery to advantage and erected a planing mill, which he conducted for some time. Mr. Pozorski sold his interest in the planing mill and again engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on until 1896; he had a large store and built up a large and prosperous business, based on fair dealing and successful effort in catering to the wants of his patrons. Immediately after going out of the grocery business he embarked in his present line and has been remarkably successful. Since 1896 he has been secretary of the North Side Loan and Building Society, of which he was one of the promoters, and which he has done much to put upon the sub-

stantial basis it now occupies. On May 14, 1883, he married Rosalia, the daughter of Karl and Maria (Kupkowski) Kosecki, both natives of Prussian Poland. The issue of this union was three children, two of whom are deceased. On May 14, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Pozorski, with their daughter, celebrated the twenty-fifth, or silver wedding anniversary, and the close of a quarter century of happy and congenial married life was made the occasion of a happy family gathering. Mr. Pozorski's political support is given to the Democratic party, of which he is a prominent member. He is a liberal and progressive citizen and is ever ready to lend his co-operation in the promotion of enterprises for the general good of the city and municipal progress. The family are devout Catholics and members and supporters of St. Kasimir's Polish Catholic church. Mr. Pozorski is a popular member of the Polish American Alliance, the Germania Society and the National Union.

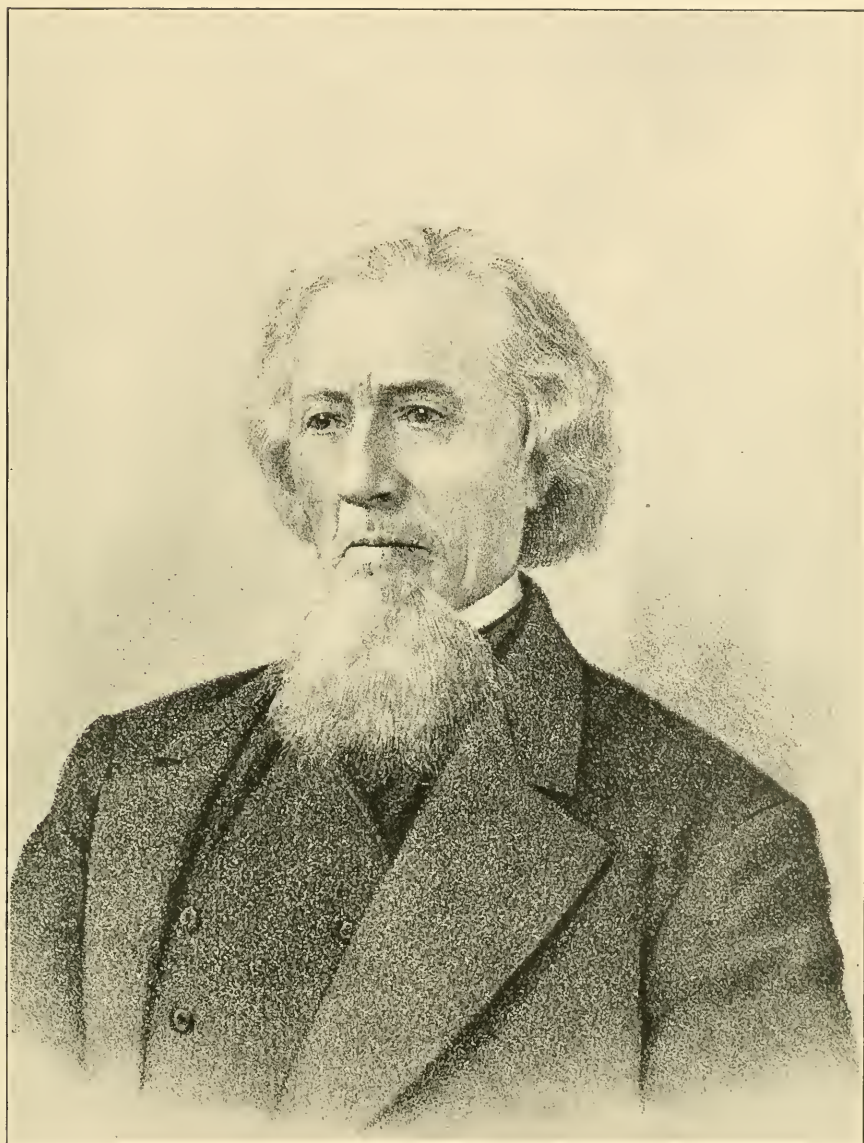
Stanislaus W. Kaminski, a well-known baker at 897 Racine street, Milwaukee, was born in the province of Posen, German Poland, on April 23, 1863. He is one of the seven children of Joseph and Antonia (Dlurenska) Kaminski, who came to the United States in 1881, locating in Milwaukee. The mother died here in 1901, at the age of seventy-five years, and the father passed away in 1908, at the age of eighty-six. They reared to maturity a family of seven children—Martin; Mary, deceased, the wife of Joseph Kotechi; Frances, the wife of W. Bartozencz; Katie, wife of Stanley Cofta; Joseph; Stanislaus W., and Antonia. Stanislaus W. Kaminski, the subject of this review, was reared in the stern school of necessity in his native land and his education was restricted to the training afforded by the institutions of learning there. In 1881, with his parents, he came to Milwaukee and found employment in a tannery, where he served until 1899. In that year he became a baker and opened a bakery for the sale of home-made goods. By persistence and skillful work he has built up a large patronage, which now furnishes him a goodly income, and his products are becoming known all over the city for their excellent quality. Fraternally he is identified with the Polish National Alliance, and in political matters is a Democrat, but the stress of business affairs has restrained him from becoming a candidate for public office. On April 29, 1890, Mr. Kaminski was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Artmann, a daughter of Albert and Antonia (Vadinski) Artmann, of Milwaukee. Four children have come to bless this union—John, Edward, Estella and Julia. The family are all communicants of St. Hedwig's Polish church.

Charles Stachowiak, a prominent hardware merchant of the Cream City, was born in the province of Posen, Germany, on July 20, 1872. He is a son of Valentine and Josephine (Kowalski) Stachowiak, who came to Milwaukee direct from the old country in 1882. The father died in 1905, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving beside his widow nine children—Mary, wife of Martin Wroblewski; Patronnella, wife of John Jankowski; Lawrence; Albert; Agnes, wife of Frank Mareda; Joseph; Charles; Casimir, and Stanislaus.

From the time that he was ten years of age Charles Stachowiak was reared in Milwaukee and received his educational advantages in the public and evening schools. Brought up in a home where frugality and enterprise were habits, he became thoroughly imbued with the principles of industry and thrift. His first labors were as an apprentice in the tinner's trade and after he had mastered the vocation he labored as a journeyman. In 1898 he had accumulated sufficient capital to embark in the business under his own name. Success attended his efforts from the first, due in large measure to his skilled workmanship and adaptability. He has the unique distinction of having been the first Polish tinner to engage in business for himself, and today he is the only one in Milwaukee. In religious matters he is identified with the Polish Catholic church, being a communicant of the St. Cyril and Methody edifice. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never sought public office. On July 3, 1894, Mr. Stachowiak was united in marriage to Miss Anna Szukalski, a daughter of Paul and Constantia (Budzbowski) Szukalski, of Manitowoc county, Wis. Of the children born to this union five survive—Eugene, Theresa, Clara, Clementina and Leonard.

Abraham Breslauer, the founder and president of the A. Breslauer Company, and a leading figure in the commercial life of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on June 17, 1832, a son of Jacob and Olga Breslauer. Jacob Breslauer was a tailor by vocation, and lived all his life in his native country. Abraham Breslauer took advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the schools of his native land and in 1854 came to the New World to seek his fortune. He located first in Pennsylvania, but the business prospects there were not to his liking so after four years he came to Milwaukee. His first business here was as a clothing merchant at Third and Chestnut streets and he continued in that line until 1883. In that year he established the liquor business in which he is now engaged. His inherent traits of frugality and industry and his absolute integrity, coupled with his personal popularity, soon built up for him a large and flourishing patronage, which has steadily increased from year to year until now it has no equals in the city. By 1893 the industry had developed to such an extent that it became necessary to enlarge the quarters of the company, and the new and commodious building which the company now occupies was erected. In politics Mr. Breslauer has been a Republican ever since he took out his naturalization papers, casting his first vote for Fremont. He is one of the most loyal and devout members of the Jewish Temple in Milwaukee, and his fraternal associations include membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and B'nai B'rith. Mr. Breslauer has been twice married. He was united to Miss Johanna Wiener in July, 1856, and by her had three children: Samuel, born on May 25, 1857; Joseph, born on Nov. 25, 1858; and Bertha, born on Feb. 7, 1862. His second wife was Emma Meissner, and by her he was the father of three children—Arthur, Harry and Freida, whose ages are twenty-eight, twenty-three and nineteen, respectively.

Richard G. Owens, administrator of the Owens estate and a prominent dealer in real estate in Milwaukee, was born in this city on March 22, 1846. He is a son of Richard G. and Mary Ann (Jones) Owens, the former of whom was born in Anglesea, Wales, on Jan. 8, 1811, and the latter in Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1821. The father, Richard G. Owens, was the pioneer brewer of Milwaukee and one of the most prominent figures in the history of the city. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan, and from that age he made his way in life alone. Until he had attained his majority he spent most of his life on a farm in his native country, and in June, 1832, sailed for the United States. He arrived on Aug. 8 of the same year, and for a period of twelve or thirteen months worked on a farm on Long Island. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the art of manufacturing French buhr millstones. After fifteen months he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and there engaged as a contractor in the millstone business, making stones and selling them to the dealers. Later he opened a store and made some real estate investments, the latter of which proved worthless, as the lake encroached and covered the property. His first arrival in Milwaukee was about Oct. 1, 1837, but it was then only as a stop-over on a journey to Galena, Chicago, St. Louis and other points. This trip consumed about a month, and upon his return to Milwaukee he purchased a land claim in the town of Greenfield, and spent the winter in clearing it. In the spring of 1838 he went to Buffalo, but remained there only three months before returning to Milwaukee. He next went to St. Louis and there was engaged at his trade of millstone maker until June 1, 1840. From his return to Milwaukee at that time until the time of his death he made this city his home. The idea of a brewery was formulated soon after Mr. Owens' return, and on June 12, 1840, he went to Michigan City, Ind., and brought from there the first 130 bushels of barley used in the process of making ale, and he superintended the brewing of the product. He continued in the brewing business until 1864, when he rented his place to M. W. Powell & Company, under whose direction the business was continued. During the remainder of his active life he was engaged in the care of his realty, buying, selling and renting. His demise occurred on Nov. 10, 1882. His wife was a daughter of Evan Jones, who migrated to Chicago from Wales, arriving in the Windy City on July 1, 1839. The ocean trip was made by a slow sailing vessel to New York, thence to Albany by steamer, a canal boat to Buffalo and the steamer Illinois to Chicago. Her father had eleven hundred dollars in gold on his arrival in Chicago and seven hundred of it he invested in a farm near Des Plaines. He succumbed to cholera in 1852 in his seventy-second year. The marriage of Richard G. Owens, Sr., and Mary Ann Jones occurred on June 7, 1841, and the same day they started for Milwaukee on the steamer Illinois. The vessel was of such draught that it could not make the harbor, and the bridal party was transferred to the Trowbridge, a smaller vessel, which brought them up the river to where Wisconsin street now crosses. They stopped at the Milwaukee



RICHARD G. OWENS
(DECEASED)

House, located on the site of the present Miller block. Richard G. Owens, the subject of this memoir, received the limited educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his day. While still a youth he served for various periods in clerical capacities in the I. M. Morton Drug Store, the Drake Brothers Drug Store and the law offices of former Governor Salomon and the late Attorney-General Smith. When twenty years of age he engaged in the general merchandise business at Waterville, Wis., but the environment was not pleasing and he returned to Milwaukee in 1870 to become a bookkeeper for D. W. Linfield & Company, a dry goods concern. He remained with this company but a year, and from 1871 to 1873 was a bookkeeper in the threshing machine works of Edward E. Owens & Company. In the latter year his father became interested in mining near Boulder, Colo., and Mr. Owens proceeded to that country to learn the details of the operations. He began his labors as a teamster and rose to the position of superintendent. The venture did not "pan out" profitably, but Mr. Owens remained in the country until 1882. In that year the impaired health and the consequent death of his father necessitated his return to Milwaukee. He looked after the estate for about eighteen years, and now has charge of his mother's affairs. In politics Mr. Owens has been allied with the Republican party ever since he became old enough to cast a vote, but he has never sought public office. His religious relations are with the Plymouth Congregational church. On March 1, 1884, occurred Mr. Owens' marriage to Miss Rachel L. Jones, a daughter of Hugh T. and Jane Jones, of New York. To this union have been born four children: Richard Gordon, deceased; Elmer S., aged twenty; Raymond G., aged seventeen, and Laura M., aged fourteen.

Frederick Ketter, a prominent manufacturing cooper of the Cream City, was born in Weilburg, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, on Feb. 26, 1845. His parents, Frederick L. and Anna Maria (Goebel) Ketter, were both born in Germany in 1803 and spent their entire lives in that country. Frederick Ketter received the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his native land and while still a youth served an apprenticeship in the cooper's trade. For several years he worked as a journeyman at his trade in different cities of the Fatherland, and in 1867 determined to seek his fortune in the New World. Accordingly he migrated to America and located in Milwaukee. He immediately found employment in his vocation and at the end of three years had accumulated sufficient funds to embark in the business on his own account. His inherent frugality and enterprise and his absolute integrity made the venture a success from the start, and from a small beginning it has now grown to be a concern of large proportions, employing about sixty-five men. It has been in its present location for the past fifteen years. Mr. Ketter is a Republican in his political affiliations, but the pressure of business affairs has restrained him from becoming a candidate for any public office, despite the earnest solicitation of his many friends. In religious matters he is a sincere believer in the creed formulated by Martin Luther and with his family is a regular

communicant of the Lutheran church. Fraternally he is also prominent, being a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons; Columbia Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias; Teutonia Lodge, No. 11, Sons of Hermann, and the Eichen Kranz Singing Society, of which he has been president eighteen years. On June 4, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Goebel, and the children of this union were Albina, Ottilia, Alma, Frieda, Hedwig and Emma. The first wife died on June 2, 1883. On April 2, 1884, Mr. Ketter was united in marriage to Miss Fredericka Spankus, a daughter of Gottfried Spankus, of Milwaukee. Four children have been the issue of this union, namely: Olivia, Fred, Walter and Linda.

Joseph Etzius, the genial proprietor of the Aschermann Company cigar factory at 308-310 Broadway, is a native of Germany, having been born in the province of Bingen-on-the-Rhine on Aug. 12, 1859. He is a son of Philip and Katherine (Oppermann) Etzius, both of whom were born in 1834, the former at Bingen and the latter in Vallendar. Joseph Etzius, the subject of this review, received his scholastic training in the public and parochial schools of his native land. When he had completed his studies he served an apprenticeship in the cigarmaker's trade under the able direction of his father, who was recognized as one of the most proficient in his line. For several years he was a journeyman in his trade and in 1883 he migrated to the United States, locating first in Chicago. Later he entered the employ of the Aschermann Company at Milwaukee as a cigarmaker. From 1893 until 1907 he was in business for himself, selling all his products to Arthur F. Aschermann. Early in 1907 he purchased the cigar business of Arthur F. Aschermann after his death, and has since been in active control of it, conducting the business under the name of the Aschermann Company. He also maintains direct supervision of the manufacture of the cigars made for the factory, making a specialty of "Fresh Every Day," "Carl Marr," "Enola," "La Flor de Trentanove," "Skat Club," "American Beauty," "Comme il Faut" and "Our Eagle." Mr. Etzius' thorough knowledge of the trade of cigarmaking, gained by long experience, assures his customers of the best quality of goods. His patronage has increased from the time of his assumption of the management until today his products are some of the most popular brands on the market. He is not allied with any of the existing political parties, believing that good government can be had by the conscientious exercise of the right of suffrage rather than by the dictation of party affiliations. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, the Royal Arcanum, the Maccabees, the Cigarmakers' Society, the Turners and numerous other German societies. In 1886 Mr. Etzius was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Ertl Mann, daughter of Christian and Johanna (Limbes) Mann, of New Orleans. One son has been born to bless this union, Arthur L., a bookkeeper in his father's store.

Louis F. Klemm, M. D., is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Milwaukee, and in addition to his extensive duties in that direction he serves as the West Side

county physician. He is also a member of the consulting staff of the Milwaukee County Hospital, and medical examiner for the G. U. G. Germania Humboldt Society No. 6, of Milwaukee. He was born in the city of Milwaukee on Aug. 27, 1870, son of Louis and Sophia (Voss) Klemm, both of whom were born at Hanover, Germany, the former in 1834 and the latter in 1845. These parents migrated to America in 1865, and located in the Cream City, at 704 Kinnickinnic avenue, in a building which he erected that is still standing, and there the father died in 1882, the mother still surviving. He and his good wife became the parents of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living with the exception of one son, Dr. Paul E. Klemm. This son began his career as an apprentice in a drug store at the age of twelve years, and after graduating in pharmacy was appointed at the head of the drug department of the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, which position he held for four years. He then pursued the study of medicine and after graduation was appointed assistant surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home, which position he held until death. He died on June 28, 1900, at the age of twenty-eight years, in the midst of excellent prospects for a successful career in the line of his chosen profession. Dr. Louis F. Klemm, whose name introduces this review, received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee and at the age of eleven years started in life for himself. Beginning at that tender age, he has carved out his own career. After taking up the study of pharmacy he graduated in that branch of learning in 1895. With this preparation he entered the field of medicine and matriculating at the medical department of the Marquette University, he graduated in that institution on April 3, 1900. Immediately upon his graduation he opened an office for the practice of his profession and has since been so engaged, meeting with success of a most unequivocal order. His professional associations are with the Brainard Medical Society, the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State and the American Medical associations. Fraternally he has membership in the Knights of Pythias Order, Prospect Lodge, No. 135. He was married on Nov. 27, 1907, to Miss Katharine, daughter of Jacob M. and Helen (Goertz) Frey, of Milwaukee, the former of whom is a United States gauger in the First district of Wisconsin, a position he has held for the past seventeen years.

Alexander Kremers, M. D., is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity in the city of Milwaukee, but in the comparatively short time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession his success has been such as to augur well for his future career. He was born in Milwaukee on Sept. 9, 1881, son of Adam and Bertha (Schmidt) Kremers, the former of whom was born in Germany on April 23, 1837, and the latter in Milwaukee in January, 1850. The paternal grandfather was Peter Kremers, a native of Germany who migrated to America and located in Manitowoc, Wis., in 1848, living a number of years in that city, and then moved to Milwaukee, where he died. The maternal grandparents were George, John and Johanna (Finkensieber) Schmidt, both natives of Germany who set-

tled in Milwaukee in a very early day and there spent the remainder of their lives. Adam Kremers, the father of the subject of this review, was eleven years old when he accompanied his parents to America, and after growing to manhood engaged in the mercantile business at Manitowoc for a number of years, being also secretary of the Milwaukee Gas Light Co. He is now living retired. Of the six children born to himself and wife five are living. Dr. Kremers received his primary education in the public schools of Milwaukee and then took a course in the West Bend High School. After due preliminary work he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago and graduated in that institution with the class of 1905. He then served as interne at the Milwaukee County Hospital and as house physician at the Emergency Hospital for a time, after which he located at Athens, Wis., for the practice of his profession. He remained at Athens about six months and then, desiring a larger field, he removed to Milwaukee, and has since been engaged in practice here, meeting with unqualified success. Politically he maintains an independent position, and he is liberal in his religious views.

Edward E. Kalmerton, M. D., a practicing physician of Milwaukee, was born in Sheboygan county, Wis., on Oct. 1, 1854, son of Ernst and Sophia Kalmerton, both of whom were natives of Westphalia, Prussia. The father migrated to America in the 40's, at the age of twenty-six years, and his wife came the year following. The marriage took place in Pennsylvania immediately upon her arrival, and the next year the parents of the subject of this review migrated to Wisconsin and settled in Sheboygan county, where the father entered a tract of government land and became an extensive farmer. The Indians were plentiful at that time in that portion of Wisconsin, but Mr. and Mrs. Kalmerton lived to see the almost wilderness in which they settled developed into a well-improved and progressive section of the state. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of two sons. Dr. Kalmerton received his early education in the public schools of his native place, attended the high school at Sheboygan Falls, and later took a course in the state normal at Oshkosh, working his way through school without financial support from any source. He followed the profession of teaching for a period of ten years, in which occupation he met with merited success, and he served as principal of the Weyauwega (Wis.) schools for two years and the Ada (Minn.) schools one year. Following this he received the nomination for the office of county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket. During his long service as a pedagogue he made preparation for the study of medicine, and in due time matriculated at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1887. Following his graduation he located in Ashland, Wis., where he practiced his profession and had charge of the hospital at that place for two years. At the end of this period he removed to Milwaukee, where he entered the general practice and had charge of the Isolation Hos-

pital for some time; then left the city and attended to a country practice for eight years. Returning then to Milwaukee, he has since been continuously engaged in practice, and the success that has attended his endeavors is very gratifying to himself and his large circle of friends. He was married on Oct. 1, 1891, to Miss Hattie V., daughter of Eli and Lucy (Armstrong) Stilson, of Oshkosh, Wis., the former of whom died in 1883 and the latter is living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Kalmerton there have been born two children: Harold, who died in infancy, and Edward Stilson. The Doctor is a Republican in his political views and is very active in the councils of his party. Professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin State Medical associations, and he is the medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America and the National Union.

Joseph Breslauer, one of the members of the A. Breslauer Company, and a prominent business man of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 25, 1858, and is a son of Abraham Breslauer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His education was received in the old West Side high school. He left the latter institution in 1872 to enter business with his father in the clothing store on Third and Chestnut streets. In this capacity he worked until 1883, and then, when his father disposed of the business, he assisted him in the organization of the A. Breslauer Company. He has been one of the active spirits in the same concern since that time, and its success can in large measure be contributed to his enterprise and thrift. He is allied with the Republican party in his political beliefs, but has never sought public office, the pressure of business affairs making it impossible for him to listen to the urgent solicitations of his friends to become a candidate. His fraternal relations are with the Travelers' Protective Association and the Milwaukee Musical Society. In religious matters he is actively identified with the Jewish Temple, which has no more loyal a member than Mr. Breslauer. On March 28, 1893, occurred his marriage to Miss Jettel, a daughter of Reuben and Paulina Breslauer, both born in Germany. The issue of this marriage has been four children: Samuel, born in 1894; Johanna, born in 1895; Paula, born in 1899; and Clarence, born in 1902. Mr. Breslauer is very popular among the Jewish element in the Cream City, and is recognized as one of the substantial business men of the city.

Henry Harnischfeger, of the firm of Pawling & Harnischfeger, manufacturers of traveling cranes, and one of the largest manufacturing firms in the Cream City, was born in Germany. He is a son of Konstantin and Christina (Adrian) Harnischfeger, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in 1817 and the latter in 1818. The father conducted a tannery in the Fatherland, where he died in 1889. Henry Harnischfeger received his preliminary educational advantages in the public schools of Germany and in 1872 came to the United States, arriving in New York on April 9. He secured employment with the Singer Sewing Machine Company of New York and remained with that concern for more than nine years. At

the end of that time he came to Milwaukee with the Whitehill Sewing Machine Co., being foreman of the milling department. In 1882 he became acquainted with Alonzo Pawling, who was in the employ of the Whitehill Company as a pattern maker. Mr. Pawling, in 1883, with Mauritz Weiss, opened a machine and pattern shop. They dissolved partnership in 1884, at which time Mr. Harnischfeger took over the interest of Mr. Weiss. Since then the firm has continued in business, first doing jobbing work, but later the business enlarged, and in 1889 the firm commenced the manufacture of traveling cranes. The factory is today one of the largest in the city. Mr. Harnischfeger's business ability, learned by close attention to business while in New York and by attending evening school, stood him in good stead in the development of his venture and has contributed in large measure to its success. He is independent of party affiliation in political matters, and is a liberal in his religious views. In fraternal and social matters he is prominently identified with the Deutscher Club, the German-English Academy, the Milwaukee Musical Society and the Milwaukee Turnverein. On Aug. 30, 1892, Mr. Harnischfeger was united in marriage to Miss Marie Kauwertz, a daughter of Frederick and Marie (Geyer) Kauwertz, of Milwaukee, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Mr. Geyer. Four children were born to this union, two of whom are deceased. The two survivors are Frieda, born Nov. 25, 1894, and Walter, born Dec. 23, 1895.

Sol H. Ettenhein is a striking example of the class of self-made men who have contributed so largely to Milwaukee's rise as a commercial center of the Middle West. He is a son of E. H. and Henrietta (Strauss) Ettenhein and was born in this city on Feb. 22, 1859. The father was born in 1818 and the mother in 1817, and the former was a merchant who came to Milwaukee in 1853 and engaged in the mercantile business on Juneau avenue. His death occurred in 1865. Sol H. Ettenhein received the limited educational advantages afforded by the public schools of the city, and while still a youth was obliged to seek employment in order to contribute to the support of the fatherless family. His first labors were in a grocery and drygoods store and his duties occupied him from four in the morning to six at night, for the paltry income of sixty-five cents a week. Then for a period of years he was with H. S. Mack & Company, following which he was engaged as a commercial traveler for several seasons. His own business was started when he opened a retail clothing store at 1017 Winnebago avenue, and his success brought to the front those qualities which are so essential to the growth of any business. Through misfortune all his worldly goods were lost in 1902, but undaunted he embarked a year later in the real estate business. Reared in the school of hardship and privation, he had become imbued with traits of thrift and enterprise which stood him in good stead in the starting of a new business. That he has been well repaid for those months when he was compelled to forego many of the pleasures of life is evidenced in the measure of success which now crowns his every effort. In politics

he is allied with the Republican party, but the pressure of other duties has restrained him from becoming a candidate for public office. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Knights of Honor and the Columbian Knights, and is a devout and sincere communicant of the Jewish Temple. On Dec. 4, 1881, Mr. Ettenhein was united in marriage to Miss Lena Mannikin, a daughter of J. M. and Henrietta (Sandels) Mannikin, of Milwaukee. Five children have been the issue of this union, three of whom survive: J. M., born in 1883; Florence, born in 1887; and Milton B., born in 1894.

Philip Orth, president of the firm of Philip Orth & Company, flour and feed dealers, doing a large business all over the state, was born in Germany on March 17, 1845. He is one of nine children, eight sons and a daughter, of Adam and Elizabeth (Regner) Orth, both of whom lived all their lives in Germany. He was reared in the Fatherland and attended the public schools of that country until he was nearly twenty years of age. In 1865 he migrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee. For the first three years he devoted his time to the study of American institutions and business methods in Markham's Academy and the Spencerian Business College, in 1868 entered the employ of the Mechanics' Insurance Company in a clerical capacity, and subsequently was for a time employed as a bookkeeper for another firm. In 1878 he embarked in the flour, feed and grain business, and for thirty years has been conducting it with almost unparalleled success. His inherent traits of enterprise, frugality and sterling integrity have won for him a large patronage and many friends. Mr. Orth has not allied himself with any of the existing political parties, preferring to cast his vote as his judgment dictates rather than be bound by the will of party leaders. With his family he is a member of the German Lutheran church and one of the most devout and earnest members of the congregation. He is much engrossed in business, but finds leisure to get recreation in the gatherings of the Milwaukee Musical Society, of which he is a prominent member. He also belongs to many other German societies and institutions. On Aug. 12, 1891, Mr. Orth was united in marriage to Miss Martha Meinecke, a daughter of Edward and Pauline (Von Zastrow) Meinecke, of Milwaukee. To this union have been born four children: Philip, Edward, Frederick and Margaret; born in 1893, 1895, 1898 and 1900, respectively.

Ernst Pommer, the proprietor of the E. Pommer Company, dealers in wholesale California and Rhine wines, was born in Germany on Nov. 8, 1858. He is a son of Henry and Lizette Pommer, who resided in Halle a. d. s. Germany. The father was a tinner by vocation and conducted a store in the Fatherland. His death occurred in 1895. Ernst Pommer, the subject of this review, acquired his educational advantages in the public schools of his native land, but left them in 1872 in order to become a bookkeeper. In 1878 he migrated to the United States, and came direct to Milwaukee after landing. For several years he was employed in clerical capacities in various stores and offices, and then with the savings

which he had accumulated during these years of work he established the E. Pommer Company. The venture proved successful from the start and it is today not only one of the oldest but also one of the most flourishing in the city. Mr. Pommer's only social relations are with the Deutscher Club, and in politics he is a member of the Republican party, but has never sought nor held public office of any character. He is a communicant of the German Lutheran church. On June 6, 1888, Mr. Pommer was united in marriage to Miss Mary Schroeter, a daughter of Otto L. Schroeter, of Watertown. The issue of this union has been one son, born in 1889, Walter, who is now a senior in the Milwaukee University School.

Louis Hallbach, one of the well-known furriers and rising business men of the Cream City, with an establishment at 454 Milwaukee street, is an American by birth, born in New York city, N. Y., on Feb. 29, 1872. His parents, Peter C. and Eva (Gatting) Hallbach, were both natives of Germany, who immigrated to the United States. His father was a furrier in the old country and has continued that vocation since coming to America. Louis received his education in the public schools of Kentucky until he was sixteen years of age, and in 1888 began to learn the furrier's trade. Seven years later he came to Milwaukee to enter the employ of the Hansen Empire Fur Factory as an expert furrier. Mr. Hallbach was very ambitious and not content to remain in the employ of others for any length of time and in 1900 established himself in business in the Goldsmith building; but finding these quarters inadequate to conduct the business satisfactorily, he removed to 454 Milwaukee street, where he has continued to carry on his business ever since. He is a self-made man and his prosperity is due entirely to his tireless industry and business ability. His establishment is one of the finest ladies' tailoring and fur houses in the city and turns out only the highest class goods. Mr. Hallbach has built up a substantial house, due to his fair dealing and desire to please his customers. He is affiliated with no political party, believing it better to exercise his privilege of franchise to vote for the man who stands for national and municipal reform and clean politics rather than be bound by party ties. He is a member of the Royal League and is associated with the Knights of Pythias. In 1895 he married Miss Mate Peck, of Albany, N. Y., and they have one child, Peter Francis, who is eleven years old. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Peter F. Piasecki, an efficient clerk in the office of the city comptroller, a dealer in phonographs at 441 Mitchell street, and major of the Third battalion, First regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, was born in Milwaukee on May 30, 1876. He is a son of Theophile and Catherine (Inda) Piasecki, both natives of Posen, Germany, who came to Milwaukee in 1873. The father for twenty-five years was in the employ of the Illinois Steel Company's Milwaukee branch. He died in October, 1904, at the age of fifty-two years and his widow passed away on July 6 of the following year in the fiftieth year of her age. Of the nine children in the family seven

grew to maturity—Peter F., Stanley E., Veronica, Agnes, Pelagia, Helen and Conrad. Peter F. Piasecki, the subject of this review, was reared in Milwaukee and obtained his education in the public and parochial schools of this city. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of the *Kurier Polski* as a carrier and later as a typesetter. In 1901 he had been made manager of the paper, but held the office only a year, resigning to accept a clerical position in the office of the city comptroller. In 1906, at the solicitation of his many friends, he was a candidate for the nomination for city comptroller, but met defeat at the primaries. In January, 1908, he embarked in his present business of selling phonographs, dealing in both Victor and Edison machines, and although the venture is still young it has been very successful in a financial way. For the past fifteen years Mr. Piasecki has been prominently identified with the Wisconsin National Guard. In 1894 he joined Company B of the Fourth infantry as a private, and by the time the company was mustered into the United States service for the Spanish-American war, in 1898, he had been promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. On its being mustered in the company letter was changed from B to K and on the reorganization of the National Guard, in December, 1898, it became known as Company K, First Wisconsin infantry. When the reorganization was effected Mr. Piasecki became first lieutenant and in 1901 was made captain of Company K. In the latter capacity he served for four years until in 1905 he was commissioned major of the Third battalion of the regiment, in which capacity he is still serving the state. Fraternally the major is identified with the Polish National Alliance, the Allen K. Capron Post, Spanish War Veterans and the Fraternal Equitable Union. He is also an honorary member of the Harmonic Singing Society. On Oct. 25, 1901, Mr. Piasecki was united in marriage to Miss Emily Sonnenberg, daughter of Paul and Magdaline (Dix) Sonnenberg, of Milwaukee. Two children have been the issue of this union: Hattie and Peter F. Major Piasecki and family are communicants of St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church.

Edward C. Houde, the general manager and secretary of the Shelley-Houde Co., Majestic Building, Milwaukee, is a Canadian by birth. He was born in the province of Quebec, on July 18, 1872, a son of Edward C. and Rosana (Durocheir) Houde, both French Canadians. In 1876 his parents removed to St. Paul, Minn., and it was there that Edward C. Houde was reared to manhood and obtained his educational advantages in the parochial and public schools. At the age of eleven years he began his business career as a messenger boy in a hat shop in St. Paul and later became connected with the firm of Ransom & Horton, at the time the largest hatters and furriers in the Minnesota city. He remained with this concern some five years, a portion of the time as their traveling representative. In 1893 he came to Milwaukee to assume a position as manager of the hat department with the Hub Clothing Company, a connection which he filled with satisfaction to the firm and its patrons for eight and a half years. At the end of that period, in

1902. he entered the employ of Gimbel Brothers, as the buyer and manager for their men's and children's hat department. This latter position he held for a period of six years, leaving on May 16, 1908, to embark in the business on his own account under the firm name of the Shelley-Houde Company. Although the firm has been in business but a short time, it has met with a remarkable success, which augurs well for its future. Mr. Houde's personal popularity, due to his genial, courteous manner, has had much to do in helping to build up the business. On May 18, 1896, Mr. Houde was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Hasfeldt, of Milwaukee. Both of the children born to them—Rose and Joseph—died in infancy. Mr. Houde is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and fraternally is associated with the Knights of Pythias and St. John the Baptist Society.

Max Szarzynski, a pharmacist of prominence at 786 First avenue, was born in the village of Zaborowo, province of Posen, Prussian Poland, on Oct. 11, 1859, a son of Charles and Frances (Fryzewski) Szarzynski. Until he had attained his majority he lived in his native land, receiving his educational advantages in the gymnasium. For two years he taught school, and in 1884 he came to the United States. He located in Milwaukee, becoming associated in business with his brother Charles, from whom he acquired his knowledge of the drug business. After three years he opened a pharmacy of his own at 410 Mitchell street. He continued in business at this place until 1890, leaving it to enter his present shop on First avenue. His success is ample evidence of his industry and honesty. Mr. Szarzynski was married on May 15, 1887, to Miss Catherine Kleser, daughter of Mathias and Anna (Gagazka) Kleser. To this union have been born two children, Mathias and Lucy. The family are communicants of St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church and the father is a member of the Sokol Society, the Polish Alliance, the Polish Business Association and the Polish Sharpshooters. In his political relations he is affiliated with the Republican party.

Frank J. Kowalsky, a well-known pharmacist whose place of business is at 744 Forest Home avenue, is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on Feb. 2, 1883. He is the fourth in order of birth of the family of eight of John and Mary (Speichert) Kowalsky, both natives of Germany and of Polish descent. The father was a barber by trade who came to Milwaukee in 1865 direct from Germany, and from the time of his arrival until his death on June 22, 1907, he conducted a shop at 619 Walnut street. The other children of the family are Anna (Mrs. Theodore Schmitt); Adolph F., John J., Celia, wife of Peter Skorch; Alex T., Joseph B., and Adelaide. Alex and John are in the granite business at Seattle, Wash., John being the president and Alex the secretary and treasurer of the Washington-British Columbia Granite Company, Inc. Adolph is connected with the Kowalsky-Ehlich Hardware Company, of Milwaukee, and Joseph is a bookkeeper for the same firm. Frank J. Kowalsky, the subject of this memoir, was brought up in

Milwaukee and received such preliminary education as the public and parochial schools afforded. During 1902-1903 he was a student at the Milwaukee Mutual College, studying pharmacy. The following two years he served as an apprentice clerk and then, after passing the examination given by the state pharmacy board, he entered, in December, 1906, the pharmacy business under his own name. The success which he has attained is ample evidence that he is a wide-awake, energetic business man.

Michael Wabiszewski, founder and proprietor of the Lehigh Portland Sidewalk Company, is a native of the province of Posen, German Poland, where he was born Sept. 7, 1870. He is a son of Frank and Antonia (Kalinowski) Wabiszewski, who came to Milwaukee direct from the Fatherland in 1889. The father is a shoemaker and is still engaged in his trade. There are three children in the family: Sylvester, Michael and Lottie, now the wife of Anton Mikolajewski. Michael, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native land and attended the common schools of that country. In 1887 he emigrated to the United States and located in the Cream City, working first at the machinist's trade, which he had learned in Germany. In order to become acquainted with the English language he attended evening school. After seven years of work as a machinist he served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade, and was employed in that line on concrete work until 1903. It was in that year that he established his present firm, which has had a most successful career since. His honesty and square dealing, and the high grade of workmanship of the firm have given it a reputation which is most enviable. Mr. Wabiszewski for three years served the state as a member of Company K, First regiment of infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. He is a communicant of St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Polish National Alliance. In his political belief he is a Democrat. In 1891 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Pauline Dyksnski, a native of Poland. Mr. Wabiszewski is much respected and admired by all who know him.

John Kantak, the junior member of the firm of Kantak Brothers, commission merchants and dealers in flour, feed, etc., is a native of Milwaukee, his birth having occurred on March 24, 1880. He is a son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Roztankowski) Kantak, of whom a sketch appears in the memoir of Max Kantak, the senior member of the firm of Kantak Brothers. John Kantak was brought up in Milwaukee, receiving his education in the Polish parochial schools of this city. Up to 1899 he worked at various occupations, and in that year formed with his brother the partnership which has been so successfully conducted since. The business was started on a small scale at first, but has gradually developed until today it is the largest of its kind on the south side of the city. The firm has won a reputation for honesty and square dealing, which accounts in large measure for its popularity. Mr. Kantak is a communicant of St. Josephat's Polish Catholic church. In politics he

is allied with the Republican party and he is the assistant secretary of the Polish Mutual Loan & Building Society. Fraternally his associations are with the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America and the St. Roman Society. Mr. Kantak's wife was formerly Miss Stella Radka, daughter of F. and Mary (Cybel) Radka, both natives of German Poland, and pioneer residents of Milwaukee.

Jacob D. Smoke, a prominent fish merchant of the Cream City, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, on March 22, 1855. He is a son of David and Annie (Pfister) Smoke, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany. The father was a pioneer of Two Rivers, having located there in the early forties, and was associated with most of the early enterprises of the region. He was at different times fisherman, lawyer and merchant, and was the first man to use a gill net in Lake Michigan. Manitowoc harbor, which was built in the early sixties, is a monument of his handiwork. As a representative of the Two Rivers district he rendered distinguished service in the lower house of the legislatures of 1864, 1866 and 1868. His death occurred in 1870 and he left a family of nine children—Alvina, now Mrs. Louis Marshall; Jacob D.; Kittie, wife of Horle Nelson; Theresa, now deceased; Julia; Emily; Rachel; Iona and Clara, both deceased. Jacob D. Smoke, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Manitowoc county, receiving such educational advantages as the schools of the vicinity offered. Upon the completion of his studies he followed the lakes for twelve years as a sailor, during the latter two of which he was captain. He located permanently in Milwaukee in 1884, and from that time until 1901 he was variously engaged in well drilling, railroading and rolling mill work. In the latter year he embarked upon the business which is now his life work and in which he has had such a successful career. In politics he allies himself with the Democratic party, and has had much influence in bringing about the success of that party in the recent campaigns. Fraternally he is also prominent, being a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Smoke's wife was formerly Miss Lena Weis, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Weis, of Milwaukee.

Frank Stollenwerk, of the firm of F. & T. Stollenwerk, dealers in flour, feed and baled hay at 680 Smith street, Milwaukee, is one of the leading produce merchants of the city. He is the son of Joseph A. and Mary (Schummel) Stollenwerk, both natives of Rhenish Prussia, who emigrated to America and settled in Milwaukee county about the middle of the nineteenth century. The elder Stollenwerk was a boy of sixteen when his parents settled near new Coeln, and he lived at home until the death of both parents by cholera in 1850, when he took charge of the farm and ran it until he retired from active business life in 1890 and went into the city of Milwaukee to live. Frank was one of the fourteen children born to Joseph Stollenwerk on the old farm. He was reared there and received his education at St. Stephen's parochial school.

At seventeen years of age he became apprenticed to his brother Elias, who was a contractor and builder, to learn the carpenter's trade. For some years he worked as an apprentice and for five years as a journeyman carpenter. His brother Elias then took him into his business as a partner in the contracting business. Mr. Stollenwerk gained a wide business experience while with his brother and in 1896 embarked in the hay, feed and flour business with his brother Thomas for a partner. This new line has proved a success and trade has increased so rapidly that they are the leading commission dealers in Bay View. On May 30, 1900, Mr. Stollenwerk married Mary Rehorst, the daughter of John and Annie (Hartman) Rehorst, of Milwaukee. They have been made happy by three daughters: Loretta, Marcella and Adley. The family are devout Catholics and members of St. Augustin Roman Catholic church. Mr. Stollenwerk belongs to several Catholic societies; St. Peter's, Knights of St. George, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is a loyal member of the Democratic party.

Nicholas Stollenwerk, the senior member of the prosperous firm of Stollenwerk Bros., hardware merchants, of 938 Kinnickinnic avenue, Milwaukee, was born in Lake township, Milwaukee county, March 23, 1860. He is the son of Joseph A. and Mary (Schummel) Stollenwerk, who were born in the beautiful Rhine country, of Rhenish Prussia. Nicholas' grandfather, Hubert Stollenwerk, with his family migrated to the United States in 1846 and settled on a farm in Milwaukee county, where they were prosperous and happy. During the dreadful cholera epidemic of 1850, Hubert Stollenwerk and his wife were carried away by this most dreaded disease, leaving their three children to carry on the work of the farm. The oldest son, Joseph, Nicholas' father, born in 1830, who was sixteen years of age when his parents came to America, shouldered the responsibilities of the family when his father and mother died and continued to farm the old homestead until 1890, when he gave up active life and retired from business and has since resided in Milwaukee. Nicholas, the third of the fourteen children born to Joseph Stollenwerk, was reared on the hospitable old farm in Lake township and attended the parochial school of St. Stephanie's Roman Catholic church. At the age of sixteen years he began to work in the rolling mills at Bay View and followed this occupation for three years, then served an apprenticeship of twelve years at the carpenter's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman carpenter for a number of years and met with such success that in 1892 he formed a partnership with his brother Joseph T. and embarked in the hardware business on Kinnickinnic avenue. The business has been most prosperous and continues to be the largest hardware store on the south side. On Nov. 13, 1883, Mr. Stollenwerk was united in marriage with Margaret, the daughter of Peter J. and Susan (Toomet) Hurlback, who were among the early settlers of Lake township, Milwaukee county. The issue of this marriage has been four children: Arthur, Nora, Roman and Clemens. Mr. Stollenwerk and his family are members of St.

Augustin Roman Catholic church. He is also a member of the Order of Catholic Foresters, St. Peter's Benevolent Society, and represented the Democratic party as alderman of the Seventeenth district of Milwaukee in 1905 and 1906.

John C. Arnold, florist, with greenhouses at 1494-1508, Fort Washington avenue, and a store at 44 Juneau avenue, is one of the representative business men of Milwaukee. He is a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born Aug. 1, 1859, a son of John and Johanna (Breuninger) Arnold, who made their home there during their lives. John, Jr., received his educational discipline in the schools of Baden, where he grew to manhood, and after his education was finished he learned the florist business in his native land. In 1888 he migrated to the United States and for about a year and a half was employed in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jersey City. During the summer of 1889 he came to Milwaukee and three years later established himself in the business he had learned before leaving Germany. Mr. Arnold has excellent taste and business ability, which has resulted in a prosperous business. In 1892 he married Agnes (Glock) Wisner, who was the owner of a florist establishment, and the two concerns were combined, and since that time have been conducted by Mr. Arnold. Mrs. Arnold died March 18, 1908, leaving a saddened, deserted home. His long residence in the Cream City has caused Mr. Arnold to become one of the best known and most popular florists, as his establishment is the second oldest in the city. He is one of Milwaukee's most public-spirited and progressive citizens, an Independent in politics and a member of the Milwaukee Maennechor, the Milwaukee Liederkranz, Milwaukee Liedertafel, Maennechor Eintracht, 'Gesellschaft Eintracht and Maennechor Fidelia.

Anton Novak, the printer and publisher of the Domacnost and the Organ Bratrstva, both well known and popular Bohemian publications of Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the representative members of the Bohemian newspaper fraternity in the United States. He is a native of Bohemia, born there April 9, 1845, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Pazdernik) Novak, and was reared to manhood in his native country, where he received an excellent education in the public and high schools. Like so many of the warm-hearted sons of Bohemia, Mr. Novak loved a free country and a land of free speech. Desiring these and to make his way in the world, he emigrated to the United States, the land of opportunity, in 1866, and settled in Milwaukee. Soon after reaching the Cream City he started to learn the printer's trade in the printing office of the old Daily News. After mastering his trade he worked as a journeyman printer for over five years. He was an excellent workman and during this period won the confidence of his employers by his ability and faithful attention to duty. In 1880 he determined to start in business for himself, and began the publication of the Demacnost, which was cordially received by the Bohemians of the city and has become one of the most popular papers, with a circulation of over 8,000 copies. Encouraged by the success and popularity of his first paper, Mr.

Novak determined to broaden his field of work and in 1904 started the *Organ Bratrstva*, a fraternal monthly magazine, that has met with even greater favor than his first paper, and while still in its infancy has a circulation of 17,000 copies. Mr. Novak is one of the oldest Bohemian residents of Milwaukee and is one of her most worthy, enterprising and progressive citizens, and through his papers is one of the directors of progressive ideas. May 6, 1871, he was united in marriage with Mary, the daughter of Wenzel and Catherine Dimmer, both of whom were pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, who settled there in 1853. By this union there are five children: Arthur, Richard, Julia, Rosie and Helen. Mr. Novak is a member and hearty supporter of the Republican party, a member of the Bohemian Turner Society, of the Sokol Society and of the C. S. P. S. His home is at 1803 Cold Spring avenue.

Joseph Weishan, one of the well-known and prosperous sanitary plumbers of Milwaukee, who has a plumbing establishment at the corner of Mitchell street and First avenue, is a native of the Cream City, born Nov. 16, 1872, the son of William and Louisa (Fahrlander) Weishan. Both his parents were Germans by birth; his father was a shoemaker by trade, who came to the United States in the early fifties. He settled at Wheeling, Va., when he first came to America, and remained there about ten years before he decided to move west, and located in Milwaukee, where he carried on his trade and reared a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living: John; Louis; Mary, the wife of Frank Jaster; Joseph; Lizzie, the wife of Henry Saroff; Lena, the wife of John Winkler; Annie, and Rosa. William Weishan died in 1889 and was greatly missed and mourned by his widow and surviving children; the mother still lives at the hale old age of seventy-two years. Joseph was reared to manhood in Milwaukee, where he received his educational advantages in St. Mary's and St. Anthony's parochial schools. When only fourteen years of age he became an apprentice at the plumbing trade, and three years later began to work as a journeyman plumber. Mr. Weishan was an excellent workman and ambitious and after working at his trade for a number of years determined to go into business for himself, which he did at his present location in 1905. Since that time he has been very successful and has become well known in the business circles of the city. In 1894 Mr. Weishan married Gusta, the daughter of Adolph Brochardt, of Milwaukee. They have four children: Sadie, Lorene, Esther and Joseph, Jr. Mr. Weishan is a Democrat in politics and a member of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church and is also a well known and popular member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and a member of the Master Plumbers' Association.

Stanley E. Piasecki, a pharmacist of Milwaukee, who resides at 710 Wentworth avenue, is a native of the Cream City, born April 12, 1878. He is a son of Theophil and Catherine (Inda) Piasecki, natives of Posen Poland. The father emigrated to the United States

in 1872 and located at Syracuse, N. Y. This was the period when so many Germans and Poles were settling in the new country to the west and Theophil Piasecki joined the army of westward migration and settled in Milwaukee two years after reaching America. After reaching Milwaukee he pursued his trade as a miller. There he met and married his wife and reared a family of seven children: Peter F., Stanley E., Veronica, Agnes, Pelagia, Helen and Conrad. Mr. Piasecki died in Milwaukee in 1904, an upright and respected citizen, greatly mourned by his wife and children. But two short years elapsed before the faithful wife followed her husband and was laid to rest by her sorrowing children in 1906. Stanley received his education in the parochial and public schools of Milwaukee. He was ambitious and desired a position which could be obtained only by a professional education, and in order to secure it took a private course in pharmacy under a graduate of pharmacy. He successfully passed the examination given by the Wisconsin State Board of Pharmacy and was admitted to practice in the state in 1896. He has held several excellent positions in Milwaukee and since 1902 has had charge of the rubber and cigar departments of the Drake Bros.' wholesale and retail drugstore on East Water street. Mr. Piasecki was married Sept. 25, 1902, to Bertha, the daughter of Julius and Mary (Bodeman) Malinowski, natives of Poland, who emigrated to the United States in 1872 and located in Milwaukee. The issue of this union is one daughter, Evelyn M. Both Mr. Piasecki and his wife are members of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church. Mr. Piasecki became a member of the Wisconsin National Guard in 1897 as a private in Company B, Fourth regiment, and when the Spanish-American war broke out was transferred to the First Wisconsin regiment, Company K, which was stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., for seven months. He was mustered out with the other members of the regiment at Milwaukee in September, 1898. In December of the same year he became a charter member of Company K, known as the Kosciusko Guards, First Wisconsin National Guards, as sergeant. In a short time he was promoted to second lieutenant, then to first lieutenant, and has proved so able and capable a commander that on July 6, 1906, he was given a commission as captain of the guards. Mr. Piasecki is a member of the Polish Young Men's Alliance and commander-in-chief of that organization for the United States. He is also a member of Allyn Capron* Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, and of the Harmoni Polish Singing Society. He is affiliated with the Republican party in politics.

Frank H. Cichocki, the able foreman of the composing room of the *Nowiny Polskie*, a Polish daily that was established in Milwaukee in 1908, was born at Rogozno, West Prussia, Aug. 14, 1876. He is the son of Batholomew and Elizabeth (Matyjewski) Cichocki, who immigrated to the United States in 1882 and settled in Milwaukee. The father found employment at the Allis-Chalmers Company, but died two years later at the age of thirty-nine years, as a result of an accident at the works, leaving a wife and five children: Andrew; Julia, the wife of Michael Penkalski; Frank H.; Annie, the wife of

Albert Olbinski, and Nettie. Frank was five years old when the family came to America, and from that time he has resided in Milwaukee, and was educated at the parochial (St. Hyacinth's) and public schools of the city. After leaving school he was employed in the *Kuryer Polski* office, where he served an apprenticeship of three years and after that was regularly employed by the paper until 1898. He was a member of Company B, Fourth Wisconsin National Guard, and at the call of his country enlisted in Company K, First Wisconsin infantry, for the Spanish-American war. He was in camp at Jacksonville, Fla., and after being in the service of the United States for six months returned to Milwaukee with his regiment and was mustered out at the South Side armory. Soon after his return home he resumed his position as foreman of the composing room of the *Kuryer Polski*, and only left the paper seven years later to associate himself with the *Nowiny Polskie*, which was established in March, 1908. He had become interested in the new paper as a stockholder and accepted the position of foreman of the composing room. While Mr. Cichocki's period of service with the *Nowiny Polskie* has been short, it has been marked with great success. He is a member and supporter of St. Hyacinth's Catholic church and a prominent member of the Polish Gymnastic Society, the Literary Society of St. Hyacinth's Congregation and the Polish Sharp Shooters' organization and president of the St. Augustin Society, the Moniuszko Society, the *Sokol Polski* No. 1 and past commander of Allyn Capron Camp No. 19 of the Spanish War Veterans. In politics he is a staunch member and supporter of the Republican party.

John Weiher, who is a prominent grading contractor of Milwaukee, with offices at No. 878 Franklin Place, was born in the province of German Poland, Nov. 7, 1859. He is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Ervant) Weiher, who came to America in 1864 and located in Milwaukee. There were two children in the family—John and Anna, the wife of John Slizewski. The mother is dead, but the father, Joseph Weiher, is still living in Milwaukee at the hale old age of seventy-eight years. John Weiher was only five years of age when his parents came to the United States, and as soon as the family were settled he was sent to St. Mary's parochial school. After receiving a good education and attaining his majority, he entered the employ of the city of Milwaukee as fireman and served at stations Nos. 6 and 4 for four years and seven months. While with the fire department Mr. Weiher's attention was called to the importance of good streets and he studied the subject. In 1883 he severed his connection with the city to embark in business for himself. He has progressive ideas in regard to street work and since 1883 has become one of the successful grading contractors of Milwaukee. In 1898 he established a livery and undertaking business at 331 Pulaski street, but went out of this business in 1907. In 1885 Mr. Weiher was united in marriage with Anestatia, the daughter of Joseph and Catherine Stormowski, of Milwaukee. They have eight children: Lillian, Emily, Alfred, John, Arthur, Blanch,

Eugenie and George. Mr. Weiher is a member of the Democratic party and for fifteen years served as alderman of the Eighteenth ward; he is also a member of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic church, the St. Albert's Society, Kraczewski Society, Sacred Heart Society and a Knight of St. Casimir's.

John T. Nichol, who is a mason contractor of Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City, where he was born in May, 1857. His father, John Nichol, was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, who migrated to the United States in 1848 and settled in Milwaukee. His mother was a Canadian by birth. For many years his father, who was a mason by trade, was engaged in the contracting business in Milwaukee, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he responded to the first call for volunteers and enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Wisconsin infantry, in 1861, serving until the close of the war. He died in 1869, at the age of thirty-six, leaving a family of five children: John T., Catherine, Mary J., the wife of Joseph J. Brink; Ellen, the wife of James Robinson, and Arthur J., the present deputy building inspector of Milwaukee. John T. Nichol was reared in Milwaukee and received his education in the public schools of the city. After the completion of his studies he served four years as an apprentice at the mason's trade and worked as a journeyman mason for twenty years, but for the past fifteen years has been a mason contractor. In 1884 he married Mary, the daughter of Michael and Margaret Gerin, of Milwaukee. To this union three children have been born: John, James and Charlotte. Mr. Nichol is a loyal member of St. John's Roman Catholic church and a prominent member of the Builders' Club. In politics he is allied with the Democratic party and during Grover Cleveland's administration was storekeeper in the revenue service for four years. And he also performed efficient service as inspector of public sewers under Mayor Sommers.

Bruno Majchrowicz, a popular watchmaker and jeweler of 474 Mitchell street, was born in Posen, Germany, June 5, 1871, a son of John and Michalena Welniz Majchrowicz. He was reared in Posen, received a high school education, served a three years' apprenticeship at the watchmaker's trade, and for seven years was engaged in business for himself at Gostyn, German Poland. He came to the United States in 1902 and located in Chicago, where he worked as journeyman until March, 1905, when he came to Milwaukee, entering the employ of Herman Miller, jeweler, for four months. In July of the same year he embarked in business for himself, in which he has since continued successfully. On Feb. 4, 1896, he married Miss Francis, daughter of Nicolai Werbel, of Gostyn, Poland, and they are the parents of four children, named as follows: Miecylaw, Fanina, Tadenz and Wladystaw. Although Mr. Majchrowicz has not been long in this country, he has much more to show for it than many who have been here a much longer time. He is of a nervous, active disposition, determined to succeed if attention to business and honesty of purpose lead that way. He is spoken of in very complimentary words by those who have watched his course. He is not deeply interested in religion or politics.

Bolislaus Wisniewski, a leading carpenter, contractor and builder, is a representative of one of the oldest contracting firms in the city of Milwaukee, his father having been engaged in the business over twenty years before him. He was born in Russian Poland, Dec. 12, 1877, a son of Theodore and Sophia Milewski Wisniewski, who came to the United States in 1881, coming direct to Milwaukee, where the father worked at his trade, that of cabinet making, for several years, and then he engaged in the contracting business as a builder. He died June 3, 1902, at the age of sixty. He reared a family of eight children to maturity: Mary, wife of Steffen Berkowski; Leocadia, wife of Joseph Radtki; Bolislaus; Stanislaus; Helen, wife of Joseph Kraczeck; Ladislaus; Frederick, and Edward. Our subject was reared in Milwaukee, being only four years old when the family reached here, and was educated in the parochial schools and the English night schools. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father and worked for him until the latter died, when our subject took hold of the business in his own name and has conducted it since, giving employment to a large number of men. On Jan. 22, 1902, he married Miss Frances, daughter of John Tadajewski, now of Milwaukee, by whom he has one son, Edward. Mr. Wisniewski is a member of St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church; of St. Valentine's Society; of the Polish Association of America, and of the Sharpshooters' Club. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. He is a good citizen, who attends to his own affairs and is worthy of confidence.

Marion A. Szukalski, a prominent hardware merchant of 1027 Windlake avenue, Milwaukee, was born in Manitowoc county, Wis., in 1875, the son of Paul and Constantia (Budzbanowski) Szukalski, pioneers of Manitowoc county, where the family settled in 1865. Our subject is a brother of Teofil Szukalski, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. He was reared in Manitowoc county and educated in the public schools of that county and at Beaver Dam High School. After leaving school he engaged in boring wells and running a threshing machine with his brothers up to 1898, when he came to Milwaukee and embarked in the hardware business for himself at Windlake avenue, in which he has been eminently successful. He married, in 1898, Mary Plachin, a native of Russian Poland, and has two children, Marian and Edwin. He is a member of St. Cyril's Polish Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Szukalski is a young man who is up-to-date in his methods and is blessed with other valuable traits of character that count for success in any business pursuit.

Klemens Borucki, the well-known contractor and builder, of 1008 Ninth avenue, Milwaukee, was born at Mt. Carmel, Pa., Sept. 7, 1872, the son of John and Joanna Gruszczyński Borucki, who were natives of German Poland. The father came to America in 1870, locating in Mt. Carmel, Pa., where he was employed in the coal mines for several years, till he was compelled to quit on account of injuries received in the mines. In 1891 he came to Milwaukee, where he is still engaged in working in the pork packing houses.

He reared a family of five children: Klemens, Thomas, Helen, Agnes and Sallie. Thomas was killed in the coal colliery in 1888 at the age of fourteen years. The oldest of these, our subject, was reared in Mt. Carmel until eighteen years of age. He then spent three years in Baltimore, Md., coming to Milwaukee in 1891 with the family, and here he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he labored as a journeyman until 1902, when he embarked in the general contracting business, in which he has met with extraordinary success by the application of economy and strict business methods in his dealings with everybody. On Sept. 28, 1897, he married Miss Annie, daughter of August and Mary Prell, of Milwaukee, by whom he has four children: Helen, Edmund, Alex and Klementine. For several years he was a member of the National Guard of Wisconsin and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war enlisted in Company K, First Wisconsin volunteers, in which he held the rank of quartermaster; and after serving five months he was honorably discharged with the rest of his company. He is a member of the St. Augustine Young Men's Society, the largest of its kind in Milwaukee; the Polish Sharpshooters, the Spanish-American War Veterans, the Polish National Alliance of America, and a member and secretary of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic church, one of the largest Polish congregations in Milwaukee. In politics he casts his vote with the Republican party, though he is not much of a politician, being better adapted and devoted to the careful study of his business, in which he is gradually working out for himself an enviable position among his progressive associates.

John B. Zaun, or "General" Zaun, as his many friends admirably style him, manager of the South Side branch of the Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, was born in Mequon, Ozaukee county, Wis., July 26, 1852, a son of Jacob and Christina Strauss Zaun, both natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who came to Wisconsin in 1840, settling in Mequon township, Ozaukee county. The father first secured 160 acres of land, cleared and improved it, adding to the acreage opportunely, and he lived there until his death, which occurred in 1865, at the age of fifty-six. At his death he left each of his children an eighty-acre tract of land. They are the following: Catherine, wife of Henry Laun; Andrew; Eva, wife of Herman Heysen; Christina, wife of William Meyer, and John B., the popular subject of this sketch, who was educated partly in the public schools and finished his education at Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. After attaining his majority he turned his hands to teaming for four years in Ozaukee county. During the winter months he was in the employ of the Hamilton Paper Company. In 1884 he became manager of the South Side branch of the Schlitz Brewing Company and has held that position for nearly a quarter of a century to the entire satisfaction of his employers and customers, for, while he is a welcome visitor and a splendid entertainer, he is a careful business man. He is married, his wife being formerly Miss Bertah, daughter of Hon. Frederick W. Horn, of Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis. Their union was blessed with

three daughters: Flora, Josephine and Hattie, all residing at home, 674 Walker street. Frederick W. Horn was a man of great prominence, as his protracted and distinguished services in the Wisconsin legislature strongly indicate, for he was a member of the Senate during the years of 1848-49-50 and 1891-93; a member of the House in 1851-54-57-59-60-67-68-72-75-82-87 and '89. This is truly a great career and very few men in any state in the Union have given so much of their time to the affairs of the commonwealth, and very few possess the popular qualities and the confidence of their constituents to such a high degree as did the Hon. Frederick W. Horn. "General" Zann and his family are members of the Lutheran church; he is also a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., of which he is Past Chancellor, being also a member of Uniform Rank No. 6, K. of P., and he is at present General of the Wisconsin Brigade, U. R. K. of P. He is a member of Lake Lodge, 189, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Chapter, Ivanhoe Commandery, Consistory and Shrine. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, because he is a strong believer in the grand old German idea of "personal liberty," the idea that every man may eat, drink and wear what he pleases within the law. Among his friends he is highly thought of, being a royal good fellow, who considers all mankind as brothers.

Herman Scherff, who is the able traffic manager of the Gettleman Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, was born in the province of Saxony, Prussia, April 25, 1842, being the son of Traugott and Theresia Fischer Scherff, who came to this land of liberty and personal freedom in 1859, locating at Oshkosh, Wis., for one year, and in 1860 they moved to Milwaukee, where they resided until their respective deaths. The father was a manufacturer of all kinds of leather goods, hence manufactured and dealt in gloves, trusses, suspenders, etc., in Milwaukee for twenty years, until he retired after a useful business life in 1880, and in 1902, having rounded out more than four-score years and ten, he went to sleep in the Lord at the age of ninety-one years. He reared a family of five children: Wilhelmina, widow of William Mensior; Charles; Fredericka, wife of William Kalenbach; Herman, and Augusta, deceased wife of Julius Eckhart. Our subject was educated in the German public schools and also in private schools, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet maker's trade, and then came to the United States with his parents in 1859, and has been a resident of Milwaukee since 1860 except two years spent in La Crosse. He served the land of his adoption in the Civil war, enlisting Aug. 1, 1861, in Company C, Ninth Wisconsin infantry, as a private and took part in the battles and skirmishes of his regiment, including the battles of Jenkin's Ferry, Ark., and Newtonia, Mo., till he was honorably discharged from the service in Milwaukee, Dec. 6, 1864. After the war he entered the service of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., taking at the same time a course of instruction in the Spencerian Business College. He was adjuster for the Wheeler & Wilson Co. for ten years, and since 1878 has been in the employ of the A. Gettleman Brewing Co., serving as agent and collector until

1902, and since the latter date he has been serving as traffic manager. In 1875 he married Miss Delia, daughter of Alexander and Louisa Schneider Doelger, of Milwaukee, and by this union has two sons, Henry H., assistant purchasing agent for the Johnson Service Co., of Milwaukee; Walter A., a traveling salesman of Sacramento, Cal. In religion our subject and family are Lutherans; in politics he is a Republican. He is a member and Post Commander of Robert Chivas Post, No. 2, G. A. R. He has been a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 145, I. O. O. F., since 1868 and of the Milwaukee Gymnastic Association since 1866. In all the places which he has filled he did his duty with great care and fidelity and he has the confidence and high regard of all who know him.

Teofil Szukalski, the successful general contractor of 632 Smith street, Milwaukee, was born in German Poland, Oct. 18, 1864, a son of Paul and Konstantine (Budzbanski) Szukalski, who emigrated to the United States in 1865, settling in Manitowoc, Wis., where the father died. There were eight children in the family: John, a priest in the Polish Catholic church; Teofil; Thomas; Katherine and Annie, twins (Katherine, wife of Stephen Kaminski, and Annie, the wife of Chares Stachowiak); Marian, and two dead. Our subject was reared in Manitowoc and gained his education in the parochial schools and the public schools of the county, after which he pursued the vocation of engineer for portable engines. He came to Milwaukee in the spring of 1892, when he held the position of foreman and manager for John J. Crilley for eleven years. He then embarked for himself in the general contracting business, in which he has made substantial success, and lives in a handsome cement block resident at 632 Smith street. On June 16, 1891, he married Miss Gertrude, daughter of Michael and Mary (La Buy) Neuman, of Beaver Dam, Wis., and they have nine children: Mary, Katherine, Marian, Eullia, Norbert, Bernard, Alice, Ruth and Gertrude. Himself and family are all Roman Catholics and devout members of St. Cyril's Methodius Polish Catholic church. He is a Democrat in politics and has been honored by his party with the position of superintendent of the city sewers for two years. He is a very worthy, reliable and industrious business man, in whom every one has confidence.

Frederick W. Wedig, the prominent undertaker of Milwaukee, was born in that city March 30, 1867, a son of John and Katie (Ott) Wedig, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1845, settling in Milwaukee, where they both lived and died. The father was a millwright by trade and followed that vocation all of his life. They reared a family of five children: Alvina, wife of Fred Schumacher; Frederick; Albert; Annie, wife of Charles Hagen, and Fredericka, wife of Charles Gaulke. Our subject was reared in Milwaukee and educated in the Lutheran schools and in the evening sessions of the public schools. He began his career in the undertaking business by attending to the livery department for Henry Vogt, then working his way onward and upward until he understood all of the details of the business; however, he still spent some

Herman and Wilhelmine (Lang) Rediske, both natives of Germany, for some time he had full charge of the business. Being now a man of varied and complete experience in the business and being also a licensed embalmer, he resolved, in 1895, to reap the rewards of his knowledge for himself, so he opened rooms for business at 1013 Third street, where he has since conducted an establishment with signal success. In 1894 he married Miss Katie, daughter of John and Marguerite Breuer, of Milwaukee, and they have three children—John, Walter and Linda. He and his family are consistent members of the Lutheran church and he votes the Republican ticket. He is also a member of the German Society and of the North Side Old Settlers' Club. By strict attention to all of the details of his peculiar and trying business, by kindness and careful consideration for the feelings of the bereaved ones, he has won the regard of those for whom his services are given in the last sad rites at the portals of death.

Vincent M. Strzempkoski, the proprietor of the Strzempkoski Clothing Company, 458 Mitchell street, was born in German Poland, June 16, 1880. He is a son of Andrew and Estella Strzempkoski, who came to America in 1883, locating in Bay City, Mich. The father was a musician, an expert on the violin. They moved to Milwaukee in 1900, where they continue to reside, the father devoting himself to his natural inclination, the occupation of a musician. The father's family consists of four sons, named Thomas, Stanislaus, Vincent M. and George. Vincent M. remained in Bay City, Mich., until he was eighteen years of age. He received his education by attending the parochial schools of that city, and finished his education in Milwaukee by attending night schools and taking private instruction. He began life as a clerk in a clothing store at five dollars per week, and followed that vocation for over seven years, his salary gradually increasing until it reached twenty-five dollars per week in 1906. Having now full knowledge of the clothing business and its kindred branches and being ambitious to establish a competency for himself, he embarked in 1906 in the clothing and gents' furnishing business at 458 Mitchell street. His keen business sense, his careful attention and polite demeanor toward his customers have brought him a fine trade and he is eminently successful, and is one of the most popular merchants on the South Side. He is a member of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church, of the Young Men's Polish Society and of the Gaweizda Society, of which he is treasurer. He affiliates with the Democratic party. Success is smiling on him because he merits it.

Rediske Brothers.—Frederick and Frank Rediske, under the firm name of Rediske Brothers, are carpenters and contractors, located at 692 Forest Home avenue. The name of Rediske for nearly one-third of a century has been prominently identified with the building interests of Milwaukee. Charles Rediske, the founder of the branch of the family in the United States, was born in Germany and he came to this country with his parents and settled in Milwaukee before the Civil war. The parents of the Rediske Brothers were

Herman and Wilhelmina Lang Rediske, both natives of Germany. The father was reared to manhood in Milwaukee, where he learned the carpenter trade, and for over thirty years was engaged in the business of carpenter, contractor and builder. He was, also, for a short time prior to his coming to Milwaukee, occupied as a millwright in Michigan. At one time he was interested in a distillery in Milwaukee with his brother Frederick. This proved a failure owing to the erection of a very heavy tank on an upper floor which the building was too weak to support; a collapse followed and he then abandoned the business. The father, Herman Rediske, died Jan. 17, 1905, at the age of fifty-one, leaving a family of four sons—Frederick, Albert, Henry and Frank, all natives of Milwaukee. Fred and Frank learned the carpenter trade under the instruction of their father, and, at his death, they succeeded to the business, which they have since carried on and successfully advanced under the firm name of Rediske Bros. Frederick was educated in the Lutheran parochial schools and at Imig College, while his brother Frank was educated in the public schools of the Cream City. Frederick, the senior member of the firm, was born March 5, 1876, and on March 17, 1898, married Miss Annie Jones, of Milwaukee. Both brothers display the sturdy honesty and industry of the German character and are enterprising and highly respected business men of this city.

Stanley F. Polski, 608 Lincoln avenue, Milwaukee, is a prominent manufacturer of cisterns, pumps and tanks. He is a native of Posen, German Poland, whence he came to the United States in 1883, to be followed in 1892 by his parents, Constantine and Josephine (Zen-tara) Polski. Upon their arrival in America Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Polski resided for a time in Milwaukee and later went to Beaver Dam, Wis., where they now reside. Stanley F. Polski was born Oct. 16, 1867, attended school in his native city until his sixteenth year and then decided to seek his fortune in the United States. In 1883 he settled in Plymouth, Pa., where he found employment in the anthracite coal mines. There he remained three years and in 1886 traveled farther west and was employed in a tannery in Milwaukee until 1892. He attended night school during winter in order to study the English language and in 1892 left Milwaukee. For some time Mr. Polski had no settled home and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as sergeant in Company K, First Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served from April until November, when he was honorably discharged from the service. Returning to Milwaukee, Mr. Polski engaged in his present business, which he has successfully conducted at his present location since May, 1905. Special attention is given to well boring and cleaning and Mr. Polski is well equipped to care for his large and growing business. In 1902 he was married to Miss Victoria Gultz, daughter of Michael and Frances (Nowah) Gultz, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Polski is also of Polish descent. One child, Helen, was born to this marriage. Mr. Polski is a member of the Polish Catholic church. He also belongs to the Polish Lancers and to Capron Post of Spanish War Veterans. He is independent in political views.

Gustav Raetz is a manufacturer of high-class carriages in Milwaukee, whose plant, established in 1885, is located at the corner of Madison and First avenues. He is a son of John and Sophia (Bohl) Raetz, the former a native of Baden Baden and the latter of Mecklenburg, Germany. John Raetz emigrated to the United States about 1852 and located in Milwaukee, where he met and married Miss Sophia Bohl, whose father, John Bohl, came to Milwaukee in 1853, and was there engaged in the dairy business. John Raetz was employed in Milwaukee in several different capacities and finally established himself in the grocery business, in which he remained until his death, July 29, 1886. Of his family of ten children eight reached mature years—John, Fred (deceased), Gustav, Henry, George, Emma, wife of Mr. Heath; William, and Ida, who is Mrs. John Deinlein. Gustav, the subject of this sketch, was born in Milwaukee, May 28, 1865, attended the public schools in Milwaukee and the German-English Academy, and was apprenticed three years to a carriage-maker. Three years he worked as a journeyman and in 1885 opened a carriage shop of his own at the corner of Madison and First avenues, where he is at present located. Mr. Raetz has won success in his business by careful attention to its details and a keen eye for possible improvements in his manufactured product. His carriages have a reputation for honest construction and he supplies a widely distributed list of patrons. Sept. 4, 1886, Mr. Raetz was married to Miss Augusta Mueller, daughter of August and Minnie (Koehnke) Mueller, who were natives of Germany and prominent pioneer settlers of Columbus, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Raetz have two children living, Charles and Lorraine. Mr. Raetz is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the South Side Turners. He is a loyal supporter of the Republican party and takes an active interest in political questions. Three terms he has served as alderman from the Eighth ward and commenced his fourth term in the spring of 1908.

Frank Poznanski is the well-known mason contractor of 825 Eighth avenue, and succeeded to the business of his father, Anton Poznanski, who was a prominent South Side contractor. Anton Poznanski was born in Kcynia, Poland, son of Andrew and Mary (Kopyblowski) Poznanski, with whom he came to the United States in 1855. The family resided in Milwaukee and later in Wausau, where Andrew died. His wife, who survived him, died at the age of seventy-eight years in Milwaukee. Anton, their son, learned the mason's trade and became a successful contracting mason in Milwaukee. He erected many important buildings and enjoyed a reputation for skill and reliability. He married Miss Frances Socha, of Milwaukee, a native of Milwaukee, and daughter of Polish pioneers of that city. Mrs. Anton Poznanski is believed to be the first child of Polish parents born in Milwaukee who is living at the present time. Nine children were born to Anton Poznanski and his wife Frances: Frank, Annie, wife of George Elliott; Winnie, wife of John Smijewski; John, Anton, Stanislaus, Kate, Leo and Constantine. Mr. Poznanski died in Milwaukee, April 20, 1897, at the age

of forty-five years. Frank Poznanski, the subject of this sketch, was born in Milwaukee, Oct. 9, 1877, attended both public and parochial schools and Marquette College and became a mason and plasterer under the able instruction of his father. He worked with his father until the death of the latter and at that time assumed the responsibilities of the business. He has since showed himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his father's patrons and has executed numerous important contracts in a most efficient manner. He is prompt in attending to matters intrusted to him, and his careful work speaks for itself. In accuracy and painstaking attention to the details of his work Mr. Poznanski excels, and his integrity is unquestioned. Nov. 29, 1902, Mr. Poznanski was married to Miss Helen Czapiewski, of Milwaukee, daughter of Joseph Czapiewski. Two charming little daughters complete the family circle, Helen and Frances. Mr. Poznanski and his family are devout members of St. Hyacinth Roman Catholic church, and the former belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Polish American Alliance. He is a most loyal supporter of the Democratic party, although his business cares leave him but little time for active participation in politics.

Joseph Jankiewicz, proprietor of the large general hardware store at 391 Rogers street, is one of the most prominent merchants on the South Side of Milwaukee. He was born March 7, 1864, in Wongrowitz, Germany, son of August and Valentina (Miloston) Jankiewicz, who left their home in Germany for the United States in 1880 and settled in North Carolina. After one year spent in that state they traveled westward and located in Milwaukee, which was their home until their death. Their son, Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Germany in the parochial schools, and accompanied his parents to North Carolina and Milwaukee. Upon his arrival in Milwaukee he attended night school in order to obtain a more thorough command of the English language. He was first employed as a nailer and then worked six years as a stationary engineer. From 1894 to 1904 he operated a grocery store and saloon on the South Side, and in 1904 engaged in the hardware business, in which he has met with marked success. He carries a large stock of hardware, including tins, paints, oils, glass, blinds, etc., and pays particular attention to all kinds of tin, copper and sheet-iron work. He is supplied with every sort of modern appliance for satisfactory work and his stock is up-to-date in every respect. He is a man of absolute integrity and merits the success which has attended him by strict attention to his business. Nov. 15, 1885, Mr. Jankiewicz was married to Miss Catherine Drechta, of Milwaukee, daughter of Anton Drechta, who came to Milwaukee from Poland. Ten children were born to them, of whom but four are living—Annie, Mary, August and Amelia. The family are devout members of St. Josaphat Polish Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Jankiewicz belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Polish Alliance, Polish Sharpshooters and the South Side Army and Polish Business Men. He is a loyal adherent of the principles

of the Democratic party and has served two years in the city council as alderman for the Twelfth ward, being a candidate for re-election in the spring of 1908. Mr. Jankiewicz takes an active interest in the affairs of his neighborhood and always responds promptly to any call made upon him in the interest of the community. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen in every respect.

Frank J. Grutza, senior member of the firm of Grutza & Co., real estate, loans and insurance, 417 Mitchell street, is one of the foremost Polish citizens of Milwaukee. He was born in German Poland, son of Frank and Antoinette (Haase) Grutza, who came to the United States in 1874 and lived five years in Lenox, Mass., removing from that city in 1879 to Milwaukee. Five children were born to Frank Grutza and his wife Antoinette: Anne, who became a nun of the Felician Order; Frank J., John J., Stanislaus, and Veronica, who married Peter Mulzoff. Mrs. Grutza died in Milwaukee and some years later Mr. Grutza married Miss Mary Lewendowski, also a native of Poland. Five children blessed this union: Agnes, Rose, Frances, Amanda and Bernard. After taking up his abode in Milwaukee Mr. Grutza passed the remainder of his life there and was identified with the Polish community as one of its most respected citizens. Frank J., the subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 6, 1869, was brought to Massachusetts by his parents when a little lad five years of age and attended the public schools of Lenox and Milwaukee. He also attended a parochial school in Milwaukee and Pio Nono College. He was first employed in the cigar manufacturing establishment of William Graf three and one-half years and the succeeding three years in a grocery house as clerk. Aug. 3, 1893, he was appointed deputy clerk of the municipal court and since June 20, 1907, has held the office of chief deputy. About 1893 Mr. Grutza engaged in the real estate business on the South Side and in November, 1905, became associated with M. J. Forecki under the firm name of Frank J. Grutza & Co. The partners established themselves in offices at 417 Mitchell street and have done a flourishing business in real estate and loans at that location. At present the firm handles a very large and important business, employing several assistants, and has become an important factor in South Side business circles. Mr. Grutza has found time to devote to many other honorable enterprises beside his personal business, among which was the erection of the Kosciusko monument. He was one of the foremost promoters of the Kosciusko Monument Association and its financial secretary. This association received the contributions for the \$13,000 Thaddeus Kosciusko memorial monument, which was presented to the city of Milwaukee by the Polish citizens, and also superintended its erection. Mr. Grutza was master of ceremonies upon the impressive occasion of the unveiling of the monument. He is a devout member of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church. He is president of the Polish-American Association and financial secretary of the Polish National Alliance, Branch No. 253, and belongs to the Harmonia Singing Society, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. In addition

to the positions of trust already referred to Mr. Grutza is president of the Skarb Polske Mutual Loan and Building Society, one of the most important associations of the kind in the state, and financial secretary of the Kosciusko Hall Association, of which he is also a stockholder. Affiliated with the Republican party, Mr. Grutza takes an active interest in local and national issues. He has served as chairman of the Republican committee of the Fourteenth ward for ten years and is a member of the Republican county committee. Mr. Grutza places his high abilities at the service of his Polish countrymen whenever desired and at the same time maintains a devoted allegiance to the land of his adoption. He was married Oct. 3, 1894, to Miss Nettie Niestatek, of Milwaukee, daughter of John and Josephine Niestatek, and four charming children have blessed this union—Irene, Adeline, Thaddeus and Regina.

Wladislaus S. Zaleski, a retired merchant tailor of Milwaukee, was for a number of years the head of the important tailoring house of Zaleski, which gave employment to about twenty tailors and supplied an extensive retail trade. He was born in Posen, Prussian Poland, June 27, 1864, son of Victor and Martha (Schwartz) Zaleski. He attended the public schools in his native town and was graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen years. He received three years of paid instruction in tailoring and was employed two years in Dresden, where he learned cutting and gained much skill and experience in that branch of tailoring. He was employed in responsible positions in the large tailoring establishments of Dresden, Warsaw, Berlin and Paris, but having a fondness for travel, decided to try his fortunes in America. He located in Ithaca, N. Y., where he was employed four years as cutter by George Griffin. In 1893 he traveled farther west and, upon reaching Milwaukee, found his services immediately in demand. Mr. Zaleski was cutter for the firm of Louis Lachmann two years, and at the end of that period established himself in business on the South Side, where his business has grown and prospered ever since. Mr. Zaleski has invested considerably in real estate in Milwaukee and some of his holdings have become very valuable. Having acquired a large property, Mr. Zaleski decided, in 1907, to leave the confining work of the store and therefore disposed of his interests in that business. He now gives his entire attention to the management and improvement of his holdings. Having been an active supporter of the Republican party since his naturalization, Mr. Zaleski was prevailed upon by his many friends to accept the nomination on that ticket for city treasurer in 1908. He has the best interests of the city at heart and is ready at all times to render active support to projects which have civic improvement for their aim. In 1896 Mr. Zaleski was married to Miss Matilda Puinger, of Milwaukee. Mr. Zaleski is a devout Roman Catholic and a member of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church. He also belongs to the Polish National Alliance, the Polish-American Society, the Polish Turners' Society, the Polish Singing Society, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and others.

Judge Louis M. Kotecki is a rising young man of Milwaukee and justice of the peace in the Tenth district. He is of Polish origin, son of Albert and Barbara Kotecki, who emigrated from Poland in 1873 and made their home in Chicago. Albert Kotecki was a successful tailor and was engaged in this occupation for some years in Chicago. In 1884 he removed with his family to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the same business until 1903, when he retired from active business life to enjoy the fruits of his labors. Six children, all of whom are living, make up his family: Frank, Louis M., Adam, Victoria, Laura and Mary. Louis M. was born in Chicago, July 8, 1880. He attended public and parochial schools in Milwaukee and received private instruction at a Polish high school. He began to carry papers for a Polish newspaper when he was a lad and at the age of fifteen years became a reporter on the staff of the same paper, the *Kuryer*. Soon the position of advertising agent was offered to him and later that of collector. The last two positions he still retains. From 1894 to 1906 Mr. Kotecki attended the evening sessions of the Milwaukee Law School and acquired, by careful study, a knowledge of the law which has been of the greatest value to him in his career. In 1904 he was elected constable of the Tenth district, which contains three wards, the Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth, and having satisfactorily filled this office, was, in 1906, nominated for justice of the peace in the same district. Mr. Kotecki is a staunch Democrat in political matters and is active in the support of his party. In the election of 1906 he was defeated, but in August, 1907, was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace and has since been the incumbent of that office for the Tenth district. Mr. Kotecki is a wise and impartial judge and has won the confidence of his constituents to a flattering degree. In 1908 he was again nominated, this time to succeed himself, and was elected to the office which he now holds. He has merited by close application to his duties and sincere devotion to his calling, the success which has attended him and he has every prospect of becoming very prominent in his profession. Judge Kotecki is a devout member of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic church and also belongs to the Polish Turners' Society, the Polish National Alliance, the Roman Catholic Polish Association and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Henry Ziemann, a prominent building contractor of Milwaukee, has been engaged in that business since 1897, and since 1907 at his present location, 813 First avenue, where he has a shop employing fifteen or more men. He is the son of August and Lizzie (Gloess) Ziemann, who were pioneer citizens of Milwaukee. August Ziemann was born in Pommern, Germany, and his wife in Hesse-Darmstadt. They settled upon a farm in the outskirts of Milwaukee and Mr. Ziemann occupied himself with farming and milling, and resided there the remainder of his life. Henry Ziemann, his son, was born in Milwaukee, Aug. 22, 1862, attended public school in Milwaukee and also a business college. He served his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and worked nine years as a jour-

neyman. He then established the business in which he is at present engaged and in which he has met with flattering success. Many handsome residences and other buildings in Milwaukee and surroundings have been erected by Mr. Ziemann, who is a builder of the highest attainments. Among these are the residence of Fred Thetmeyer on 20th avenue, the residence of Albert Kunde on McKinley Boulevard, the apartment building belonging to Capt. John Cochran on the corner of Scott and Greenbush streets, etc. In 1889 Mr. Ziemann was married to Miss Sophia Kurtz, daughter of George and Maggie Kurtz, of Milwaukee. Two children have gladdened their home, William and Henry. Mr. Ziemann is a member of the Ebenezer Lutheran church. He is not allied with any political party, although he takes an active interest in everything which tends to promote the welfare of the city.

Frank E. Buestrin, is a native of the Cream City, and was born on Oct. 14, 1864, the son of Henry and Catharine (Bloss) Buestrin. He is of pure German lineage, and his paternal grandfather came to America from Prussia in the year 1839 and settled in Milwaukee. (For other remarks concerning our subject's ancestry, see sketch of his father, Henry Buestrin.) He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and in the Spencerian Business College of the same city. Upon leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1876 became associated with his father in the general contracting and building business. After his father's death in 1893 the business passed into the hands of his sons, Frank E., Henry F., and August H., who have since conducted it under the firm name of Henry Buestrin & Sons. Mr. Buestrin has always been affiliated in politics with the Republican party, and in the spring of 1894 a number of his political friends prevailed upon him to accept the nomination of alderman, to represent the Seventh ward. He was elected and earned for himself the general commendation of his associates in the council, and of his constituents, by reason of his business-like conduct of affairs and his conscientious attention to his official duties. He served as a member of the committees on schools and railroads, and was chairman of the committee on City Hall and Library. Both his public and private career have been clean, honorable and successful; he is straightforward in all his dealings with his fellow men, and richly deserves the public recognition of his worth and standing which he has received. He has been president of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. He was married on Nov. 21, 1893, to Miss Paula, daughter of Ferdinand and Julia (Grossenbach) Reuter, of Milwaukee, and is the father of two children, Frank and Margaret by name.

Henry Buestrin (deceased), long known as one of Milwaukee's leading and enterprising business men, was one of the city's pioneer builders, and did much to promote the development of the Cream City. He was born in the town of Kammin, near Stettin, Prussia, on Aug. 9, 1829, and in 1839 came to America with his parents, David and Anne Buestrin, settling in Milwaukee. The father owned a farm for many years on the west side of East Water street,

and later engaged in building and contracting, a vocation he had followed in his native land. He reared a family of four daughters and one son: Frederica, wife of Gottlieb Gust; Bertha, wife of Anton Fernicke; Emily, wife of Frank Willie; Rosa, wife of August Poletz, and Henry, the subject of this sketch, who, at an early age, learned the carpenter's trade, and as soon as he had acquired a thorough knowledge of its details, branched out as a contractor on his own behalf. By 1860, through the exercise of great energy and pluck, he had risen into prominence, and was then known as the most capable contractor and builder in the city. Many of the beautiful and substantial structures of Milwaukee attest the capability of the man who erected them, and in this connection it may be truly said that much of the beauty of the city is due to the skill of Henry Buestrin in his building operations. Among the many notable edifices, with the erection of which he had more or less to do, may be mentioned the following: The Immanuel Presbyterian Church; the Pfister Block; the Philip Best Building; the Northwestern Insurance Building, and the Exposition Building. He superintended the erection of the Waterworks buildings, and was one of the early champions of the great sanitary project known as the flushing tunnel, which has done so much to improve the health conditions of the city. Mr. Buestrin was especially noted for his skill in moving and raising brick structures—some of them of vast weight—such as the Milwaukee County Bank, Treat's Hall, the Mabler & Wendt Building, and the enormous brick chimney at the Phoenix Mills, which he moved in 1880. This chimney had a base of 8 feet, was 95 feet high, and weighed 225 tons; it was raised 10 feet and moved 150 feet, which remarkable work was accomplished without the least damage to the structure, and was the first job of the kind ever attempted in America. For a few years Mr. Buestrin was associated in business with August Kieckhefer, and later on took his sons into partnership. The sons inherited their father's ability and are worthy successors of one who did so much for the material well-being of Milwaukee. Mr. Buestrin was never actively interested in politics, but adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He was reared a Lutheran and maintained his connection with that church until his death. He was married Nov. '20, 1855, to Miss Catharine Bloss, a native of Germany, and eight children grew to maturity. Emily, wife of John E. Hutchings; Anna, wife of August Kieckhefer; Augusta, wife of Oswald Ulbricht; Frank E.; August H.; Henry F.; Katharine, wife of Otto H. Habigger, and Lizzie. Mr. Buestrin was a member of both the American and German Old Settlers' clubs, and was for many years an active member of the old volunteer fire department. He was a man of strict integrity, of unblemished reputation, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He died on Feb. 21, 1893.

John S. Altstadt is a prominent funeral director and embalmer of the South Side, having succeeded to the business of his father, with whom he was formerly associated. He is the son of John and Catherine (Ronk) Altstadt, who were natives of Germany and em-

igrated in early life to the United States, making their home in Milwaukee. Mr. Altstadt senior was educated in Germany and learned the carpenter's trade, becoming an expert cabinet-maker and wood-worker. He came to Milwaukee in 1865 and after working at his trade for a few years, established himself in the furniture and undertaking business on the South Side. Of his family of four children, John S., the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor. He was born in Milwaukee, June 19, 1873, was educated in the Roman Catholic parochial schools of his native city, and became a valued assistant to his father in the undertaking establishment. Upon the retirement of his father in 1902, the entire responsibility of the business devolved upon John S. Altstadt and he has since successfully conducted it alone. He has a complete and up-to-date equipment and leaves nothing undone, which will give satisfaction to his patrons. Night or day he is promptly at their service. Mr. Altstadt was married Oct. 24, 1900, to Miss Hattie Lohagen, daughter of Henry F. and Mary (Haderer) Lohagen, of Milwaukee. Four children have blessed the marriage, Ralph, Marie, Aloisus and Norbert. The family are devout members of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church and Mr. Altstadt belongs to the St. Anthony Society, and the Family Protective Association. He is not associated with any political party but gives considerable thought to the important questions of the day and votes as he feels will be for the best interests of the city and state.

Fred J. Borgwardt, the senior member of the firm of Fred Borgwardt & Son, funeral directors and embalmers, was born in Germany on Nov. 11, 1858, the son of Fred and Sophia (Holtzmann) Borgwardt. His parents came to the United States in 1867 when our subject was only nine years of age, and settled in Milwaukee, where they continued to reside up to the time of their death. His father died on Nov. 11, 1906, at the ripe old age of 77. Mr. Borgwardt is one of a family of five children, Elizabeth, the wife of William Nimmer, Fred, Charles, Minnie, the widow of Fred Kasten, and John F. He was reared from early youth in the city of Milwaukee, and received his education in the Lutheran parochial schools. In 1883 he embarked in the undertaking business, and has since given it his exclusive attention. He has one of the best equipped establishments in the city, including a chapel where funerals may be held, and a private morgue. Since 1902 Mr. Borgwardt has done business under the firm name and style of F. Borgwardt & Son, having taken his son George F. into partnership at that time. He is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never taken an active interest in politics, and has never sought public preferment on his own behalf. Both Mr. Borgwardt and family are earnest and zealous members of the Lutheran church, and he is an open-handed and liberal supporter of his church in all its good works. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Funeral Directors' Association, and in every way aims to keep fully abreast of the latest developments in his line of business. He was married on May 2, 1880, to Miss Frederica, daughter of Christian

and Sophia (Lembke) Niemann, of Milwaukee, both of whom are natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Borgwardt have an interesting family of five children living: Clara, wife of Reinholdt Raedisch; George F.; Fred C.; Elsie, and Ervin.

Herman Huebner, a successful general contractor, has been established in business in Milwaukee since 1892, and since 1897 has been located at 187 Biddle street, where he takes contracts for the erection of buildings of all kinds and also furnishes cabinet work, office fixtures, etc. He is the son of John and Hannah (Lemphol) Huebner, of Mollan, Germany, who came to America in 1880 and made their home in Racine. Two years later they removed to Milwaukee and there made their permanent home. Herman Huebner was born in Mollan, Feb. 23, 1861, and came to Wisconsin with his parents. He attended the public schools in his native town and also served an apprenticeship there at the carpenter's trade. He completed the same in Germany and upon his arrival in Wisconsin was employed as a journeyman for several years. In 1892 he engaged in his present business as contractor and builder, in which he has since continued with marked success. He has built many handsome residences and substantial business blocks in Milwaukee and has a well-earned reputation for honest and careful workmanship. His shop supplies many of the largest business houses in Milwaukee with their decorative wood-work, fixtures, etc. On Aug. 11, 1898, Mr. Huebner was married to Miss Rosetta Busack, of Milwaukee, daughter of Carl Busack, a prominent contractor, who was identified with the building of the immense plants of the Schlitz and Pabst Brewing companies. Mr. Huebner's home has been made happy by the presence of two charming children, Carl and Alma. The family are adherents of the German Lutheran church.

John Czerwinski has been successfully engaged in undertaking and embalming in Milwaukee for some years. He is a native of Tlukon, Poland, son of Stanislaus and Magdalen (Przevoznik) Czerwinski, who emigrated from Poland to the United States in 1868 and made Milwaukee their permanent home, passing the remainder of their lives in that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaus Czerwinski were born four sons, John, Anthony, Roman (deceased) and Joseph. John was born Aug. 10, 1853, attended school in his native town in Poland and also in Milwaukee after the removal of the family to America. After leaving school he was first employed by a farmer as his assistant and from the farm went into a furniture factory, where he was employed in various capacities seventeen years. In 1885 he established himself in the furniture business at 401 Mitchell street and also practiced undertaking. In the latter business he was greatly interested and studied it constantly. After graduating from several schools of embalming and obtaining considerable experience in the same line, Mr. Czerwinski sold his furniture business and has devoted himself exclusively to undertaking and embalming since 1899. In this business he has become prominent and in order to respond to the rapidly increasing number of calls upon his time, he has associated

with him his son John, also an embalmer of skill and experience. Mr. Czerwinski was married in 1873 to Miss Michalina Brzonkala, also a native of Poland, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Smolarek) Brzonkala. Five children have blessed their home; Annie, wife of Casimir Celichowski; Martin; John Jr.; Francis and Amanda. Martin is the proprietor of the livery barn at 650 4th avenue, where he carries on an extensive business. John, Jr., has also devoted considerable attention to the study of modern scientific methods of embalming and is a valuable assistant to his father in that work. Francis is a priest of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Czerwinski is a member of the Polish National Alliance of America and the Polish Association of America, also of the Knights of St. Martin, U. R., the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and other Roman Catholic societies. In political sympathies he is a staunch Democrat and as such has been elected supervisor from the Twelfth ward, which office he has held twelve years. He also served two years as coroner for Milwaukee county, to which office he was elected by the labor party.

Lester A. Carpenter, proprietor of the undertaking establishment at 677 Greenfield avenue, Milwaukee, is an experienced and well-known funeral director and embalmer. He has been established in business on Greenfield avenue since October, 1901, and has met with marked success in his chosen calling. He is the son of Warren and Rebecca (Allen) Carpenter, both of whom were born in New York State. Warren Carpenter was a native of Westchester county, N. Y., and came west when he was eighteen years of age. He found employment as a carpenter in Milwaukee and remained there seven years. During this time he met and married Miss Allen and together they returned to New York where they resided for a number of years. A family of eight children gathered around their hospitable hearth, all of whom are living. They bear the following names: George, Lester A., Gillbert H., Sherman W., Elisha J., William A., Edith G., and Deal. In his later years Mr. Carpenter joined his son in Milwaukee, where he died in 1891, aged sixty-one years. Lester A. Carpenter, the subject of this sketch, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., March 10, 1861, and resided there with his parents until 1881. He was educated in the public schools and assisted his father in his work until he came to Milwaukee. He immediately found employment and became permanently located with the Rich Shoe Co., with which firm he remained for fifteen years. Being energetic and ambitious, he was not contented to spend his entire life working for others and therefore made a study of embalming in his spare moments and soon became proficient. He attended the U. S. School of Embalming in Chicago and was graduated in 1901. He preferred Milwaukee as a residence and returned to that city immediately upon the completion of his course of study. His business has grown rapidly and his services are in constant demand. March 31, 1896, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Frederika Wendt, daughter of Charles and Mary (Bartels) Wendt, of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Wendt came

to America from Germany and have made their home in Milwaukee for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have one daughter, Alice, who is attending school in Milwaukee. Mrs. Carpenter and daughter attend the Zion Evangelical church, but Mr. Carpenter is a member of the South Baptist church. He is also a member of the Royal League, E. P. Allis Council, No. 140.

Edward Gruendler, a prominent carpenter-contractor of Milwaukee, doing business under the firm name of George Gruendler Sons, at No. 481 Broadway, one of the old, reliable business firms of the city, is a native product of Milwaukee, born March 6, 1871. He is the son of George and Barbara (Claus) Gruendler. His father, who was one of the early pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, born Jan. 10, 1830. He was reared to manhood in his native land, and there learned the carpenter's trade, coming to the United States in the year 1851. On reaching this country he stopped for a year in Newark, N. J., but came west in 1852 and settled in Milwaukee, which was his place of residence up to the time of his death. He was employed as a joiner until 1864, and then established himself in independent business as a carpenter-contractor. He did a large and successful business up to the time of his retirement in 1902. During the period from 1892 to 1901 his oldest son, Charles F., was associated with him as a partner, and when Charles died in the latter year, his father carried on the business alone for another year. He lived a life of ease and retirement during the last four years of his life, his death taking place on March 9, 1906, at the age of 76. He was married Oct. 30, 1852, to Barbara Claus, and of their large family of twelve children seven grew to maturity: Charles F. (deceased), Mary, the wife of Chas. F. Ringer, George (deceased), Annie, wife of Felix Heiber, Herman (deceased), Edward, and Arthur (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. George Gruendler were able to celebrate their golden wedding in 1902, and the occasion was made one of great rejoicing, with all the numerous family and friends assembled together. Our subject's mother also lived to an advanced age, her death taking place shortly after that of her husband, Oct. 4, 1906. Mr. Gruendler's business career was a long and honorable one; he erected a considerable number of the large business blocks in Milwaukee, as well as many of the best private residences. Edward, the subject of this sketch, received an excellent education in the public and high schools of Milwaukee, and later supplemented the same by a course at the Wilmot Business College. Upon leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction, and ever since 1902 he has carried on the business of George Gruendler Sons. Under his management the old firm has continued to prosper and is meeting with its full share of the public patronage. His marriage took place on June 24, 1896, to Miss Louisa, a daughter of Peter and Anna Schaffner, of Milwaukee. One daughter, Evelyn A., has been born to them. He is a prominent member of the Milwaukee Turnverein, of which organization he is treasurer.

James T. Brett, the well known funeral director and embalmer at 313 Reed street, Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in successful business for a period of over thirty years, is a native of Manchester, England, born Dec. 13, 1845. He became an orphan when less than two years of age. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Hodson) Brett, sailed from England en route to America in 1847, and the father became ill and died at sea during the voyage. The widow and her four small children came west and settled at Milwaukee, where our subject grew to manhood, and where he has ever since made his home. He received a good elementary education in the First Ward public school, graduating therefrom at the age of fourteen. He was engaged in various business pursuits until 1877, when he embarked in the undertaking business on Reed street, and has done business ever since in the same block. He has had a prosperous career, and commands the respect and confidence of the general public in a high degree. His success is due to his strict attention to the details of his business, and his uniformly honorable and upright business methods. He was married in 1866 to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Shelton, of Milwaukee, and of the six children born to them, four are now living. His mother died recently in Milwaukee at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Brett has proved a most congenial and able helpmate to him throughout his business career. When he first engaged in the undertaking business, she acted as his lady assistant, and is the first of her sex to engage in this line of work in Milwaukee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brett are devout members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Brett is also identified with a number of fraternal orders, such as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Improved Order of Red Men. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he represented the Fifth Ward in the Common Council during the years 1885-7.

Dr. Charles Hillenbrand, M. D. C., veterinary surgeon and dentist, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in the village of Sun Prairie, Dane county, Wis., Sept. 30, 1883, of German parentage. He is a son of Ernest and Frances Hillenbrand, who emigrated from Germany to this country at an early day and are numbered among the pioneer settlers of Dane county. Our subject grew to manhood in his native town, and received his early education in the public schools of that place. In the year 1904 he took up the study of veterinary science and became a student in the Chicago Veterinary College, graduating from this institution March 29, 1907. After receiving his diploma he came to Milwaukee, where he immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession. He has met with excellent success and is rapidly building up a large and lucrative business. He occupies the offices of Dr. G. Dieffenderfer, for many years located at 580 First avenue, Milwaukee.

Dr. Harry H. Freed, veterinary surgeon and dentist, is a well-known and prominent member of the profession of wide experience. He was born in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., Aug. 20,

1867, and is of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. His father, Josiah Freed, married Catherine Wetzel and their home for many years was Northampton county. Dr. H. H. Freed spent his early years in Bethlehem, there attended the public schools and in the early autumn of 1902 he entered the Chicago Veterinary College. From this institution he was graduated in March, 1905, and during that year determined to make Milwaukee the scene of his professional labors. From the commencement in 1905 of his veterinary practice Dr. Freed has shown great skill and has met with marked success in his treatment of the diseases of animals. He makes a specialty of the cure of canine diseases. Dr. Freed is a Republican in party sympathy, but has little time for active participation in local politics.

Dr. Edwin R. Flack, veterinary surgeon, has only recently established himself in Milwaukee, but he has already succeeded in building up an excellent professional reputation, and his practice is growing at a rapid rate from day to day. He owns and operates a complete veterinary hospital at 1087 Kinnickinnic avenue, which is equipped with all the modern and up-to-date appliances of his profession. The Doctor was born in Green Lake county, Wis., Dec. 16, 1869, the son of John W. and Esther (Bedell) Flack. His parents were also natives of Wisconsin, but are descended from good old New England stock. Our subject received his elementary schooling in the city of Appleton, where he was reared, attending the old Ryan high school of that place, and in 1894 began the study of veterinary surgery at the Chicago Veterinary College, graduating from that well-known institution with the class of 1896. After engaging in successful practice in Manitowoc for a period of eleven years, he located at Milwaukee in July, 1907. Here he has met with a prompt and most flattering success, which his skill and thorough training and experience have richly deserved. No better equipped hospital exists in the city than the one maintained by the Doctor; it has the Professor Conking operating table, and every other convenience of a well-equipped and modern veterinary hospital. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a liberal supporter of the same in all its good works. He is also a member and vice-president of the Society of Veterinary Graduates of Wisconsin, in whose proceedings he takes a lively interest, and in every way he keeps thoroughly abreast of the latest discoveries in his chosen calling. He was united in marriage in 1897 to Miss Mayme, daughter of Edward H. Rand, of Manitowoc, Wis., and two charming daughters are the fruit of this union, the Misses Lillian and Helen. The Doctor is a courteous and affable gentleman, of most pleasing address and makes friends readily. He is a close student of his profession and an indefatigable worker, and one can readily predict for him a brilliant and successful future.

Herman A. Guetzkow, a well-known carpenter and contractor of Third street, Milwaukee, is a native of North Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where he was born on May 12, 1871, the son of Gottlieb S. and Matilda (Wetzel) Guetzkow. His parents were

both born near the city of Berlin, Germany, and came to the United States about the year 1867, and settled in North Greenfield, Wis. The elder Mr. Guetzkow is a blacksmith by trade and followed that avocation in various parts of Milwaukee county for some years, and then spent about ten years in Monroe county. He returned again to Milwaukee county in 1887, and makes his home at present in the thriving town of Wauwatosa. He reared a large family of twelve children, of whom nine are still living, to-wit: Herman A.; Bertha, the wife of Max Menrath; Albert; Henry; Arthur; William; Minnie, the wife of Charles Klinger; Edward, and Frank. Our subject received a good public school education, and upon leaving school served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and then worked for a period of four years as a joiner. He became a thorough master of his calling in all its fine details, a fact which will readily account for his subsequent success. In 1898 he first embarked in business on his own account as a carpenter-contractor, but at the end of a year was offered and accepted a position as foreman for a large firm of builders in Milwaukee, and served most acceptably in this capacity for about three years. In 1902 he again established himself in independent business as a contractor and builder, and has successfully continued in this line of work up to the present time. His reputation as a builder is now well established, and his skillful handiwork is to be found in many of the best residences and flat buildings in the city of Milwaukee; at present he is engaged in completing a contract for the erection of the treasurer's residence at the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Guetzkow has been married and has one son named Elmer. He has always been allied with the Republican party in politics. He is an active and zealous member of the First German Baptist church, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Wisconsin Benefit Association. Mr. Guetzkow is still in the prime of early manhood, is steady and thoroughly reliable in his habits and gives every promise of reaping a prosperous future in his chosen vocation.

Adam L. Schroth, a well-known undertaker of Milwaukee, is a native of that city, son of Adam and Katie Schroth. Adam Schroth was born in Preisen, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1854. Soon after landing he proceeded westward and decided to make Milwaukee his home. Here he was married and for a number of years followed his trade of baking in his own baker's and confectioner's shop with much success. He continued in active business until his death in 1891, at the age of 55 years. Adam L. Schroth, subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 1, 1861, attended both public and parochial schools and also the Spencerian Business College. He learned the baker's trade with his father and in 1880 entered the employ of Johnson Bros. Baking Co. as traveling salesman. In 1888 he became an undertaker, and has since continued in that business with much success. In 1881 he married Katie, daughter of Peter and Catherine Pauley, of Milwaukee, and one daughter blessed the marriage—Eleanor, wife of Otto B. Singenberger. Mr. Schroth is a member of St. Francis Roman Catholic church and of

the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Club. He belongs to no political party, but is always alive to the best interests of his neighborhood.

Dr. Herman J. Schneider, M. D. C., who has been engaged for ten years in the practice of veterinary surgery in the city of Milwaukee, was born in Pommern, Germany, March 7, 1872, the son of Ferdinand and Ernestine (Born) Schneider, natives of the same locality. His father emigrated to the United States with his family in 1874 and settled in Milwaukee, where he afterwards died. Our subject was reared in Milwaukee and received his early education at the same place. After a thorough training in the public and Lutheran schools, he determined to prepare himself for the work of a veterinary surgeon, and to that end became a student in the Chicago Veterinary College in 1895, graduating two years later in 1897. He then returned to Milwaukee, where he has ever since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. He soon acquired an excellent reputation for skill and knowledge in every branch of the profession, and his private practice has grown to large and generous proportions. In his general work he is called upon to treat almost every known form of disease in horses, dogs and cattle. The Doctor is a hard worker and a close student of his science, and deserves the success which has been accorded him. Over ten years of active practice have given him a wealth of valuable experience, which, combined with his love for his calling and great industry, together with a special skill in diagnosis, has gained him the confidence of the general public. The Doctor was married in 1906 to a most estimable young lady of Fillmore, Wis., and the union has proved a most happy and congenial one in every way.

Dr. Edward M. Sullivan, M. D. C., who owns and operates the large veterinary hospital at 87-89 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis., is a native of the Cream City, where he has made his home all his life. He was born on March 25, 1882, the son of Dennis and Ellen (Welsh) Sullivan, both of whom are also natives of Wisconsin. His father is one of the pioneers of Milwaukee, where he has been a lifelong resident, and where for the last twenty-eight years he has been engaged in detective work. Dr. Sullivan received his early education in the Catholic parochial schools of Milwaukee and supplemented the same by a course in the McDonald Business College of the city. In 1903, when he was twenty-one years of age, he entered upon the work of his chosen profession and became a student of veterinary science at the Chicago Veterinary College of Chicago, Ill., and was graduated from this well-known institution with the class of 1905. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the active practice of his profession and was associated in practice for a period of six months with Dr. H. B. Clute in Milwaukee. He then disposed of his interest in the partnership, and established himself in independent practice. He met with a prompt and most flattering success, and his practice has now grown to large proportions, yielding him a lucrative income from the same. His hospital on Sixth

street is the largest in the city and is well equipped with all the modern conveniences and appliances for the care and treatment of horses and dogs. The doctor is still a young man, but he has gained the confidence of the public, and he has demonstrated on many occasions his thorough mastery of his profession. His methods are thorough and up-to-date, and he is possessed of the expert knowledge and skill which are bound to bring success. He was born and bred in the Catholic faith and has always been a zealous son of the church, and he is a member of the Pere Marquette Council of the Knights of Columbus of Milwaukee. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman to meet, and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who wish him well in his chosen field of endeavor.

Joseph Van Wormer, deceased, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., on Aug. 8, 1820. His parents were Abraham and Carrie (Phillamore) Van Wormer, the former a native of the same place as his son Joseph. His early education was obtained in the country schools. On reaching his majority he learned the mason's trade, which he followed all the rest of his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Van Wormer were born seven children, of whom Joseph was the oldest. He also acquired his education in the public schools and after his school days were ended learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a time. He was, however, fond of country life, and its comparative freedom and independence appealed to him, and quitting his trade, he took up the vocation of farming, which he carried on for several years. In 1866 he decided to come West, and located in New Lisbon, Juneau county, Wis., where he resumed his trade as a carpenter, remaining there a number of years. Subsequently he moved to Milwaukee, and was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, being connected with this corporation until the time of his death in 1883. He was an industrious and conscientious man and held in high esteem by his friends. He is interred in the Forest Home Cemetery. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, and during his residence in New York was sheriff of Jefferson county, and collector for the town in which he resided. After coming west he was not active in politics. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an earnest member. On July 17, 1853, he married Miss Rosalie Van Wormer, daughter of Henry and Betsey (Kelsey) Van Wormer, of Ellisburg, N. Y., and three children were born to them, namely: Ruth, Edith and Joseph H. Mrs. Van Wormer is a woman of unusual force of character and business ability. At the time of locating in Milwaukee she opened and conducted a large hotel on the corner of Third and Sycamore streets. It was called the Van Wormer House, and she carried it on and conducted all the necessary business in connection with it for fifteen years, making it a marked success financially and otherwise. She is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Edith Wildish, at 2449 Cedar street, where her later years are enlivened by the society of her three grandchildren, all of whom are still residing in the paternal home.

Henry J. Steinman, of 258 Eleventh street, Milwaukee, was born in that city July 14, 1847, and is the son of Albert Henry and Margaret (Dunker) Steinman, natives of Westphalia, Germany, the former born in 1816 and the latter in 1824. The father served his required time in the Prussian army and came to the United States in 1844 and settled in Milwaukee, there following his business of contractor, and was also in the grocery business, being very successful in both lines. He served as alderman from the Ninth ward for two terms and retired from business and active life at the age of seventy years. Henry J. was educated in the public and private and parochial German Lutheran schools. His first employment was in a worsted factory, and he went from that position to the firm of Rice & Friedman, wholesale notion dealers, where he served as bookkeeper. Later he formed a partnership with Fred Schroeder, and was engaged in the lumbering business from 1872 until 1874, when he started in business alone. In 1892 the business was incorporated, and Mr. Steinman was elected president, a position which he still holds. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been actively interested in local affairs. He has served as alderman from the Second ward for two terms, from 1885 to 1890, inclusive; was city treasurer two terms, 1890-1894, and commissioner of public debt two terms, 1898-1904. In October, 1875, Mr. Steinman was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Manegold, daughter of William Manegold, of Milwaukee. The children in the order of their ages are: Alfred H., Amanda, Carl U., Edward R., Martha, Johanna and Henry J. Three of the sons—Alfred, Carl and Henry—are associated in business with their father, the firm being one of the large and reliable business corporations of the city.

Patrick William Purtelle, deceased, was a native of Ireland, born in 1847. He came to America at an early age, finding his first home in Canada, subsequently removing to New York, where he was engaged in business with bridge-building contractors. At the age of thirty-six he decided to come west, and located in Milwaukee, where he followed the same occupation of bridge-building for many years, latterly taking work as a contractor, and erecting bridges for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was connected with this corporation at the time of his death, which occurred on Dec. 19, 1890, in the prime of his life, being at that time still under fifty years of age. He is buried in the Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee. Mr. Purtelle was a member of the Catholic church, and in his political support was independent of party lines, giving his vote to men and measures as they made an appeal to his conscience and judgment. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and the supervisor of difficult and important work, and in both his business and social relations was held in high esteem. On Feb. 16, 1874, he was married to Miss Angeline Otterol, daughter of Peter Francis and Mary (Le Clare) Otterol, of St. Louis, Mo. To this union were born five children, three boys and two girls, the youngest, Florence, being the only one of the five now at home. She is a teacher in the Milwaukee city schools, Twenty-first district.

Gustav Scharff, deceased, was born in Germany, Feb. 22, 1832, and was the son of Johann Justin and Gertrude (Halbach) Scharff, the former a native of Frankfort, Germany, born March 31, 1786, and the latter born in Mugston, Germany, on Nov. 17, 1794. On the paternal side of the family the records can be traced back to the fifteenth century, the family being a prominent one. Johann Scharff was a leading business man of the city of Frankfort, very public spirited and taking great interest in all civic affairs. Gustav was one of a large family and received an excellent education in his native country, being the master of several languages. He came to the United States when a young man and located in New York city, where he was employed as a bookkeeper for a large firm for a number of years. Finally determining to come west, he located in Milwaukee, where he followed his profession of bookkeeping for some time, being engaged by some of the leading business firms in the city. Subsequently he determined to go into business for himself, embarking in the wholesale liquor trade, but he was compelled to abandon this enterprise on account of ill health. For some time following this he was employed as a clerk in the water department of the city, but was obliged to give up this work also on account of illness. Subsequently he removed to Burlington, Wis., where he died Sept. 7, 1895. In politics he was a Democrat, but was not specially active in political affairs. In his religious belief he was liberal. He possessed the national characteristic of a love for music, and was a member of the Musical Society of Milwaukee. On June 27, 1863, he was united in marriage to Agnes, daughter of Laurence and Katherine (Borgenheimer) Simon, of Germany, and the four children born to them were Nicholas, Gustav, Justus and Clara, of whom the two latter are living. The family home is now in Milwaukee.

John Alfred Dadd (deceased), one of the pioneer residents of Milwaukee, and one of the best known and most successful druggists in the city, was born in the borough of Chatham, England, some thirty miles southeast of London, on May 24, 1829, and was the youngest of a large family of nine children. Both of his parents, Robert and Sophia (Oakes) Dadd, were natives of England, and his father was a prosperous druggist in the city of London. John A. was placed as a youth in the private academy of Dr. Chambers, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age. He then started with one of his brothers in the drug business, which he thoroughly mastered. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, where he was first employed in the drug store of Mr. Hatch, and afterwards in that of Mr. Fess. A number of years later he formed a partnership with a Mr. Harrington and the firm did a prosperous drug business on East Water street for a number of years. He finally established himself on Grand avenue, where he built up a flourishing trade, and where he continued in business up to the time of his death, March 3, 1895. His remains now rest in Forest Home cemetery. Mr. Dadd was allied all his life with the Democratic party in politics, though he was never an aspirant for public office. He was a faithful mem-

ber of the Episcopal church, and an attendant on St. James church, Grand avenue. He was a prominent member of the Old Settlers' Club, whose meetings he greatly enjoyed, and in whose work he always took an active interest. He was married a few years after his arrival in Milwaukee, the ceremony taking place on Oct. 4, 1856. His wife was Mary Ann Morrow, a daughter of John and Sarah (Shaw) Morrow, of Milwaukee. Their only son, Robert Marion, is now conducting his late father's business at 135-137 Grand avenue under the firm name and style of John Dadd & Son, and the widow makes her home at No. 1212 State street. Mr. Dadd was a man of remarkably strong personality, and an expert in his profession. He attained to his prominence in the drug business by a thorough mastery of its details, and the exercise of shrewd business judgment. He was a man of the strictest integrity, courteous and affable in his intercourse with others, and an indefatigable worker. He was devoted to his profession, whose interests he sought to advance in every legitimate manner. Broad-minded and liberal in his views, he sought not alone his personal advantage, but labored enthusiastically to place the profession on the highest possible plane. To this end he did all in his power to give to those who would enter it a thorough and scientific training. He was the prime mover in bringing about the establishment of the School of Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, and took an active interest in its development up to his death. He frequently lectured before the students, with whom he was a great favorite, and by whom his scholarly and scientific views were much appreciated. Mr. Dadd also took a warm interest in civic affairs, and could always be counted upon to lend his support to every worthy cause which would advance the interests of Milwaukee.

Greenleaf Dudley Norris (deceased), one of the early pioneers of Milwaukee, where he was a prosperous ship chandler for many years, was born at Boston, Mass., on March 19, 1822. He was the second oldest in a family of five children, three boys and two girls. His parents, Shepherd Haynes and Elizabeth (Sewell) Norris, were both natives of the state of Maine. The elder Mr. Norris was a successful wholesale drygoods merchant in Boston for many years, and in 1853 came west to Milwaukee, where he lived a retired life up to the time of his death. Greenleaf D. attended the common schools of Boston and afterwards received an excellent classical training in the Latin schools. Upon leaving school he entered business with his father for a number of years. In the year 1845 he came west to the young city of Chicago, where he received the appointment of superintendent of construction of a large vessel then building for the firm of Payson & Robb. He did not remain in Chicago very long, however, but was attracted by Milwaukee and decided to make that young and flourishing city his future home. Upon his arrival in Milwaukee he embarked in the ship-chandlery business, a venture which proved highly successful. He built up a large and flourishing trade by the exercise of steady industry, and the employment of an unusual amount of business acumen. His

premature death, which occurred on Oct. 19, 1869, was the result of an unfortunate accident at his own home. After his decease his widow conducted his business with success for a number of years, and then sold out her interests to the Joys Bros., ship chandlers. Mr. Norris was a Republican in politics after the formation of that party, though he was never an aspirant for public office. He was liberal in his religious convictions and was affiliated with the Unitarian denomination. Outside of his business his home and family absorbed most of his time and attention. He was a most devoted husband and father, and he took great delight in entertaining his many friends under his own hospitable roof. With his strong domestic tastes it is not strange that he never felt the need of the artificial ties of society and club. In his wife, formerly Miss Alice Brazee Brooks, of Princeton, Mass., to whom he was married on May 16, 1848, he found a most congenial companion and helpmate. Her parents, John and Sarah (Brazee) Brooks, were among the most prominent residents of Princeton. To Mr. and Mrs. Norris were born six children, of whom all but one are now living: Charles W., born July 15, 1849; Alice B., born Sept. 12, 1852; Elizabeth, born July 23, 1854, died March 20, 1884; Julia, born Feb. 20, 1857; Henry, born in 1859, and died in infancy; and George Henry, born Oct. 2, 1861, who is now the president of the Wisconsin Iron and Wire Works, and with whom the widow now makes her home at his residence, 566 Vanburen street, Milwaukee.

Philip Hartig (deceased), for many years one of the well-known German-American business men of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Miltenberg, Germany, on June 14, 1826. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Wurtzburg, and served in the German army six years as a private and three years as an officer. After serving his full term in the army he entered into business with his father as a boat-builder for a number of years. When he was thirty years of age he came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, where he was first employed by the Schlitz Brewing Co. Later he started in business on his own account, which he carried on for a number of years, and then moved to Winona, Minn. Here he embarked in the grocery business and conducted the same successfully for several years. He then returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the lumber business on the South Side with Joseph Ammen for a partner. After a time he sold out his interest in the lumber business and formed a partnership with Peter Endres in the saloon business. He retired at least ten years before his death, which took place on March 24, 1893. Politically he was always allied with the Democratic party, but was never an aspirant for public honors, being content to perform his full duty as a private citizen. He was born and bred in the Catholic faith. He was most happily married on Nov. 10, 1860, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of John and Susan Schwieder, residents of Woodland, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hartig had only one child, a daughter, who died in infancy. The widow still survives her husband and makes her home in Milwaukee.

George Poppert (deceased), late of No. 2715 State street, Milwaukee, Wis., and for many years a prosperous and successful manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, etc., was born in Germany, March 13, 1840. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Poppert, both natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1850 with their family of five boys. Coming directly to the city of Milwaukee, the elder Mr. Poppert embarked in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc., and built up a flourishing business, which he conducted until his retirement from active business life in 1866. George attended school in his native land before coming to America with his parents and after his arrival in Milwaukee attended a grammar school on the East Side for a number of years. Upon leaving school he was taken into the business with his father, and upon the retirement of the latter in 1866 he bought a controlling interest in the factory. Under his able and skillful management the enterprise grew to large proportions and became one of the most important and profitable industries of its kind in the city, being known as the George Poppert Manufacturing Co. In addition to the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds he turned out all kinds of hardwood finish. He retained the controlling interest in the business up to the time of his death, which occurred at Milwaukee, March 1, 1907. He was highly respected as a business man and citizen and contributed in large measure to the material upbuilding of the city in which the whole of his mature life was spent. In politics he was allied with the Democratic party and a man of considerable prominence in the councils of that organization. He represented his assembly district in the Wisconsin State Legislature from 1885 to 1887, and was an able and representative member of that body. He was a lifelong adherent of the Lutheran faith, and one of the stanch supporters of the German Lutheran church in Milwaukee. As an old resident of the city he took great interest in the Old Settlers' Club of the East Side, of which he was a member, and he was also prominently identified with the Liedertafel musical organization. Mr. Poppert was twice married and was the father of seven children by his first wife. His second marriage took place on May 8, 1892, to Miss Anna Pickel, daughter of Conrad and Margaret (Bassel) Pickel, prominent residents of Milwaukee. One daughter was the fruit of this union, who makes her home with her widowed mother at the residence at 2715 State street. Mr. Poppert was a kind and indulgent husband and father, who ever found his chief comfort and solace within the limits of the home circle. His loss was not only a severe blow to his immediate family, but he is sincerely mourned by a large number of intimate friends and business associates. He represents a type of the best American citizenship, successful in his business undertakings, clean and pure in his private life and a high-minded and loyal public citizen.

George M. Conway, expert consulting mechanical engineer, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in the little New England town of Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vt., on Oct. 29, 1834, the son of Michael and Julia (Toomy) Conway, natives of the same state. His

father was for some time superintendent of a copperas mine, and afterwards followed the vocation of a gardener. George M., who is one of a family of three boys and two girls, had only a limited opportunity to obtain an education in his youth, as he was early sent out into the world to make his own livelihood. However, he attended school for some time in the town of Lawrence, Mass., and when a mere lad was employed as a clerk in the drygoods store of A. W. Sterns. At the age of thirteen he went into the Essex machine shops, and from this time on until he became of age he was employed in many of the largest machine shops in the East, including those at Boston and Providence. In 1854 he came west to Sandusky, Ohio, where he became an engineer for the Mad River railroad, and from this time on for nearly twenty years he was engaged in railroad engineering work in Ohio, Vermont, at St. Louis, Mo., where he was with the Missouri Pacific; at Memphis, Tenn., with the Memphis & Charleston and Mississippi & Tennessee roads. Mr. Conway finally came to Milwaukee, May 15, 1861, and there became an engineer on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad; he later assisted in the construction of the line between Milwaukee and Brookfield, and between Columbus and Portage; in 1866 in the capacity of master mechanic, he was superintendent of all the engineers and engines on his divisions. He has displayed inventive capacity of a high order, and in 1873 invented various types of engines; in 1884 one of his most practical inventions was turned out, the steam pump; in 1888 he built a condenser after his own ideas for one R. G. Peters, of Manistee, Mich., which was capable of turning out 2,000 barrels of salt daily; in 1889 he built a 500 H. P. engine at Sturgeon Bay, and built a compressor and hoisting plant for the Minnesota Iron Co. at their mines at Tower, Minn.; in 1890 he was employed by the E. P. Allis Co. as an expert consulting engineer; and since that time he has served as consulting engineer for a number of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and he is known as one of the ablest and most successful mechanical engineers in the country. He has always been an ardent Republican in his political belief, and supports the principles and policies of that party consistently and regularly, and without thought of any personal advantage, as he has never sought public preferment. His religious views are broad-minded and liberal, and embrace a wide charity toward men of every religious faith. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Conway was united in marriage Feb. 3, 1863, to Miss Clara Smith, daughter of William B. and Eleanor (Kelly) Smith, of Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Conway have no children. They reside at No. 27 Belvedere.

Curtis Addison Comstock, of No. 254 Twenty-eighth street, Milwaukee, manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., was born in the city of Adrian, Mich., on Aug. 3, 1872, the son of Charles H. and Myra L. (Curtis) Comstock, the former a native of Adrian, Mich., and the latter a native of Pawlet, Rutland county, Vt. His

father is now an expert accountant for the Paine Lumber Co., of Oshkosh, Wis. Curtis A. is one of a family of three brothers and received his education in the public schools of his native city, later graduating at the high school there. He was first associated with his father for a time in a chair factory at Oshkosh, and meantime studied and mastered the art of telegraphy. He was manager of the telegraph office at Appleton, Wis., for a while, and then came to Milwaukee and assumed charge of the district branch of the Postal Telegraph Co. He has been identified with that corporation ever since. He was next appointed cashier in the Milwaukee office, and subsequently served as chief operator; was sent as manager to El Paso, Tex., for a time, and returning once more to Milwaukee, was made first assistant manager and in 1905 manager of the Milwaukee office. He is exceedingly popular both with the company and with his fellow employes, and under his efficient supervision the business of the company has assumed enormous proportions, and is handled with accuracy and skill. Mr. Comstock has always been affiliated with the Republican party in politics, and is a firm believer in the principles of that organization, but has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the Congregational church, to which he renders a hearty and liberal support. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and is also a member of the Michigan Association of Milwaukee. He was married on Sept. 1, 1902, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Wilbur F. and Zelma (Martin) Perrine, of Oshkosh, Wis., and they are the parents of one son and one daughter: Clinton S., born Jan. 1, 1905, and Josephine R., born July 25, 1906. Mr. Comstock is a most devoted father and husband, and derives his chief happiness within the precincts of his home. His abilities in his special field of effort are sufficiently attested by the rapid advancement he has made with his company.

Charles J. Conohan, proprietor of the successful Lakeside Livery, at No. 378 Brady street, Milwaukee, was born in the village of Westport, Dane county, Wis., Jan. 16, 1868. He is of pure Irish descent, his parents, John and Bridget (Boylan) Conohan, being both natives of Ireland. His father followed his trade of bricklayer before leaving the old country, and came to the United States when Wisconsin was still a territory, settling on a farm in Westport, Wis. Here he spent the remainder of his days and died in the year 1879. He was a highly respected member of the community in which he lived so many years, and reared a large family of nine children. Charles J. was given only a limited opportunity to obtain an education, as he was early thrown upon his own resources. He attended school at Westport until he was twelve years of age, and later worked as a farm hand for Patrick O'Malley near his own home. Some time afterward he went west to North Dakota, and was there employed on a farm belonging to a Mr. Giddings. He finally abandoned farm work altogether and moved to Milwaukee, where he immediately became identified with the livery business, which line of business has engaged his attention ever since. In 1902 he embarked in business on his own account at 378

Brady street, and the venture has proved a highly lucrative one. He is a good business man, a hard worker, and his establishment is an up-to-date one in every particular. Mr. Conohan has always been a thorough-going Democrat in his political convictions, and lends his earnest support in advancing the interests of his party, asking no favors on his own account. He was born and bred in the Roman Catholic faith, and is a generous and zealous supporter of his church on all occasions. He is a popular member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and of the Knights of Columbus. He was united in marriage Jan. 24, 1893, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Thomas Griffen, of Delafield, Wis., and the union has proved a most happy and congenial one. Mr. Conohan has all the likable qualities of his race, is open-hearted and generous by nature, and possesses a host of warm friends, who wish him well.

William Davis, of No. 440 Bradford avenue, chief engineer in the service of the United States government at the Federal building, Milwaukee, was born in the town of Radley, Berkshire county, England, on Dec. 24, 1859, the son of James Morris and Elizabeth (Jones) Davis, both of whom were also natives of England. His father was a farmer and died when his son was only nine years of age, in 1869. Our subject was the only boy in a family of seven children, and heavy responsibilities were thrust upon him early in life. He attended a private boarding school until he was fifteen years old, and was then placed on the farm where he learned engineering and carpentry, in addition to general farm work. When he was twenty-eight years of age, in 1887, he came over to the United States, and first located on a western farm in Lincoln county, S. D. Two years later he came to Milwaukee and took up work as an engineer. He was employed as an engineer for three years on the Great Lakes by the Wolf & Davidson Steamship Co., and also worked as a bridgebuilder for the Wisconsin Bridge Co. He was next appointed third assistant engineer at the City Hall, Milwaukee, and subsequently served as first assistant engineer at the City Library building. In 1903 he was appointed chief engineer in the department of commerce and labor at Washington, D. C., and three years later was transferred to the city of Milwaukee as chief engineer in the Federal building. Mr. Davis has always been a faithful supporter of the Republican party in politics, and is an earnest member of the Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. He is thoroughly efficient and competent in his special line of work, a man of sober and upright habits, and commands the entire respect of all with whom he is associated. He was married on June 20, 1900, to Florence May, daughter of Robert and Jane Brovington, of England, and three children have been born to them: William B., born in 1902; Morris R., born in 1904; and Elizabeth May, born in 1905.

George M. Sichling was born in Milwaukee May 10, 1857. He is the son of John Sichling, born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 23, 1823, and Margaretha Meier Sichling also born in Germany. The

father was a baker, having learned his trade in Germany. He came to the United States in 1853, settling in Milwaukee. On July 5, 1865, he opened a bakery at 253 Fourth street, where he conducted a successful business till his death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1887. He was buried at Forest Home. He had a family of four children. George, the only son, was educated at the German school and at the German-English Academy. At the early age of sixteen he began to learn the baker's trade with his father and later entered the business with him. He has succeeded in building up a very large business by confining his business exclusively to the making of pure rye bread, which he ships to all parts of the United States. His place of business at present is at No. 241 corner Fourth and Cedar streets. On July 19, 1896, he married Miss Emma Suhr. To their union have been born two children, John Henry, born Dec. 15, 1897, and Irma, born Feb. 11, 1899. Mr. Sichling is a member of his church choir; of the Old Settlers' Club, and of a society for the benefit of German immigrants. In religion he is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics he is a Democrat. He is a good conscientious citizen, of the kind that count for much in the building up of such communities as the Cream City.

Leonard Barnickel was born in New York city, Oct. 6, 1850. His father was John Christian Barnickel and his mother was Elizabeth Barnickel, both born in Bavaria, Germany. The father was well connected, claiming his lineage from an aristocratic ancestry who were in the wholesale clothing business in Bavaria. He came to America when quite young, first learning the cigar making trade and simultaneously studying music for which he had decided talents, so much so that he was proficient on and master of nine different instruments. In 1867 he moved to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he remained three years, and in 1870 he came to Milwaukee, taking a position as superintendent with Strauss, Cohen & Co., cigar manufacturers. In 1875 he gave up the cigar business and devoted his time to teaching music until he died in 1903. His wife followed him to her final resting place in 1905. Leonard, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of New York city but quit school at the age of fourteen to enter the tobacco business with his father. He disliked the cigar business and devoted much of his time to athletics. He first joined the West Side Turnverein and at the age of eighteen he entered the Turner Teacher's Seminary. When he was twenty-five years old he was chosen physical director of the Milwaukee Athletic Association. He held this position for seventeen years. He then took a trip to Mexico and was gone two years. On his return to Milwaukee he was chosen physical director of the Sacred Heart Sanitarium which position he held for four years. On Nov. 1, 1904, he opened a gymnasium at the corner of Fifth street and Grand avenue, which he moved later to the Armory on Broadway. He has charge of the physical examinations of the police and fire departments of the city. He has trained many men who hold national amateur records. In politics he is a Republican, and is an honorary member of the West Side Turnve-

ing in a book store for six years, after which he spent a short time with his brother Frank in the photograph business, which he abandoned to engage with the Grand Union Tea Company. In 1883, May 1, he came to Milwaukee as general manager for this firm at 87 Wisconsin street, where he remained fifteen years. He resigned in 1905 to enter the mining business in 1906 with headquarters in Milwaukee. On Dec. 4, 1871, he married Miss Sarah R., daughter of Edward Green, of Saginaw, Mich., and they have been blessed with four children: Samuel E., born March 15, 1873; Frank E., born May 30, 1879; Grace W., born Sept. 3, 1884; Ralph W., born June 17, 1890. Frank E. is an engineer for the Wisconsin Telephone Co., Samuel E. is in the insurance business and the others are at home. In religion Mr. Clayton is a Presbyterian; he is also a Prohibitionist in politics and a member of the Good Templars. He has been very active in Prohibition politics and in 1896 he was elected State Chairman of that party for Wisconsin, in which capacity he served for ten years. He has been a member of the State Committee for 15 years and of the National Committee for 8 years. The success of this cause has been the dream of his life and the rapid gains the cause is now making all over the country fills his heart with exceeding joy.

William F. Bringe, a prominent manufacturing jeweler of Milwaukee, was born in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1878, son of August and Matilda (Fromm) Bringe, both natives of Germany, where the father learned the watchmaker's trade and then came to the United States, first remaining a while at Chicago and then coming to Milwaukee in 1879, working for Bloedel & Co. for fourteen years. In 1893 he started a jewelry store at 552 Twelfth street, in which he was active till the time of his death, Nov. 3, 1898. His family consisted of seven children, William, August, Edward, Otto, Emma, Mary and Charles, the last named now deceased. August and Edward are in the jewelry business, Otto is an electric engineer and Emma is a music teacher. Our subject, William F., went to the public schools until he was fifteen, when he began learning the jeweler's trade of E. H. Warnke & Co., where he worked for four years, when he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., and continued his trade with A. H. Furstnow & Co., but returning to Milwaukee he entered the employ of R. Seidel & Co. for a short time. At the death of his father he entered the business with his brothers August and Edward when they moved to 547 Twelfth street. They run a store and repair shop and have a shop for manufacturing jewelry in the rear of their store. On Aug. 16, 1899, he married Julia, daughter of Edward and Fredericka Thomas, of Milwaukee, and this union has been blessed with two children, Lorraine, born Feb. 1, 1901, and Dorothy, born Aug. 22, 1905. In politics he casts his vote for the man or men that he thinks are best to suit his idea, being thus an independent practically. He is a painstaking, conscientious business man who, by strict attention to his affairs is bound to attain more than ordinary success.

his beautiful home at 4014 Grand avenue. He is independent in politics but never held a public office. Adam W. Freis was educated in the public schools and also partly at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis., from which he graduated in 1900 with honors. After leaving school he entered the hardware business with the firm of Philip Gross & Co., remaining with this firm for four years. In 1906 he started a wholesale grocery at 413 and 415 Fifth street. His trade is quite extensive with the retail trade of this city. He handles all kinds of groceries and employs about ten men all of the time. Mr. Freis is yet a single man; is independent in politics and is a member of the Grace Lutheran church. He is blessed with the qualities that foreshadow a greatly successful career for him in the business world.

Samuel Vose Adams, president and treasurer of the Domestic Laundry Company of Milwaukee, was born Oct. 16, 1863 at that city, being a son of James N. and Bessie S. Bothwick Adams, both born in Albany, N. Y., the former June 30, 1826, and the latter June 10, 1825. The father came to Milwaukee in August, 1859, engaging in the manufacture of stoves and casting specialties, under the firm name of Dutcher, Vose & Adams, which was the most prominent firm in its line in the west for many years, but the junior member of the above firm retired in 1876 and died June 22, 1883, leaving a widow and two children, Mary E. Adams and Samuel Vose Adams, the mother dying March 16, 1908, aged 83 years. Our subject entered the employ of the Goodrich Trans. Co. and became assistant to the general-manager, when in 1892 he was appointed general agent of the Hurson Trans. Company of Chicago, which position he held until 1896 when he returned to Milwaukee and founded the Domestic Laundry, of which he is president and treasurer. On Sept. 29, 1897, he married Miss Elizabeth V. Faust, of Milwaukee, and they have two children, M. Adalyne and James Nathaniel. In religion Mr. Adams is a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. He is a member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association and of the Deutscher Club. Mr. Adams is blessed with the faculty of making things count for success when his energies are aroused, for he is a hustler in the truest sense of the term, and he mixes brains with his business ventures which accounts for his success.

John Edward Clayton was born in Newburg, N. Y., being the son of Isaac and Harriet (Lucas) Clayton, both natives of England. The father came to the United States and located in Newburg, N. Y., working for the celebrated nursery man, Charles Downing, for six years, going thence to New York Mills, where he continued in nursery work until he moved with his family to Saginaw, Mich., where he was a farmer for several years and here he died in 1868, leaving a family of seven children, all of whom are deceased now except Sarah E., now living at Detroit, and our subject. The mother died May 6, 1905. Our subject was educated in the public schools of New York Mills and also at Saginaw until 17 years of age when he enlisted in the Civil war. On returning from the war he went to school a while and then taught school near Saginaw, later work-

rein. He is a married man the father of two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Barnickel's wonderful powers as an all-round athlete have made his name known not only in the United States but also in Germany, England and France as he has met and vanquished representatives of each of these countries in international competitions. He is rather short in stature, but what he lacks in height is counterbalanced in his splendid physique and muscular development. In 1861 he received his first gold medal for the all-around junior championship for the state of New York. Later on he won two first prizes at Louisville, Ky., and diplomas or gold medals at Milwaukee, Watertown, LaCrosse, Oshkosh, Cincinnati and New York. In 1886 he received a massive gold medal from the Sons of St. George for fencing in an open exhibition given in Schlitz Park. He beat his first five competitors pointless. A celebrated French swordsman entered the lists. He determined to humiliate Mr. Barnickel but it required only five minutes to prove that the Frenchman was outclassed by Barnickel in every feature of the contest. Mr. Barnickel is held in high esteem by his many admiring friends in Milwaukee, and particularly by the army of men who have received the great benefits of his training. He seems to have learned the secret of perpetual youth for while he is well past the meridian of life in appearance he is many years younger.

Emil Benesch was born in Vienna, Austria, Dec. 2, 1882. His father was Adolph and his mother was Theresa Benesch, both born in Austria. The father was a merchant in his native country. In 1888 he came to the United States with his family and settled in Milwaukee. Himself and his son, Joseph, started in the junk business on a small scale at 1718 Vliet street, in which they were successful, and in which he continued until 1900, when he retired to the quiet of his home and much deserved rest at 1716 Vliet street. His family consists of five children, one girl and four boys, all living in Milwaukee. Emil was educated at the Ninth Ward public school in this city. At the early age of fourteen years he began working for his father and when the latter retired he went into business with his brother Joseph. He does the buying and selling for the company and has helped to build up the largest business of its kind in the city. On March 30, 1907, he married Miss Minne Kunst, daughter of Cornelius and Anna Kunst of Grand Rapids, Mich. In religion Mr. Benesch is an Israelite and in politics he votes the Republican ticket. He is a very worthy progressive man and deserves to succeed.

Adam W. Freis was born in Milwaukee Oct. 17, 1880. He is the son of Adam and Louise Rechlein Freis the former born in Germany and the latter in Milwaukee. His father came to Milwaukee with his parents direct from Germany in 1850. He was educated in the city public schools. He started active life in the milk and grain business which he conducted with marked success. His family was composed of five children, two boys and three girls, all living in Milwaukee. He retired in 1890 to a merited comfort to

Willard Parker Beckwith, deceased, was born Feb. 7, 1849, being the son of Justin and Mary Ann Beckwith, both natives of Lyme, Conn. The father after attending school for a time while quite young worked at the shipbuilding business in New London, Conn., which he followed for several years, when he bought a farm and pursued agriculture until his death. He was the father of William P. and Jacob, the last of whom is in and feed business.

*Box from
J. P. Beckwith
the
for instance
which meter*

The mother, Mary Ann Beckwith, was engaged in the commissioning the company, followed until her death in the mercantile business as the master of East Lyme. She took up the business after remaining in the city for himself. She died Feb. 25, 1893, and is a lady of whom it is said which he left. In 1873, he married Mary Todd, of Milwaukee, born May 7, 1845, and died May, born Sept. 1893. In religion he was a Presbyterian. In references he was a gentleman, an African citizen who took a scrupulous care of his business, and of solid men who were his friends, and who are in the city, and when such as these are they be them consigned

the tomb.

Hon. Christian Widule, a well-known and popular citizen of Milwaukee, was born at Taroninitz, Province of Silesia, Germany, July 19, 1845, being the son of Gottlieb and Johanna (Wiegenauke) Widule, both natives of Germany. The father was a tailor by trade and came to the United States and to Milwaukee with his family in 1849, where he first worked for the old Galena R. R. and in 1851 was appointed sexton of Gruenhagen Cemetery which he held until 1855 after which he returned to the tailoring business in which he continued until 1878, when he retired from business and lived with his son Christian, dying at the age of seventy-two years and his body was buried at the Union Cemetery. He was the father of four children, two boys and two girls, both the latter having died, while our subject and his brother Gottlieb are living. Our subject was educated in the public and parochial schools of this city until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to C. H. Gardener in a drug store, where his salary for the first year was fifty cents a week and for the second year one dollar per week. He next

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Emil Benesch

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Willard Parker Beckwith, deceased, was born Feb. 7, 1849, being the son of Justin and Mary Ann Beckwith, both natives of Lyme, Conn. The father after attending school for a time while quite young worked at the shipbuilding business in New London, Conn., which he followed for several years, when he bought a farm and continued in this pursuit until his death. He was the father of four children, Elizabeth, Esther, Willard P. and Jacob, the last of whom is living at Niantic, Conn., engaged in the grain and feed business, while Elizabeth is married and Esther is dead. The mother died at the age of eighty-three. Our subject after leaving the common schools learned the carpenter's trade which he followed until he was twenty-three years old when he began the mercantile business, being at the same time for fifteen years postmaster of East Lyme, Conn. About 1888 he came to Milwaukee and took up the cement business with the Northwestern Tile Co. and after remaining with that company about eight years he started for himself building cement sidewalks in the fall of 1907. He died Feb. 25, 1908, and is buried at East Lyme, Conn. His wife, who is a lady of unusual business talents, is conducting the business which he left most successfully at 712 29th street. On June 18, 1893, he married Gertrude M., daughter of Henry M. and Emily Mixer Todd, of Milwaukee, by whom he had three children, Frank L., born May 7, 1895; Henry T., born Nov. 23, 1896; and Virginia May, born Sept. 8, 1903, all now living and attending the public schools. In religion our subject was a Baptist and in his political preferences he was a Republican. Mr. Beckwith was a very worthy gentleman, an affectionate husband and father and an upright American citizen who accomplished the labors that came to his hands with scrupulous care and honesty. He was one of the great number of solid men who make but little or no noise or bustle in the world, and who are in reality the backbone and mainstay of the Republic, and when such men depart this life the nation can ill afford to see them consigned to the tomb.

Hon. Christian Widule, a well-known and popular citizen of Milwaukee, was born at Taroninitz, Province of Silesia, Germany, July 19, 1845, being the son of Gottlieb and Johanna (Wiegenauke) Widule, both natives of Germany. The father was a tailor by trade and came to the United States and to Milwaukee with his family in 1849, where he first worked for the old Galena R. R. and in 1851 was appointed sexton of Gruenhagen Cemetery which he held until 1855 after which he returned to the tailoring business in which he continued until 1878, when he retired from business and lived with his son Christian, dying at the age of seventy-two years and his body was buried at the Union Cemetery. He was the father of four children, two boys and two girls, both the latter having died, while our subject and his brother Gottlieb are living. Our subject was educated in the public and parochial schools of this city until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to C. H. Gardener in a drug store, where his salary for the first year was fifty cents a week and for the second year one dollar per week. He next

served as office boy and clerk to a Justice of the Peace, working in the day time and attending school at night, he paid for his tuition by posting bills during the few spare hours he could spare from his leisure. After two years more we find him engaging in the drug business with Henry Fess, Jr., where he remained five years then he went with J. H. Fesch in the same business for several years when he went to St. Louis, Mo., remaining two years and then he finally returned to Milwaukee, where he established a drug business at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, his present location. On Jan. 19, 1868, he married Miss Emelia, daughter of Henry and Christina Huck, of Milwaukee, by whom he is the father of ten children, six living and four dead. Those living are Emma, now Mrs. E. C. Meske; Oscar C.; William H.; Rosa; Anna, now the wife of Theodore Schaefer; and Charles, now of Chicago. Mr. Widule has been honored by his party many times as a delegate to various conventions and he is proud of the fact that he was a delegate to the convention that nominated William E. Smith for governor. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him Assistant-Postmaster of Milwaukee, which position he filled with such signal ability and success that he was re-appointed to the same place under the present postmaster in 1906. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. In 1876 he was defeated for the General Assembly but he was triumphantly elected to that position in 1878, serving one term. In 1886 he was elected State Senator and at the session his special qualifications fitted him for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Education, and that committee reported favorably the now famous statute known as the Bennett Law. In religion he is a Lutheran and a lifelong member of the Trinity Lutheran church, of which he has been an officer for years and a member of its choir. He has been complimented for his great services, with an honorary membership in the Concordia Young Men's Society of the church of which he was one of the original founders. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Mutual Aid Society, being president one term and secretary-treasurer for seventeen years. He is also a member of the Old Settlers' Club, the West Side Club, the Wisconsin Druggists' Association, the Postmasters' Association, of which he is now secretary-treasurer, and the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was president ten years ago. Mr. Widule is a man of parts, who does nothing by halves, when he once knows that he is right, and sees where duty points the way, he does not hesitate. On account of his upright qualities he has the regard and respect of all who know him.

Adam Kuntz was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 20, 1838, being the son of John and Catherine Kuntz, both natives of Germany, but who came to the United States in 1842, settling in Rochester, N. Y., and five years later coming with their family to Milwaukee, where the father engaged as a cooper for several years, part of the time with his sons, Adam and Michael, on Third street, and this business he followed until the time of his death, which occurred in 1868. In the family there were four children, two boys and two

girls, all being born in Germany. Our subject after leaving school learned the cooper's trade with his father, and soon thereafter went before the mast on the Great Lakes for several years. Eventually he purchased an interest in a vessel, and a few years later we find him owning three lake vessels, which he sold and returning to Milwaukee he became a member of the city fire fighters, acting for twenty-two years as lieutenant of No. 2 steamer. He left the fire department in 1892 to enjoy the fruits of his many years' successful labor, and to take charge of large property interests which he secured by his shrewd foresight several years ago on the North Side. On Feb. 20, 1858, he married Miss Clara A., daughter of Henry and Sophia Hoechner, of Milwaukee, by whom he had four children. Henry J., Lottie, William F., and Annie. Both sons are barbers, Lottie is now Mrs. August Grabe and Annie, Mrs. Charles Lewis, all of Milwaukee. Mr. Kuntz, while an alien by birth, during the great Civil war offered his services and his life if necessary for the Union by enlisting as a private in Company I, Forty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, Nov. 15, 1864, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. In religion and politics he takes no particular side, being liberal and independent in both matters. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and the Relief Fund Association for the Milwaukee Fire Department. In peace and in war we find Mr. Kuntz to be like many thousands of his nationality who came to the United States, a highly desirable and praiseworthy citizen who does his duty because he knows it to be his duty, without hope for praise or fear of blame.

Augustus Findorff Barker, a prominent accountant and mathematician of Milwaukee, Wis., was born at West Bend, Wis., Feb. 7, 1878. At the age of two years he was left an orphan by the death of his father and mother and was placed in an orphan's home, where he remained till he was eight years old when he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Lauren Barker, of Brookfield, Wis., where he was educated in the public schools. After completing the course in the public schools he came to Milwaukee and took a course in the Spencerian Business College, thereafter entering the employ of L. Miellenz & Co., grocers, as a bookkeeper, where he remained a short time when he embarked under the direction of Mr. A. L. Gilbert, as an expert accountant, having a natural love and aptitude for mathematical calculations. He has been engaged for expert work by many of the leading firms of this city and elsewhere, his services always being entirely satisfactory. He was then engaged by the Consumers' Coal Company as a bookkeeper, where he stayed for quite a while, when he entered the services of the Archie Tegtmeyer Jewelry Co., where he is at present engaged. On Dec. 10, 1902, he married Miss Ida, daughter of Herman and Mary (Hohenwald) Paeschke, of Milwaukee. In religion Mr. Barker subscribes to no particular creed, being liberal in his spiritual views. In politics he is a Republican; he is a member of the M. W. A., and Consul of the A. R. Talbot Camp, Milwaukee. Mr. Barker had two brothers, Charles and John. Charles followed the life of a sail-

or and finally settled down as a sheep raiser in Australia, while John went west and located as a farmer in the state of Washington.

Henry Cook was born at Albany, N. Y., April 5, 1838, the son of George and Annie (Acker) Cook, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1833, settling at Albany, N. Y. The father was educated for the ministry but preferred the shoemaker's trade which he learned and which he followed at Albany for a great many years till his wife's death, when he went on the road as an agent, but in the sixties he retired from business and died in 1870. He had a family of ten children, all of whom are dead except the two youngest, our subject and his brother Charles. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Albany and at the academy at Kingston, N. Y. He left school at the age of fifteen to learn the carpenter's trade, but this he abandoned, becoming a leather currier, which he followed for several years. In 1872 he moved with his family to Milwaukee, entering the service of the Wisconsin Leather Co., remaining there eleven years, when he went to work for the Zohrlaut Leather Co. for six years, and he gave this up to engage with the C. M. & St. P. R. R. till 1899 when on account of his failing health he retired. He is now living at No. 842 Summit avenue, Milwaukee. On April 17, 1862, he married Marie Joy, daughter of Andrew Joy and R. A. (Yekle) Joy, of Albany, N. Y., and their union has been blessed with five children, Rose A., Marie J., Amelia H., Adan G., and Iva Lelaine. Rose is a teacher in the Eighteenth Ward school, Marie and Amelia are at home; Adam is in the lumber business at Tacoma, Wash., and Iva L. is deceased. In politics Mr. Cook is what might be called an enthusiastic Democrat, though he has never aspired to fill any political positions. In religion he is a staunch believer and worker in the new school of theological research known as Christian Science. Ripe in years with a record of long and faithful services in honorable if not lofty pursuits, he enjoys the evening of a life well spent, with no sad retrospections only awaiting the summons which will come when life's shadows have lengthened a little more.

Henry Jante, deceased, a building and grading contractor of Milwaukee, was born in Germany Aug. 28, 1823, the son of Henry Jante. The father was educated in Germany and spent his entire life there on a farm with the exception of a few years he spent in Milwaukee with his son Henry after the latter came to America, he being the only one of the three sons to come to this country. Henry received his education in the schools of his native village and after leaving school served as a soldier in the German army. After his term of service in the army was finished he traveled over Europe for some time and finally in 1854 came to the United States. He located for a short time in Buffalo, N. Y., after which he came to Milwaukee. His first employment here was driving a stage to nearby villages after which he engaged in teaming for a short time. He then entered the business of grading contractor and excavating and was active in this line of work up to 1885 when he retired. He

had the contracts for excavating some of the largest cellars in the city, among which were many of the large manufacturing concerns and the Milwaukee Court House. Mr. Jante died Dec. 22, 1907, and is buried in the Union Cemetery. On June 24, 1856, he married Miss Eliza Wessel, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wessel, of Milwaukee, and this union was blessed with two children, Eliza, born June 16, 1860, and Henry, Jr., born Dec. 26, 1863. Eliza is now Mrs. Edward Gieseler and resides at the old home. She has four children, Clara, now Mrs. Alfred Goehz, Hattie, Emma and Arthur, all attending school. Henry, Jr. is married and lives on a farm near North Greenfield. He is the father of six children: Henry, who is now attending the Agricultural School of the University of Wisconsin; George; Klelia; Edward; Irving and Florence. Mr. Jante was very active in politics, being an adherent of the Republican party. He represented that party in the city council as alderman from 1864 to 1870. In religion he affiliated with the German Lutheran church. Socially he belonged to the North Side Old Settlers' Club and to the Sons of Hermann.

Joseph Bearman, a well-known tailor, who conducts a prosperous business at 1201 Kinnickinnic avenue was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 8, 1835, the son of Joseph and Regina (Dorst) Bearman. The parents were both natives of Baden, Germany, where the father was a peasant and which place he never left. He reared a family of six children, two of whom, Phillip and Joseph, came to America, the former in 1850. Joseph attended the schools of his native village until he was fourteen years of age. After leaving school he served as an apprentice in the tailor's trade for Mr. George Has. After completing his apprenticeship he traveled through Europe for nearly two years, working at his trade in the various places. In March, 1853, he came to America and located at Dunkirk, N. Y. Soon after he started west to locate his brother and soon after reaching Chicago he learned that his brother was in Louisville, Ky., whence he went to meet him. In June, 1855, he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of McGee & Swain and since that time Mr. Bearman has worked for all the leading manufacturers of Milwaukee. In 1864 he opened a store on Fond du Lac avenue and remained there until 1871. In that year he disposed of his business in Milwaukee and went to Manistee, Mich., and started in business but soon after getting established there he was burned out. He returned to Milwaukee and located at 1201 Kinnickinnic avenue, where he is now enjoying a very prosperous business. During all these years neither he nor his brother Phillip have ever heard a word from the family in Germany. On Sept. 13, 1857, Mr. Bearman was married to Miss Elizabeth Baltes, daughter of George Baltes, of Milwaukee, and this union has been blessed with six children, as follows: George, Edward, Alfred, Mary, Sarah and Josie. George is practicing law in Colorado; Edward is employed by the city; Alfred is a doctor in Milwaukee, and the daughters are all married. Politically Mr. Bearman votes the Republican ticket and in religion he belongs to the German Methodist church. He has

belonged to many societies and fraternal organizations but he has dropped them all.

William Thomas Taylor, president and treasurer of the Taylor-Button Coal Co., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 26, 1872, the son of William George and Catherine Elizabeth Seaman, the former of whom was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter in New York city. A biographical sketch of the father, William George Taylor, will be found elsewhere in this volume. William Taylor received his education in the public schools and the East Side High School of Milwaukee. After leaving school he took a position as clerk in Stark Bros.' carpet store on Wisconsin street. He remained here for a short time then went to work for the Standard Oil Co. as shipping clerk. He remained with this company for three years, then engaged for a short time as store keeper for the McIntosh Bros., railroad contractors, while they were building a railroad in Michigan. After returning to Milwaukee he entered the employ of the Coxe Bros. in the coal business and remained with them twelve years. In March, 1905, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Henry H. Button, he established himself in the wholesale and retail, coal, wood and coke business, offices at 162 Wisconsin street and with yards on the Port Washington Road. On Jan. 10, 1901, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Phoebe Louise Button, daughter of Henry Harrison and Elizabeth (Lyne) Button, of Milwaukee. To this union have been born two children, William Henry Button, Dec. 16, 1902, and Elizabeth Button, born July 28, 1907. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Republican party but he is not active in politics. In religion he affiliates with the St. Paul's Episcopal church. He has been a member of various prominent clubs but has given them all up in order that he might have all his time to spend with his family.

Robert Wolf, proprietor of one of the finest green houses in Milwaukee, located at 700 Thirty-first avenue, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 26, 1865, the son of Theodore and Ann Wolf, both of Germany. The father was educated in Germany and came to America in the early fifties, locating in Milwaukee. He engaged in the cooperage business for a few years, then bought a small piece of land on the south side just outside of the city limits and carried on a general gardening business. Here he raised his family and in 1888, having accumulated a comfortable fortune, he retired from active business. He removed to 918 Greenfield avenue, where he and his beloved wife still reside. They are the parents of five children, three boys and two girls. Edward and John are both engaged in gardening on small farms near the old homestead and the two daughters are married. Robert received a good education in the public schools of Milwaukee. He left school at the age of eighteen and engaged with his father in the gardening business. When his father retired from the business he took the responsibilities of it upon himself and has increased the business from year to year until now he has one of the finest green houses in Milwaukee, equipped with all the latest heating devices. Here he raises all

kinds of plants and flowers. He also has a very beautiful home of ten acres, where he carries on a general gardening for wholesale marketing. On May 8, 1888, Mr. Wolf was married to Miss Cora Smith, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Shields) Smith, of Milwaukee. To this union the following children have been born: Clarence, born May 6, 1889; Florence, born July 23, 1893; Delbert, born Jan. 1, 1896, and Clifford, born Oct. 16, 1902. They all go to school and help take care of the home. Mr. Wolf votes the Republican ticket but he is not active in politics. In his church affiliations he is liberal.

Martin Hilgendorf, who resides at 1330 State street, and conducts a general livery and boarding stable at 294 Thirteenth street, was born at Freistadt, Ozaukee county, Wis., Nov. 20, 1845, the son of Charles and Minnie (Schosser) Hilgendorf, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1833 and located at Freistadt, Wis. Here he bought a tract of land, upon which he carried on a general farming business. Here, too, he raised a family of thirteen children, ten boys and three girls. Five of the boys are living in Milwaukee. The father died on the old homestead in 1901 and the mother in 1905 and both are buried in the Freistadt cemetery. Martin Hilgendorf was educated in the village schools of his native county until he was fourteen years of age. At the age of fifteen he came to Milwaukee and secured employment in the crockery store of Miller & Schickell, remaining with them for two years. He then engaged with Houghton Bros. in the lumber business as foreman, and he remained with this firm for nearly five years. He then took charge of the teaming for the wholesale dry-goods firm of Goll & Frank and served them in this capacity for twenty-five years. In 1887 he established a general livery and boarding stable, which business he has conducted successfully since that time. He is also interested in the firm of Schmidt & Hilgendorf, undertakers. He votes the Republican ticket, but he is not active in politics. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Socially he belongs to the West Side Old Settlers' Club, to the Milwaukee Old Settlers' Club and to the society of his church. On May 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Johanna, daughter of Frederick and Caroline Block, of Freistadt, Wis. To this union have been born nine children, two of whom died in infancy, and one son, Emil, died at the age of twenty-six. The children living are: Adolph, a teamster; Hugo, living in the South; Gustave, a bookkeeper for Johns Manville Co.; Paul, an electrician, and Manda and Lydia, living at home with their parents and helping their father in the livery business.

David L. Schram, one of the proprietors of Schram's Milwaukee Livery, Undertaking and Embalming Establishment, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8, 1865, the son of Jacob and Laura (Klaus) Schram, both natives of Prague, Bohemia. For a mention of the parents see the sketch of Julius Schram elsewhere in this volume. David Schram was educated at the Second ward school in Milwaukee. After finishing school he worked for Charles Lev-

erenz for a few years in his box factory. He then entered the employ of James Morgan in the dry goods business and remained with him for eight years. After severing his connection there he established a wholesale liquor store on Chestnut street and later sold that out to take an interest in the livery business with his brothers. On March 5, 1901, he was married to Miss Flora, daughter of Ignatz and Rosa (Richtman) Polatheck, of Milwaukee, and to this union have been born two children—Gladys, born April 5, 1902, and Lucile, born July 15, 1905. In politics Mr. Schram votes the Democratic ticket and in religion he is a member of the Jewish church. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

Samuel Jacob Schram, one of the proprietors of Schram's Livery, Undertaking and Embalming Establishment, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 8, 1861, the son of Jacob and Laura (Klaus) Schram, both natives of Prague, Bohemia. For a mention of the parents see the sketch of Julius Schram, elsewhere in this volume. Samuel Jacob Schram received his education in the Second ward school of Milwaukee. At the age of fourteen he entered the box factory of Charles Leverenz and worked here for three years. He then entered the employ of the Joseph Moffett Co. and learned the marble cutter's trade. A few years later he went to Nebraska and located at O'Neil, where he conducted a general merchandise business. He returned to Milwaukee six years later and opened a grocery store on the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. One year later he disposed of this business and entered the livery business with his two brothers. He took up the study of embalming and in 1898 received a certificate from the Clark's School of Embalming and he established himself as an undertaker in connection with his brothers' livery business. He has met with great success along this line and the firm of Schram's livery and undertaking establishment is well known in Milwaukee. In politics Mr. Schram is an adherent of the Democratic party; in church affiliations he is a member of the Jewish church. On March 24, 1898, he was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of William and Fannie (Hammerschlag) Benjamin, of Milwaukee, and to this union has been born one child, Lester, now attending school. Fraternally Mr. Schram is a member of the Odd Fellows, the B'nai B'rith and the State Undertakers' Association.

Julius Schram, one of the proprietors of Schram's Milwaukee Livery, Undertaking and Embalming Establishment, located at 347-49 Eleventh street, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 15, 1860, the son of Jacob and Laura (Klaus) Schram, both natives of Prague, Bohemia. The father learned the shoemaker's trade in his native country, but never followed it as an occupation. He was also a fruit dealer. In the early fifties he came to Milwaukee with his wife and three children—Charles, Lewis and Lucy. Here he established a flour and feed store on Chestnut street and remained in this business for a few years. He sold this business and in connection with his brother, John D., he started a sheep skin tannery on Commerce street and was interested in this business up to the time

of his death, which occurred April 19, 1869. The mother died March 18, 1899. They were the parents of seven children—Charles, Lewis, Lucy, Silvia, Julius, Samuel and David. Charles is in the employ of the St. Paul railroad in Chicago; Lucy is now Mrs. Herman Gross, of Milwaukee; Silvia is Mrs. Samuel Schwartz, of Chicago. David and Samuel are with Julius in his business, and sketches of them will be found elsewhere in this volume. Julius Schram was educated in the Milwaukee public schools and in Engleman's Academy. At the age of thirteen he started to learn the harness maker's trade with Carl Schafer. He then learned to be a carriage trimmer and was employed in this capacity by Wechelberg & Brown for seven years. In 1880 he engaged in the buying and selling of horses, and six years later he established a livery business on Vliet street. He was very successful in this line of business and it having grown to such proportions as to require more spacious quarters, in 1893 he removed to his present location at 347-49 Eleventh street. He is not active in politics, but votes the Democratic ticket. His church affiliations are with the Jewish church. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Sons of Hermann, B'nai B'rith, Royal Arcanum, Maccabees and B'rith Abrams. On Sept. 22, 1891, he was married to Miss Laura, daughter of Elias and Fredericka Kindskopf, of Milwaukee. They have one child, Loraine, who is attending school.

Oswald Rogers, who conducts a large wholesale cream and milk establishment at 178 Twenty-third street, was born at Rock Prairie, Rock county, Wis., Nov. 5, 1846, the son of Jacob M. and Betsey Rogers, the former born in Troy, N. Y., June 3, 1795, and the latter in Glen Falls, N. Y., June 8, 1805. Jacob M. Rogers, the father, was one of the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, he having come west in 1836 and located here. He first engaged in the contracting business building streets and roads and he also built several of the light houses on Lake Michigan, both in Milwaukee and in other cities along the lake shore. The light house at the foot of Wisconsin street was built by him. In the early forties he removed to Rock county and settled on a farm. Here he became quite prosperous, but a fire destroyed all his property and he returned to Milwaukee. He bought a large tract of land just outside of what was then the city limits, but which now is much of the west side. Here he established a milk business and furnished milk to all of the leading hotels. He died June 7, 1880, and the mother died Feb. 17, 1888. They were the parents of sixteen children, nearly all of whom live in Milwaukee county. Oswald Rogers received his education in the Milwaukee public schools. At the age of eighteen he left school to work on the farm and assist his father in the milk business. He had charge of the delivery of the milk for eighteen years. After the death of his father he took entire charge of the business. In 1903 he sold out the retail business to Grindley & Co. and since that time has devoted his entire attention to the wholesale business. He handles nearly 3,000 quarts of milk and about 300 gallons of cream daily. He supplies all the leading hotels and

restaurants in the city and also many of the dining cars on the railroads. He has his headquarters at his home and the milk is shipped in from different places throughout the state. He employs six men all of the time to help him carry on his business. On Oct. 5, 1885, he married Miss Mary F. Clapp, daughter of Rev. Luther Clapp, of Wauwautosa. He takes an active interest in politics and votes the Republican ticket. In religion he belongs to the Grand Avenue Congregational church.

Charles Dana Richards, a gardener at 1144 Second street, Milwaukee, was born at Bradford, Canada, Aug. 10, 1847, the son of Daniel H. and Sarah H. (Dana) Richards, both natives of the Empire state. Daniel H. Richards, the father, was one of Milwaukee's oldest settlers. Coming west from New York in 1835, he lived for one year at Peoria, Ill., then on July 14, 1836, came to Milwaukee and established the first paper published in Milwaukee, "The Advertiser," which has since become "The Evening Wisconsin." He was also interested in many enterprises tending to further the interests of the city. He was one of the leaders in the movement to secure the Rock River canal and was one of the founders of the first railroad entering Milwaukee. Mr. Richards came of a family of thirteen children, Chief Justice Richards, of Bradford, Canada, being one of his brothers. He himself was a classmate of Stephen A. Douglas. He died Feb. 12, 1873, and his wife died in 1891. Charles Dana Richards received his education in the Second ward school of Milwaukee. At the age of eighteen he left school to help work in his father's garden and since that time has continued the occupation of a gardener. He has a beautiful garden situated on an elevation that overlooks the entire city. Mr. Richards married Miss Eliza Lee, daughter of William Lee, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of four children—Frank B., Charles D., Jr.: Henry B. and William L. In politics Mr. Richards belongs to the Democratic party and as a representative of that party served as alderman from the Thirteenth ward from 1883 to 1888. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Richards belongs to no societies or clubs.

Thomas Henry Moffitt, one of the leading retail milk dealers of Milwaukee, was born in Cavan county, Ireland, Sept. 17, 1868, the son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Gregg) Moffitt, both natives of Cavan county, Ireland. The father was a farmer in his native country and never came to America except for a visit of a few months. He died in 1898 and the mother in 1902. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are living but one. Four boys and two girls live in America. Mary Ann, one of the girls, lives with her brother Thomas in Milwaukee. Thomas Henry Moffitt received his education in the district schools of his native county. At the age of fifteen he began working on a farm in the summer time, but still attended school in the winter. At the age of seventeen he, with two brothers, embarked for America and landed at Bristol, R. I. Six months later they came west and located in Stebensville, Wis., where Thomas worked on a farm for nearly a year, then came to Milwau-

kee. Soon after he entered the employ of a Mr. Wheeler, who owned a farm in the town of Wauwautosa, and he remained with him for four years. Returning to Milwaukee, he continued the milk business which he had established while living on the farm and conducted that for six years. Removing to Oconomowoc, Wis., he established a cream and milk business and remained there for six years, when he returned to Milwaukee and became an agent for a book company for one year. He then returned to the milk business and now conducts a large retail establishment at 250 Twenty-eighth street. On Nov. 16, 1898, Mr. Moffitt was married to Miss Jennie M. Lyman, daughter of Albert and Frances (Purner) Lyman, and to this union two children have been born—Elizabeth May, July 14, 1900, and Alace Adell, April 21, 1908. In politics Mr. Moffitt is an adherent of the Republican party, while in church affiliations he is a Methodist. Mr. Moffitt is a home-loving man and belongs to no societies or fraternal organizations.

Paul Charles Rohde, assistant taxidermist at the public museum, was born in Milwaukee, Oct. 23, 1880, the son of Charles Alexander and Alvina (Ackerhausen) Rohde, both natives of Germany. The father received his early education in his native country and while yet quite young came to America and direct to Milwaukee, first engaging with Delorme & Quentin, and afterward was in the book business with George Brunder. Later he started in the book business for himself. He remained in this business for many years, then entered the firm of Weisenborn & Co., wholesale notions, and is still connected with that company. He is the father of four children—Hugo, Clara, Paul and Walter, all living at home. Paul Charles received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee. At the age of sixteen he left school and for a time helped his father in the book business. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Public Museum as an apprentice in the taxidermist's department and has steadily worked his way up until he is now assistant taxidermist and he is recognized as an expert along that line. On Oct. 3, 1906, Mr. Rohde was married to Miss Lola Mueller, daughter of Henry P. Mueller, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of one child, Carla Lola, born May 28, 1908. He is a member of the Milwaukee Turners and of the Wisconsin Natural History Society.

Stephen Henry Surman, a popular wholesale and retail cigar dealer at 132 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Norwich on March 10, 1875. His father and mother were both born in England. While still a youth the father, Thomas F. Surman, came to the United States and settled on a farm near Norwich, N. Y. After attaining his majority he embarked in the grocery business in Norwich, a business which he continued until 1888. In that year he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where, for some years, he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. From Syracuse he went to Philadelphia with Mr. John Scott, and under the firm name of John Scott & Co., conducted a large grocery business until his retirement in 1898. The mother died in 1904, leaving three children: Elizabeth, a nurse

in the Georgetown hospital; Stephen, the subject of this memoir, and Frank, who is in the employ of his brother. The father was a member of the New York militia for eight years. Stephen H. Surman, after receiving such educational advantages as the public schools of Norwich afforded, left home at the age of fourteen to enter an importing house at Syracuse. He remained there but a short time, however, leaving to go into the retail cigar business with John F. Whelan. After eight years he came to Milwaukee to assume the management of the Hotel Pfister cigar stand, a position he held for two years. The following year he was in the employ of Edward Kalman, leaving him to open the cigar stand in the Wells building for Leo Abraham. After six years of successful conduct of this place he purchased the stock of Edward Kalman and has since been most successfully engaged in the business. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and in a religious way is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal League and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. On May 23, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Bierbach, daughter of Otto and Louise (Schmitz) Bierbach, of Milwaukee.

Richard R. Parry, proprietor of a prosperous express business with offices at 119 Michigan street, Milwaukee, was born at Cambria, Wis., on June 15, 1874, a son of Richard L. and Ellen (Roberts) Parry. Both parents were natives of Bangor, Wales, where the father was a carpenter by vocation. In the late fifties he came to the United States and located in New Orleans, La. His residence there continued until the beginning of hostilities of the War of the Rebellion, when, being a sympathizer of the Union cause, he left the country and returned to Wales. After the close of the war he returned to the United States with his wife, and made his way directly to Cambria in 1867. He resumed his work as a carpenter contractor, and continued at it there until 1871. After the disastrous Chicago fire of that year he removed his family to Milwaukee and himself went to Chicago, where he had an active part in the rebuilding of the burned city. Upon the completion of his work there he returned to Milwaukee and remained there until his death on Sept. 19, 1892. He left a family of eight children—Henry, Hugo, Richard, John, William, Jane (Mrs. Alex Dusty), Anna and Margaret. Henry died on June 28, 1897; Margaret on March 1, 1897, and Hugo on Jan. 21, 1907. Richard R. Parry, after completing the courses afforded by the public schools of Milwaukee, left school at the age of sixteen to become apprenticed to an electrician. For a year he was with the Milwaukee Electric Light Co., and during the five years following he served as night inspector of lights for the same company. For a period of several years he was employed in the general electric business in different cities in the state and for a portion of the time was with Richard Mansfield, the actor, as electrician for his theatrical company. Returning to Milwaukee he started with small capital a general express business. The venture met with success from the first, until today he has six teams con-

stantly employed. By thrift and industry, honesty and square dealing, he has built up a business which is second to none in the city. Politically he is independent, exercising his right of franchise as he thinks it will best help the upbuilding of the city and the state. Mr. Parry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Benjamin Gregory is a well known florist of Milwaukee, whose greenhouses are at 1339 Humboldt avenue. He was born in Cambridge, England, on May 20, 1858, a son of James and Eliza Gregory. The father received his education in the schools of his native land and up to the time he reached his majority he worked as a landscape gardener. When he had just come of age he was made the head landscape gardener and overseer of the Quintanis estate, one of the large English estates, a position which he held until he died. There were eleven children in the family, seven sons and four daughters, and all but one grew to maturity. The father died in 1878 and the mother passed away twenty years later. Benjamin Gregory received a somewhat limited education in his native land and when but seventeen years of age came to the United States with his brother. In New York he learned the art of floristry and after he had mastered his profession found employment on many of the large estates in both New York and New Jersey. On March 20, 1885, he received the announcement of his selection as head florist of the David Ferguson greenhouses in Milwaukee and came at once to this city. His connection with Mr. Ferguson continued for a period of seven years. Then he established the business which has since been a means of livelihood to him. Its success is in large measure due to his habits of frugality, industry and strict attention to business, and today it is recognized as one of the most prosperous florists' establishments in the city. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought political office, and in religious matters he is affiliated with the Baptist church. On Sept. 10, 1890, Mr. Gregory was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Kirk, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of James Kirk. They had no children. Mrs. Gregory passed away on Aug. 20, 1900, leaving behind her an influence for good which years cannot efface. Two nieces, Anna and Lylia, and a nephew, Edward, who is learning the art, make their home with Mr. Gregory.

Stephen Gesell, president of the Campbell Laundry Company, is a native of Dusseldorf, Germany, where he was born on Feb. 6, 1872. He is a son of Anton and Elizabeth (Seitz) Gesell, both native Germans. The father was a broker for some years in his native land, and later managed a hotel. Of the sixteen children in the family Jacob, Paul and Stephen came to the United States. The father died in 1885 and the mother in 1902. Stephen Gesell received his scholastic advantages in the Fatherland. When but fourteen years of age he left school and under the direction of his brother-in-law learned the trade of butcher. The desire for reading was almost a mania with him and after absorbing the contents of all the books he could get on the subject of America he became instilled with the idea of coming to the United States. In 1891 he

was enabled to fulfill his life's desire, and he immigrated direct to Milwaukee. Here he secured employment in the Thiele meat market on Third street, and for a period of ten years was engrossed in his trade. Seeing a chance for advancement he accepted a position as driver for the Campbell Laundry Company, and gradually, by enterprise and industry, was promoted to positions of responsibility until at the time of Mr. Campbell's death he was given entire charge of the concern. In 1907 he purchased a half interest, and by 1908 the business had prospered to such an extent that he was enabled to purchase of the stock, until now he is sole owner and president. He is a man of progressive public spirit and does all in his power for the betterment and advancement of the city along commercial lines. Although a Republican he does not participate actively in the campaigns, being too engrossed to devote his time to anything but his business. He is a communicant of the German Catholic church. His only social relations are with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Laundrymen's Club. On April 29, 1896, Mr. Gesell was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Steffen, a daughter of William and Augusta (Brach) Steffen, of Waukesha. They have no children.

Charles Menger is a well known and popular florist of Milwaukee. He was born in Bernburg, Germany, on Sept. 14, 1866, and is a son of Fred and Ernestine (Stroemer) Menger, both natives of Germany. The father in the Fatherland was a brewer by profession, and was employed in that trade up to the time he came to America in 1881. Upon coming to the United States he secured employment with the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, and came direct to this city upon his arrival. For several years he remained with the Pabst company, and severed his connection when he had accumulated a sufficient competence to purchase a small tract of land on what is now Twenty-seventh street. Here he did market gardening for a number of years, but in 1893 retired from that occupation and built a greenhouse on his property, which at the time of his retirement in 1903 had grown to large proportions. He and his wife now make their residence at 538 Twenty-seventh street. The three sons born to them are all living. Charles Menger, the subject of this review, received his scholastic training in the schools of his native land. While still a youth in his native land he mastered the florist's art, and after coming to the United States with his parents worked with his father in market gardening and later in the greenhouses. When the father retired in 1903 he assumed the active control of the business, which has had an exceptional growth under his skillful management. In his politics Mr. Menger is not allied with any of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his conscience and his judgment dictate. His religious relations are with the Lutheran church. His time is largely devoted to his business, but he finds leisure to enjoy the meetings of the Florists' Club and the Liedertafel Society, with both of which he is identified as a member. On Nov. 27, 1895, occurred Mr. Menger's marriage to Miss Anna Oes-

treicker, a daughter of Anton and Ernestine (Wendtlandt) Oestreicker, of Milwaukee. Two children have been the issue of this marriage—Carl, born Nov. 17, 1896, and Hilda, born July 17, 1898.

Rudolph Preuss, one of the well-known florists and market gardeners of the city, was born in Klein Hauswalde, Germany, on March 30, 1860, a son of Hans and Carlina (Deering) Preuss. Both parents spent their entire lives in the Fatherland, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. They left a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Rudolph Preuss is the youngest of his father's family. He took advantage of the scholastic training afforded by the German common schools, and upon completing his school work became apprenticed to a florist. During his stay in Germany he found employment in many of the largest floral concerns in the country and became a thorough master of the art. In the fall of 1884 he migrated to the United States and located in Erie, Pa. After a year spent working there in his chosen profession he came in the spring of 1885 to Milwaukee. Here he secured employment with A. M. Freidach on Forest Home avenue; then for various periods of time with Frank Delgen, Mr. Armstrong and T. L. Hanson, remaining with the latter some two years. In 1888 he purchased the property at the corner of Vine and West Twenty-fourth streets and five years later erected the greenhouse which he is now so successfully conducting. Beside the culture of flowers he makes a specialty of raising fresh vegetables for the market. Both features of his business have been eminently successful in a financial way, due largely to his untiring labor, enterprise and strictly fair dealing with his patrons. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but owing to the pressure of his business does not find time to devote to an active participation in the affairs of the party. In religious affairs he is prominent as a member of the Lutheran church, and is identified fraternally with the Knights of the Macabees. He is also a member of the Florists' Club. On April 6, 1892, Mr. Preuss was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Timm, a daughter of William and Emilie (Wielbold) Timm, of Cascade, Wis. Four children have been the issue of this marriage. Oswald, born Aug. 16, 1894, is away at school; and the others, Arnold, born Oct. 17, 1896; Irma, born Aug. 4, 1899, and Irving, born Nov. 17, 1901, attend the public schools and assist their father in their spare time.

Charles Augustus Ammon, one of the efficient foremen in the employ of the Milwaukee Gas Company, was born at Princeton, Scott county, Ia., on Sept. 25, 1862, and is a son of Charles A. and Margaret Ammon. The father, who was a contractor by vocation, died when the subject of this memoir was still an infant. His widow passed away at Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1897. Charles A. Ammon received a somewhat limited education in the common schools of Princeton, Ia. When but twelve years of age he began his business career as an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and remained with them for a period of three years. Then he removed with his mother and his stepfather to Merrill, Wis., and secured employment with a lumbering firm as an employe in a saw

mill. In 1891 he was given active charge of the management of a mill at Harshaw, Oneida county, Wis., and remained there until 1898. In that year he went to Alabama to supervise the construction of a mill, and when he had finished the work a year later returned to Milwaukee. Here he again became associated with the Chicago & Northwestern railroad as an inspector in the engineering department. The construction of many branches of that road has been done under his personal direction. In January, 1908, he severed his connection with the railroad company and became associated with the Milwaukee Gas Company in the position which he now holds. In politics he is a zealous adherent of the tenets of the Republican party and as the successful candidate of that party served for a time as a justice of the peace in Oneida county. He was also the representative of his district in several state conventions before the adoption of the primary election law abolished that institution. In religious matters he is associated with the Presbyterian church. On June 27, 1881, Mr. Ammon was united in marriage to Miss Nellie L. Day of Waupaca, Wis., and a daughter of Martin and Emily (Osborn) Day. To this union was born, on Jan. 19, 1883, a son, Frank R., now a practicing attorney of Milwaukee. He devoted all his spare time for several years to the study of law and passed the state bar examination with high honors. He is intensely interested in politics and does much to insure the success of the Republican party.

Frederick Ernst, whose life work and study in the art of floristry have made him one of the most successful floriculturists in Milwaukee, was born in Marburg, Germany, on March 24, 1882, and is a son of Julius and Sophia (Moutoux) Ernst. Both parents were born and lived their entire lives in Germany, where the father was a minister of the gospel of the Lutheran church. He died in 1889 and the widow passed away seven years later, leaving a family of three sons and a daughter. Frederick Ernst received his education in the common schools of the city of his birth and at the age of fifteen became apprenticed to a florist. In three years he had mastered his trade and began a tour of Germany, working in practically all the large greenhouses in that country. In 1904 he came to America and located in St. Louis, Mo., where for four months he worked at his trade in the exposition grounds. When the fair closed he came to Milwaukee and secured employment with Charles Johannsen, the florist. This position he retained for a year and then for a short time worked in Joliet, Ill. In 1906 he returned to Milwaukee and purchased his present establishment. His habits of frugality and industry and his knowledge of the art have made his venture successful from the start. Beside raising flowers and plants of all descriptions he does a great deal of gardening at the homes of private families in his immediate neighborhood. He is a communicant of the Lutheran church, of which his father was a minister, but is not allied to any political party. On Sept. 3, 1906, Mr. Ernst was united in marriage to Miss Louise Thal, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Carl and Louise (Kersten) Thal. They have no children.

Theodore Boettcher, a prosperous florist and respected citizen of Milwaukee, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Germany, on April 3, 1863. He is a son of August and Mary (Sieg) Boettcher, both of whom were born at Frankfort. The father was all during his life engaged in floriculture. His death occurred in 1902 and his widow makes her home with her only child. Theodore Boettcher took advantage of the limited educational opportunities afforded by the schools of his native country and at the age of fifteen years started his career by becoming apprenticed to his father in the latter's greenhouse. Until 1896, when he immigrated to America, he remained in business with his parent. His first residence in this country was in a small town in North Dakota, where he earned a livelihood by work in a flour mill and gardening. After three years there he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of Curry Brothers in their greenhouses, severing his connection with them after a year to remove to Pine Lake, Wis., where he was engaged in the same vocation. In 1903 he returned to Milwaukee and purchased the floral establishment at 1414 Groeling avenue, which he is now so successfully conducting. His success may be attributed in large measure to his sterling integrity, his frugality and his knowledge of the business learned by years of hard work. In politics he is a Republican, but his business occupies so much of his time that he takes no active part. His church relations are with the German Evangelical society. Socially he is identified with the Milwaukee Liederkrantz, the Garfield Benefit Association and the Forwards Benefit Club. On May 11, 1889, occurred Mr. Boettcher's marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wundrich, a daughter of Carl and Rosalia Wundrich, of Frankfort, Germany. Three children have come to bless this union—Erick, Hattie and Elsie.

Gustav Holtz, a florist whose years of training make him one of the most successful in Milwaukee, was born in Stadt-Ilm, Germany, on Aug. 10, 1864, a son of Herman and Sophia (Shleurner) Holtz. Both the parents were born in Germany, where the father won renown in floriculture. In 1890 he came to the United States and located in Hammond, Ind., where he was engaged in the same vocation up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1905. The widow still resides in Hammond. The seven children of the family are all living, although widely scattered throughout the United States. Gustav Holtz, the subject of this memoir, received the scholastic training afforded by the schools of his native land. When but thirteen years of age he became associated with his father and remained with him for a year, learning the rudiments of the vocation which he desired to follow during his lifetime. The following two years he spent as an apprentice at Dr. Doran's floral institute in Germany and when he had mastered his trade he worked at it in various of the leading establishments in the Fatherland. In 1888 he migrated to Milwaukee and for ten years worked as private gardener and florist for H. B. Kellogg. The following five years he occupied by serving in the capacity of florist at the summer home of Hon. George Brumder, and for another five years in the

same capacity for Valentine Blatz. When he severed his connection with Mr. Blatz he established the business which he is so successfully conducting to-day. His excellent training and his inherent traits of industry and enterprise have given him a patronage which is continually growing. In politics Mr. Holtz is independent of any party ties. His religious relations are with the German Lutheran church and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Florists' Club. On April 24, 1891, Mr. Holtz was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Graf, daughter of William and Marie Graf, of Germany. To this union have been born the following children: Annie, Ella, Herbert, Helen and Flora. Two others died in infancy.

Charles F. Kitzerow, who conducts a modern florist's establishment on the Port Washington road, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 17, 1863. He is a son of William and Catherina (Hildebrand) Kitzerow, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father made a good living in the Fatherland as a painter. When Milwaukee was but a village he migrated to this city and for several years afterward was an instructor in the schools. When the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted as a private and is to-day the only surviving member of the company with which he served. Later he saw service as a volunteer in the Civil War. Most of his active career he was engaged as a floriculturist in the greenhouse which his son now conducts. He retired from active business in 1906 and is now residing in Chicago. His wife died in February, 1904, and her remains are interred in Forest Home cemetery. Of the seven children in the family all but one son, William, survive. Charles F. Kitzerow, the subject of this review, took advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools of Milwaukee. When seventeen years of age he left school and started in to learn floristry under the direction of his father. Since the completion of his apprenticeship he has never engaged in other business, being associated with his father until the latter's retirement. It was at that time that he assumed the active management of the enterprise. His long training and thorough knowledge of the business assured him success from the start, and his many friends have not been surprised at the rapid strides which the concern has taken since his assumption of its conduct. Although his father was much interested in politics and served as town chairman and town clerk, and also as a school commissioner, Mr. Kitzerow is independent in his political relations, finding little leisure to devote to campaign activities. In religious matters he is affiliated with the German Lutheran church, but fraternally is not prominent, as it is his aim to devote his spare moments to his family. On Dec. 25, 1885, Mr. Kitzerow was united in marriage to Miss Dora Anderson, a daughter of John and Johanna (Bush) Anderson, of Milwaukee. Four children have been the issue of this union—Walter, Charles, Milta and George. Walter is studying to become a minister of the gospel and Charles is a telegraph operator. The others live at home and are attending the public schools.

George Thomas Platzer, deceased, who was one of the most successful druggists in the city before his death, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on March 16, 1842, a son of Wolfgang and Margaret Platzer. The father, who was a tailor by vocation, brought his family to Milwaukee in 1844 and was engaged in his trade all his active life. His death occurred a few months after his retirement from active business in 1891, and his widow died some years later, leaving a family of two children. George T. Platzer was the third in order of birth of the five children born to his parents. His early educational training was received in St. Mary's parochial school and he completed his studies by a course in the seminary at St. Francis. His profession he learned with a firm in Cincinnati, Ohio, with which he was associated for several years. On his return to Milwaukee he purchased the stock of a store on Winnebago street, and for ten years was successfully engaged in the conduct of the store. Early in 1880 he removed to a new store on the corner of Potter and Bishop avenues, where eight months later, on Aug. 13, 1880, he passed away. He was a man of keen business acumen, thoroughly conversant with all the details of his profession and a popular citizen. In his political belief he was a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party and in religious matters was identified with St. Joseph's Catholic church. On July 9, 1872, Mr. Platzer was united in marriage to Miss Anna Baumgardner, a daughter of Joseph and Christinia Baumgardner, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Platzer's parents were both born in Tyrol, Austria. Her father was a tailor, who came to Milwaukee in 1856, and for many years was employed by David Adler & Sons. Some years before his death he was engaged in the grocery business. His demise occurred on April 28, 1899, and his widow passed away on March 1, 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Platzer were born five children—Frances, the wife of P. W. Krill, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; George and William, twins; Frank J., a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Thomas, a watchmaker of this city.

Henry Salentine, deceased, was one of the prominent and prosperous business men of Milwaukee for over twenty-six years before his death. His parents were Mathias and Marie (Moore) Salentine, who emigrated to the United States about the middle of the nineteenth century. The father settled in Milwaukee first and conducted a farm for some time, but he heard of the "golden west" and moved to California, where he became engaged in farming and mining, and Henry was born at Nicholas, Cal., Aug. 17, 1866. Not long after this the father disposed of his interests in California with profit and returned to the Cream City to make his home. The mother died several years ago, but the father still lives at a hearty old age with the widow of the subject of this sketch. Five children were born to Mathias and Marie Salentine, of whom Henry was the youngest. He received his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee, and when only eighteen years of age his father put him in charge of the hardware business which he had established upon his return from California. The young man was

ambitious, paid strict attention to business, and this, combined with his natural ability, earned for him the reward he deserved, and the store at Third and National avenues became one of the most popular in that part of the city. For twenty-one years he carried on the business of H. Salentine & Co., with credit to the concern, and in 1905 disposed of the hardware business to Peter Laveis and embarked in the sheet metal work, which he conducted with as much success as he had the hardware business. Two years later he retired to enjoy a well-earned respite from the activities of his busy life. But a year elapsed before he passed over the great divide, after a life which was unselfish, upright and devoted to his family and friends. His loss was felt by the whole community and was mourned by his friends and his devoted family. In 1890, on Nov. 25, Mr. Salentine was united in marriage with Miss Marie Esser, the daughter of John and Theresa (Sturm) Esser, of Milwaukee. Their home was gladdened by four children—Clarence, who is studying drafting and pattern making in the Milwaukee School of Trades; Irving, Marcella and Mildred, who are all at home with their mother. Mrs. Salentine's parents were natives of Germany; her father was a brewer, who came to the United States in 1860 and located at Albany, N. Y. Some years later he came west to Chicago, but was there only a short time when he came to Milwaukee. Subsequently he conducted a brewing business at Sauk City, Wis., for five years, but disposed of it and became a hotel keeper at New Albin, Ia. After conducting the hotel for three years Mr. Esser sold it and returned to Milwaukee and became associated with the Pabst Brewing Co. Within a few years he earned a sufficient competence to retire some years before his demise, which occurred in 1905. During his life Mr. Salentine was closely connected with the Democratic party and was a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and with his family was a member of Trinity Catholic church.

Richard Bernhard Pritzlaff, deceased, for many years a prominent and influential figure in the commercial life of Milwaukee, was born in Pommern, Prussia, Germany, on March 3, 1859. He was a son of August and Caroline (Moldenhauer) Pritzlaff, both native Germans. The father was an instructor in the parochial schools of the Fatherland and came to Milwaukee in 1867. Here he was engaged in pedagogic work in St. Stephen's school on the south side until his death. The mother died in 1898. Richard B. Pritzlaff was the sixth in order of birth of the nine children in the family. He received his educational advantages in the common schools of Germany and after coming to this country attended the public schools of Milwaukee for a time. When he had completed his scholastic training he received some valuable experience in business under his uncle, John Pritzlaff, in the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company as bookkeeper. At the time of his death he was head buyer for this firm and was a partner in the Pritzlaff Brothers Company at 171-173 Reed street. After his death his widow disposed of all his stock

in both companies. In politics he was an ardent adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and served as a member of the school board. St. Stephen's church never had a more willing worker, nor a more earnest member, than Mr. Pritzlaff, and probably nowhere was his loss more keenly felt than in the church. He was also identified with the Iroquois Club. On June 16, 1881, Mr. Pritzlaff was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Prasser, a daughter of Andrew and Fredericka (Wolff) Prasser, of Milwaukee.. Both parents were born in Germany. The father on coming to this country located first in New York and shortly afterward moved to Milwaukee, where he was established for many years as a furniture dealer on Lake street. He retired from active participation in business several years before his death, which occurred on July 9, 1895. His widow is still living, making her home at 356 Madison street. The father was a staunch Republican in his politics and served in the common council as the alderman from his ward. He was also a member of Armin lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. To Mr. and Mrs. Pritzlaff were born seven daughters—Alma, Elsie, Amelia, Emma, Helen, Clara and Ruth.

Joseph Oscar Ogden, retired, one of the most respected citizens of Milwaukee, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 16, 1833. His father was James Kilborn Ogden, who was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., on July 30, 1793, and his mother was Margaret (Hall) Ogden, a native of Baltimore, Md. The father's educational advantages were limited to the country schools. When twenty-one years of age, in 1814, he removed to Cincinnati and established there the first pottery west of the Alleghany mountains. His marriage occurred in 1818 and his union was blessed with the following children: Ezekiel Hall, Elizabeth Hall, Sarah Anna Wood, Joseph Oscar and Albert Hall. He was a most successful business man and was known in all walks of life as an upright, honest Christian gentleman. He was a direct descendant of the Ogdens who settled in Elizabethtown in its early history. Joseph O. Ogden, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of Cincinnati and rounded out his scholastic career by a course at Herron Seminary in the same city. In 1849 he came to Milwaukee and for a year served in a clerical position in the Magie & Swain Clothing Company. Then for a number of years he was again a resident of Cincinnati and later of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was engaged in the malleable iron industry. When he returned to Milwaukee it was to retire from active participation in business affairs. He has a beautiful home at 2324 Sycamore street. In politics Mr. Ogden is a Republican, but has never aspired to public office. He is a devout communicant of St. James' Episcopal church. On Feb. 14, 1860, Mr. Ogden was united in marriage to Miss Esther A. Swain, a daughter of James Swain of Milwaukee. Her parents were both natives of Elizabethtown, N. J., and the father was a merchant tailor who came to Milwaukee in 1848 and was in the merchant tailoring business at 168 East Water street for a good many years. For a

term he was adjutant-general of the Wisconsin National Guard. When the War of the Rebellion opened he accepted a commission as a colonel in the quartermaster's department and served throughout the struggle. After the war he settled in Memphis, Tenn., where he died in 1880, eleven years after his wife's demise. To Mr. and Mrs. Ogden were born the following children: Fannie B., deceased; Sarah L., wife of George W. Goodman, of Milwaukee; Margaret Hall, now Mrs. W. K. Kilgore, of Oak Park, Ill.; James K., a varnish manufacturer located at St. Paul, Minn.; Alberta, wife of Harry P. Trayser of this city; Franklin, deceased; and Bell Armour Reis, of St. Paul, Minn., secretary of the Twin City Varnish Co.

Henry Melvine Shaw, deceased, for many years one of the old and respected citizens of Milwaukee, was born in Bordentown, N. J., on Dec. 22, 1824. He was a son of John J. and Clara (Melvine) Shaw, the former of whom was born in Bordentown, N. J., and the latter in Philadelphia, Pa. The father was a merchant, who came west in the early fifties and located in St. Paul, Minn. He built the Merchants' Hotel, one of the best-known hostelries of that city, and for a number of years was its proprietor. Before his death he retired and returned to the east, his death occurring in New York City. The mother died when the subject of this sketch was but an infant. There were two sons in the family—Henry and William. Henry M. Shaw received his educational advantages in the public schools of Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-five he came west and became associated with his father in the latter's business interests. This association was kept up until his death on July 27, 1862. In his political beliefs Mr. Shaw was always allied with the Republican party, but was never an aspirant for any public office. On June 25, 1854, occurred his marriage to Miss Anna Anderson, of St. Paul, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Nichols) Anderson. Mrs. Shaw's father was born in Hungary and her mother in Philadelphia. The father came to the United States as a boy and located in New York, where he became associated in the fur trading business with John Jacob Astor. After his marriage he came west and with Mr. Astor established a fur trading post on the site of the present city of Saginaw, Mich. Later he removed to St. Paul, where he was engaged in the fur trade with the Indians. He retired some twenty years before his death, which occurred in 1885, at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. The mother died in 1880, at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Shaw, the widow of the subject of this memoir, was born in New York City. Two of her children are living—Ella, wife of Dr. J. P. Carmichael, a dentist of Milwaukee, and Harry M., a resident of Chicago.

Carl Steinmueller, retired, a prominent and respected citizen of the city of Milwaukee, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on Feb. 16, 1839. He was the second child in order of birth of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Steinmueller, the latter of whom died in Milwaukee in 1868 and the former in 1890, leaving a family of six children. The father was a laborer, who emigrated to America in 1863. Carl

Steinmueller received his educational advantages in the common schools of Germany, and from the time he had completed his studies until coming to America with his father's family in 1863 he worked on a farm. Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee in that year he secured employment with the Plankinton Packing Company. His connection with that firm continued until its purchase by the Cudahy Company, and he remained in the same capacity with the latter company when it took over the business of the Plankinton concern. Later he was made a foreman in the plant, and was serving as such when he retired from active participation in business life in 1901. In politics he allies himself with the Republican party, but has never sought public office. On Oct. 12, 1862, Mr. Steinmueller was united in marriage to Miss Frederica Gabert and to this union have been born three children—Charles, Albert and Annie, now Mrs. Alfred Hunkey.

Captain Edward A. Tighe, deceased, was for many years a well-known lake captain and later one of the prominent lumber merchants of Milwaukee. He was born at Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 8, 1842, being the son of Edward and Catherine (Mulleren) Tighe, both of whom were born and reared in this historic old town on the Liffey, the capital city of Ireland. Edward Tighe, Sr., was a surveyor, who was actively occupied in his profession until he died, leaving a wife and four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest. After her husband's death Catherine Tighe determined to come to America and give her children the advantages offered by a new and growing country. They immigrated to the United States and soon after landing located in Milwaukee, where the opportunities on every hand attracted and held them. Mrs. Tighe continued to live in Milwaukee until the cares and responsibilities of life were lifted from her and she passed peacefully away just as the new century dawned. Edward, Jr., attended the public schools of Milwaukee and after completing a course in the high school with great credit, his mother determined to send him back to the mother country to finish his education. He soon sailed for Dublin, his native town, the largest city in Ireland and one of the most important educational centers in Europe. He matriculated at Trinity college, which was chartered in 1591, and is one of the richest corporations and most important educational institutions in Ireland. After completing his studies in this grand old college Mr. Tighe returned to the United States and went on the lakes. He began as a sailor in order to learn the lake trade thoroughly and was rapidly advanced from one position of responsibility to another, and within a short time was commanding a boat of his own. He was a good manager, keen and far sighted in business deals, and his investments proved so successful that in 1881, when he was only thirty-nine years of age, he had accumulated money enough to leave the lakes and engaged in the lumber business in Milwaukee. A year later, in 1882, he was united in marriage with Mrs. John D. Allcott, the daughter of Michael and Marguerite (Moran) Ryan.

both old residents of Milwaukee. Mrs. Tighe's father was a sturdy son of the Emerald Isle, who immigrated to the United States in 1852. He was a machinist by trade and followed it after reaching this country; first at the North Milwaukee round house and later at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad shops. He retired some time before his demise, which occurred Feb. 2, 1899. His wife still lives in Milwaukee, a bright old lady already counting more than threescore years and ten, as she is eighty-five years of age. Four children were welcomed to the Tighes' hospitable home—Alvin A., who graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1908; Thomas G., who is engaged in the lumber industry at Manistee, Mich.; Leonard, who is in business with his brother in Manistee; and Eva M., who is at home. Though not aggressive in his political views, Mr. Tighe was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in which he manifested a loyal interest. With his family he was a member of the Gesu Roman Catholic church and it lost a devout and loyal supporter when he died Dec. 29, 1906. He was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Henry Charles Porth, deceased, died at the early age of thirty-two years, but in his short career as a man of affairs he demonstrated the possession of extraordinary qualifications as a business man, and had his life been spared he doubtless would have achieved enviable distinction in the industrial world. Mr. Porth was born in the city of Milwaukee on Jan. 19, 1854, the son of Joseph and Ottillia (Hetzel) Porth, the former a native of Prussia and the latter of Germany. The father immigrated to the United States in early manhood, and locating in Milwaukee engaged in the cooperage business, first by himself and afterward in partnership with his three brothers—John, William and Anthony. Later he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in which line of activity he was employed until he retired from business about two years before his death, that event occurring in 1881. He became quite prominent in public affairs in the city of Milwaukee, and as a Democrat was elected at different times to the positions of assessor and member of the board of aldermen. He and his wife were members of St. Joseph's church, and they were the parents of three children—Henry Charles, George W. and Tillie, the last-named being the wife of M. F. Schmidt. Henry Charles Porth received his education in the public and high schools of the city of Milwaukee, and afterward took a course at the Spencerian Business College. He began his independent career as a messenger boy for Alexander Mitchell in the old Mitchell Bank, and remained with that institution for a period of eight years, being successfully promoted to positions of responsibility and trust. He became teller in the German Exchange Bank, of which M. von Baumbach was president and Rudolph Nunnemacher cashier, and he remained with this institution four years. In 1876 he established a wood and coal business, with office and yard at No. 52 Oneida street, corner of River street, and his partner in this enter-



ANTHONY C. EWENS, JR.

prise was H. J. Pauly. The firm had three schooners with which they transported their wood and coal, and they continued the business for a number of years, after which Mr. Porth engaged in the commission business, in which he was employed at the time of his death, that deplorable event occurring on Feb. 24, 1886. He was an ardent Democrat in his political views, although he never entered public life in the way of holding office, and socially he was a member of the American Legion of Honor, the Benevolent Society and the North Side Turner Society, of which organization he officiated as president for some time. Mr. Porth was married on Nov. 7, 1876, to Miss Anna M. Pleisch, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Christian and Rosa (Nunnemacher) Pleisch, and to this union there were born two children—Erwin J., who is by occupation a book-keeper, and Irma, who resides at home with her mother. The parents of Mrs. Porth were natives of Switzerland, who migrated to America in 1843 and settled in Milwaukee, where the father engaged in the commission business. They were members of St. Mary's church and of the Singing Society. Christian Pleisch, the father, at the breaking out of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in Company K, Fourth Missouri cavalry. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of two battalions, known as the Fremont Hussars and Benton Hussars, each having six full companies, the union being effected in November, 1862, though the two battalions had been in existence for about one year. During the fall of 1862 and the succeeding winter the regiment was under command of General Davidson in southeast Missouri, forming a part of the expedition to Batesville. In the spring of 1863 it was ordered to report to General Rosecrans in Tennessee, but before reaching its destination was stopped by General Asboth at Columbus, Ky., where it was attached to the Sixth division, Sixteenth corps. Mr. Pleisch contracted yellow fever about this time and died of that dread disease on Aug. 13, 1863. His wife survived him many years and died in August, 1889.

Anthony Christian Ewens, Jr., deceased, who was a real estate dealer and one of the substantial citizens of Milwaukee for a number of years, was born in Milwaukee on Dec. 1, 1868. He was a son of Anthony C. and Anna (Schuh) Ewens, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Milwaukee. The father came to Milwaukee from the Fatherland in 1848 and secured employment as a mail carrier in the postoffice service. Later, when the branch offices were established, he was made superintendent of the Twelfth street branch. When he severed that association he engaged in the real estate business with his now deceased son, Anthony C., Jr. When the dark cloud of war hovered over the horizon of national unity Anthony C., Sr., enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry and took a gallant part in the suppression of the rebellion. Politically he is a Republican, but has never aspired to public office, and in fraternal matters is identified with the Wolcott Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Anthony

C. Ewens, Jr., the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in St. Joseph's parochial school, Marquette College and the Spencerian Business College. His first labor after leaving school was as office boy with Wheeler's real estate and insurance office; then bookkeeper for Richter, Schuber & Dick. This connection continued until 1895, when, in partnership with his father, he engaged in the realty business. His thorough methods, his keen business acumen and his genial, kindly disposition won him many friends and a large business, and it has never been said by any with whom Mr. Ewens had business dealings that unfair advantage was ever taken, nor that he ever was the least trifle dishonest. This business was successfully conducted by Mr. Ewens until his death, which occurred on June 16, 1907. In his political relations he was allied with the Republican party, but despite the urgent solicitation of his many friends, he never allowed them to use his name in connection with the candidacy for any public office, the pressure of business affairs being so great that he felt that he could not spare the leisure necessary to devote to public office. He was a deeply religious man, and was one of the founders of St. Ann's Catholic church, of which, for nine years, he was lay secretary. His fraternal relations were with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Foresters and the Alumni Association of Marquette College, and he was also a member of the Board of Underwriters. On Oct. 27, 1891, Mr. Ewens was united in marriage to Miss Rose Meindl, a daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Lang) Meindl, of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Meindl were both born in Germany and came to Milwaukee about 1855. The father was foreman of the Charles Swain Wood & Coal Company's yards for thirty-five years, but retired some years before his death, which occurred on June 18, 1901. The mother passed away on April 3, 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Ewens were born eight children—Rose, Irene, Edmund, Anthony, Rowland, Coletta, Waldman and Clara.

Jacob Josten, deceased, was one of the useful citizens of Milwaukee, where he followed the business of sign painting and decorating, and evidences of his skill and artistic taste are in evidence in all parts of the Cream City. He was born in the city that was the scene of his successful career March 23, 1857, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Berger) Josten, both of whom were natives of Darmstadt, Germany. The father migrated to the United States in 1850 and first located in the city of Philadelphia, where he conducted a meat market for some time. Selling his business there he later removed to Milwaukee and was employed as a butcher in one of the Layton packing establishments, in which line of work he continued until the time of his death, that event occurring in 1870. The mother survived until July 3, 1895. They were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this review was the second born, and the names of the others were Charlotte, Marguerite and George. Jacob Josten received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and when about to initiate his inde-

pendent career learned the trade of sign painting, in which he was destined to achieve unqualified success and win more than local renown. He followed this occupation, together with artistic decorating, all of his active life, and in 1871 opened his place of business at No. 209 Second street. He built up an excellent business and gave constant employment to twenty-five or thirty men. He did all of the decorative work on the St. Francis Seminary building, the Polish church, the new Majestic Theater building, and many other public buildings of the city. Mr. Josten departed this life on Aug. 19, 1899, and his widow still continues the business established by her husband, the location now being on State street. The subject of this review gave loyal support to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, but never essayed the role of an office-seeker, and his religious affiliations were with the St. Joseph Catholic church. Mr. Josten was married on May 17, 1881, to Miss Theresa Kastenholz, daughter of John and Christina (Schmitz) Kastenholz, and to this union there were born five children—Charlotte, who is deceased; Alice, Theresa, James and Alfred. James is a book-keeper by profession and Alfred is now a student in Rheude's Business College and Drafting School. The parents of Mrs. Josten were both born in Germany, and the father followed the trade of a carpenter. In 1852 he came to Milwaukee and continued working at his trade until about thirty years ago, when he retired. He is still living at the advanced age of ninety years, and his good wife passed away on May 11, 1906. The father is an uncompromising Democrat in his political views.

Paul Weise, one of the well-known and popular furniture dealers and house decorators of Milwaukee, was born in West Prussia, Germany, July 3, 1863. He is the son of John Weise, who was born and reared there. He was a merchant grocer and continued in this business in the old country until 1897, when he retired from active business and came to America to make his home with his children in Milwaukee. He lived a very quiet retired life after coming to Milwaukee and died in 1902. Paul was the second of the four children born to his parents and received his scholastic training in the schools of the Fatherland. After finishing his studies he served an apprenticeship as an upholsterer and decorator, which vocation he followed in the old country until he was nineteen years of age, but desired to widen his field of activities and came to the United States and almost immediately located in Milwaukee. For three years he worked at his trade, but was not contented to work for others as a paid employee, and in 1886 started a shop of his own on Albion street. Under Mr. Weise's skillful management the business has steadily grown and he now manufactures and handles furniture, carpets, shades, draperies and all kinds of house furnishings. In connection with this he runs a vacuum cleaning establishment for cleaning carpets, draperies, curtains and other perishable household decorations. The house has twenty-seven thousand square feet of floor space and a corps of thirty-five employes, and it

requires three delivery wagons to care for the business. Mr. Weise was united in marriage with Ida Kaestner, the daughter of Bernhard Kaestner, some years ago. Mrs. Weise's father was a wagon maker by trade, who emigrated to the United States about 1850 and located in Milwaukee, where he carried on the wagon business for twenty years before he retired to enjoy a respite from the busy life he had led. His death occurred in 1907. His widow is still living in Milwaukee, having passed the fourscore years and ten; she is a hearty, happy old lady. Mr. Weise is a thirty-second degree Mason and is also a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Business League.

James Sheriffs, deceased, was a pioneer settler and manufacturer of Milwaukee, in which city he spent the greater part of his life and to which he came when he was 28 years old, becoming prominent in the iron manufacturing industry in a very short time thereafter. He was born in Banff, the chief town of Banffshire, Scotland, Sept. 22, 1822, and was early apprenticed to the iron-makers' trade, his schooling being limited by a desire to take up mechanical pursuits, impelled by an ambitious and independent spirit. After serving a four years' apprenticeship at the Banff foundry, where he was taught the trade of molding in all its branches, he followed the custom of the country and journeyed through England, Ireland and France, working in some of the leading shops of those countries as a journeyman molder. Becoming inspired by the glowing accounts of the opportunities for success which awaited young men of enterprise and energy in America, he resolved to migrate to the United States, and in April, 1848, landed in New York City. After his arrival in the "land of the free," he traveled quite extensively over the United States, spending some time in Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, before finally deciding to locate in Milwaukee. His first work in the Cream City was as superintendent of Lee & Walton's establishment, known as the Menomonee Foundry, which was located on Reed street, where, for many years afterward, the old Union depot stood. While under his supervision this foundry turned out the castings for the first locomotive in the West. This locomotive was known as an inside connected engine, and was built for and used by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company. In 1854, shortly after settling in Milwaukee, he engaged in business for himself, opening a machine shop and foundry known as the Vulcan Iron Works, now called the Sheriffs Manufacturing Company, located at the corner of South Water and Barclay streets. He operated this establishment as the sole proprietor until the time of his death, that deplorable event occurring on July 18, 1887, and thus his independent and remarkably successful career covered a period of thirty-three years. On three different occasions during that time he suffered the complete loss of his shop and tools, but with characteristic enterprise he applied himself to the task of rehabilitation, and, Phœnix-like, arose from the ashes of each disaster and soon had his works in operation again.

He devoted his time and energy largely to the building of marine machinery of all kinds, and in 1876 he became the inventor of what is known as Sheriffs' propeller wheel for use on all kinds of steam vessels. Vessels equipped with this wheel are conceded to be superior to all others for speed and other attainments, and it is used extensively, not only on the great lakes, but in all the navigable waters of the globe. The wheel has a world-wide reputation, and its invention was a valuable contribution to that branch of the great industry of transportation which is performed on water. Marine engines and boilers also formed a large portion of the output from Mr. Sheriffs' establishment. Although never an office-holder, Mr. Sheriffs was an uncompromising Republican in politics, and was often tendered official positions, which he always refused. He was, however, prominently identified with the party work, and on several occasions served as chairman of the Republican Central committee, and was an able and forcible public speaker. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, being a member of Cream City Lodge, No. 139, and was also an honorary member of the Marine Engineers' Association, No. 9. He was a leading member and one of the founders of the Hanover Street Congregational church, of which he was a liberal supporter, and he served as a member of the board of trustees and as deacon of the same for a number of years. Mr. Sheriffs was married on Dec. 6, 1850, at Jericho, Waukesha county, Wis., to Miss Christina Duncan, who, with six children born to this union, still survives to honor the memory of a kind husband and indulgent father. Of these children, Thomas W., the eldest, is the manager, secretary and treasurer of the Sheriffs Manufacturing Company; John H., in the employ of the Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Company at Milwaukee; Jennie E., the wife of Fred E. Carrolton; James A., of the Locomobile Company, and a resident of Chicago; Mary A., the wife of John T. Llewellyn, who is the president of the West Pullman Malleable Iron Company; George D., who is mentioned more at length in this review. George D. Sheriffs, the youngest son of James Sheriffs, and the efficient vice-president of the Sheriffs Manufacturing Company, was born in the city of Milwaukee on Feb. 13, 1869. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and at the Milwaukee Academy, and entered upon his independent career as a bookkeeper for John Dosch & Sons, in which position he remained for a period of two years. He then commenced an apprenticeship at the machinists' trade, serving four years in Milwaukee and three years in Glasgow, Scotland, and thus thoroughly equipped he returned to Milwaukee, acting for seven years as the secretary and manager of the Western Malleable and Gray Iron Company, at Port Washington. In 1893 he also embarked in the sand and gravel business, in which he still continues, and he is the secretary of the Central Concrete Company and a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Coal and Supply Company, a stockholder in the Milwaukee Cement Block Co., and is also interested in the real estate and insurance business. In politics

he gives allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, and he served as a member of the board of supervisors in 1906-08, also serving as treasurer of the school board for thirteen years. His religious affiliations are with the Hanover Street Congregational church, and fraternally he is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also associated with the Builders' Club, the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and the South Side Civic Association. He was married on June 3, 1896, to Miss Anna E. Dewey, daughter of Charles C. and Sarah E. (Bevins) Dewey, prominent residents of Milwaukee, and with one son—Emmet D., who is now a student in the Racine Military College—the family resides at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and National avenue, in a beautiful home which Mr. Sheriffs erected in 1905. Charles C. Dewey, the father of Mrs. Sheriffs, was born in Westfield, Mass., and came to Milwaukee in June, 1836. He was by trade a harness and saddle maker, and opened the first shop of that kind in the city. He also built the first brick block on East Water street. He was married in September, 1830, to Miss Olive Sackett, who was born in Sandersfield, Mass. To this union there were born seven children, six of whom are deceased, leaving but one son, Charles J. Dewey, who is given appropriate mention on another page of this work. The first wife of Mr. Dewey having died, he was married a second time in February, 1870, to Miss Sarah A. Bevins, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., who became the mother of Mrs. Sheriffs. The father died on Sept. 21, 1887, and the mother in 1892.

Frank Kemp Smith, deceased, was, from 1888 until 1901, the moving spirit in the Kemp Smith Machine Tool Company, an institution which he established and managed until failing health compelled his retirement a few years prior to his death. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on May 9, 1848, and was the son of Herman and Catherine (Sharp) Kemp Smith, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, who followed the trade of a machinist, migrated to America in early life and located in Philadelphia, where he held the position of foreman in a loom manufacturing establishment for thirty-eight years, throughout all of his active career. He died in 1869, and his wife survived until 1887, when she too passed away. They were the parents of four children—Herman, Frank, Paul and Amelia. The family were communicants of the Presbyterian church. Frank Kemp Smith received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and began his apprenticeship at the machinist trade in the United States arsenal at that place. At the age of seventeen years he began his independent career, going first to Springfield, Mass., where he was for some time employed in a rifle factory, and he worked in other Eastern shops, including Garvin's, in New York, and Brown & Sharpe's, being noted for his high skill, good judgment and conscientious work. From the time he began his mechanical career, at the age of thirteen years, as a workman at the bench he gained an enviable

standing as a highly skilled machinist and toolmaker. Finally he came West and was for a time a model maker in the agricultural shops at Canton, Ohio, and in a branch establishment of the same firm in Akron. He then worked in Mansfield, Ohio, for a time, and then returned to Philadelphia. Later he again came to Ohio and accepted the position of superintendent of the shops of Warner & Swasey at Cleveland, the Lick telescope being constructed there during that time. From there he went to Springfield, Ohio, and with two partners started in business building machine tools; but after a year's stay in that city, in 1888 he removed to Milwaukee, where by himself he built up the business known as the Kempsmith Manufacturing Company, originating the milling machines which are known by his name. His shop was a good one; he took great pride in it, and every piece of work turned out had to be up to his high standard of workmanship. His health failing, in 1901 he sold his business and lived the remainder of his life in retirement at his beautiful home which he had built for his family at 382 Eighteenth avenue, and there he died on April 10, 1904. In the American Machinist of April 21, 1904, the following tribute is paid to his memory: "The death of Frank Kempsmith, of Milwaukee, which, as noted last week, occurred April 10, comes to the editor of this journal as a personal affliction. To have known him intimately and for many years and to have been a shopmate of his was a rare privilege. Kempsmith was the kind of man of whom the world never can have enough; quiet, unassuming, clean-minded, honorable and true, he played life's game to the end through all manner of vicissitudes, bearing manfully the most trying bereavements and in the end grimly facing a death which for years he knew to be inevitable. The cause of death was sarcoma, on account of which one of his eyes had to be removed some years ago. * * * A young son who was especially dear to him and upon whom his hopes were largely centered fell a victim to Milwaukee's grade crossings, and about the same time the malady of which we have spoken manifested itself. Broken in spirit, he sold out his business and retired. Afterward and for a time he seemed better, gained hope and expressed a desire to be back at work again, but for some time past his health had been again declining. At the time of his death he was nearly fifty-six years old." Mr. Kempsmith was a Democrat in his political affiliations, although in local matters he always exercised the privileges of citizenship by supporting the men he thought best fitted for the positions sought without regard to party alignment. He was a member of Lake lodge of the Masonic order, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Kempsmith was married on Oct. 6, 1880, to Miss Abbie Rhodes, daughter of William and Alzoa (Winslow) Rhodes, of Mansfield, Ohio, and to this union there were born five children: Alzoa, Frank, Winslow, Walter and Milton. Of these all are deceased but Frank, who resides with his mother at Milwaukee. The father of Mrs. Kempsmith was born in Summit county, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1820, and the mother in

Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1828, the former receiving his education in the public schools of his native county, and the latter in the schools of the city of Cleveland, also attending the seminary at Painesville, Ohio. At the beginning of his career the father engaged in the grocery business at Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained nine years, and then went to California, where he was engaged in the ranching business for the same length of time. Returning to Mansfield, he again engaged in the grocery business, continuing so employed until he retired about two years before his death, that event occurring on March 2, 1886, the mother having passed away on Feb. 16, 1869. The members of the Rhodes family were Baptists in their religious faith, and the father was a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. His political affiliations were with the Republican party.

Jacob Wurster, deceased, was one of the leading general produce and commission merchants of Milwaukee, and is remembered as one of the most successful among Milwaukee's men of affairs during the past four decades. He was a native of Milwaukee county, having been born in the town of Greenfield on July 22, 1842, the son of Adam and Dorothy (Christian) Wurster, both of whom were natives of Switzerland. The father migrated to the United States in early manhood and located in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where he became a very successful farmer and was able to retire several years before his death and live the remainder of his life in comparative ease and comfort. He was a member of the Lutheran church, adhered to the Republican party in affairs political, and the general esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the fact that he was called upon to fill at different times various important official positions in the township. To him and his good wife there were born five children: Jacob, Mary, David, Christina and John. Jacob Wurster was educated in the public schools of the town of Greenfield and at the German-English Academy in the city of Milwaukee. At the outset of his independent career, he established a feed store on Reed street, in Milwaukee, and after continuing in that line of business for several years he engaged in the elevator business, conducting both establishments at Nos. 252 and 254 Reed street for a period of more than thirty years. He became one of the charter members of the Chamber of Commerce and continued his association with that institution until the time of his death, April 4, 1906. In politics he gave a strict adherence to the men and measures of the Republican party, although he never aspired to official position, and his religious affiliations were with the St. Stephens' Lutheran church. He was a member of the Exposition Association and the State Fair Association. Mr. Wurster was married on Nov. 15, 1868, to Miss Amelia Dishinger, daughter of Alowis and Celia (Harr) Dishinger, prominent residents of the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, and to this union there were born nine children, of whom the following specific mention is appropriate in connection with this review: Henry L.

is a resident of Chicago, where he has a lucrative position as bookkeeper; Charles R. follows the same occupation and also resides in the city of Chicago; Albert J. resides in Chicago and fills a responsible position in the postoffice; Elsie resides at home; Arthur R. is a bookkeeper and is employed in the city of Milwaukee; Edward resides in Milwaukee, where he has the position of buyer for the firm of Shubert & Siller; Walter has a position in the office of the Wadhams Oil Company; Olga resides in Milwaukee, as does also Gilbert J., who is in school. The parents of Mrs. Wurster were born in Wien, Germany, and the father was a farmer by occupation and at one time held the office of tax commissioner. He came to the United States in early manhood and first located at Erie, Pa., where he followed farming. Five years later he removed to the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where he lived the remainder of his life, meeting with flattering success as a farmer and retiring about ten years before his death. The mother died in Milwaukee. The family were members of the Catholic church, in which the father held the office of recording secretary for a time. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party, but did not aspire to public office, although he served as member of the school board for a time. As a young man he served in the insurgent army during the Revolution in Germany, and it was at the close of that struggle, in common with many of his compatriots, that he came to America. The mother was a singer of local renown, and for many years sang in the church choir.

Charles Allen Radcliffe, deceased, who was prominently connected with the manufacturing interests of the city, was a native of Milwaukee, but a Manxman by descent, born July 14, 1851, the son of Charles and Eliza (Caine) Radcliffe, both of whom were born and reared in the Isle of Man. The father was a shoe merchant, who immigrated to the United States about 1845 and located in Milwaukee, where he engaged in the shoe business for four or five years. He then went to Sheboygan, Wis., and continued in the same occupation until his death Nov. 24, 1872. Eliza Caine was married to Charles Radcliffe May 14, 1846, and bore seven children: John T., Elizabeth E., Charles A., Mary Jane, Julia Eliza, John H. and Thomas G., who were twins. Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe were communicants of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Radcliffe was deacon for a number of years in Sheboygan. While residing in Milwaukee he bought a considerable amount of land on East Wisconsin street, but sold it before he moved away from the city. The mother lived only a few years after the family located in Sheboygan and passed away Jan. 15, 1859, leaving a saddened home and motherless children. Charles, Jr., received his educational advantages in the public schools of Sheboygan and finished a course in the high school. After graduating he taught school for a short time in his home town and then came to Milwaukee in 1869, and immediately found employment with the Judd-Hiles Sash & Door Co., and remained with this firm several years. He learned

the business thoroughly and filled various positions of trust. When the company was reorganized and became the Rockwell Manufacturing Co., he was taken into partnership and became known as one of the progressive and successful manufacturers of Milwaukee. In 1895 Mr. Radcliffe sold out his interests in the Rockwell company and went to Chicago, where he started a factory for True & True, a sash and door company. After this concern was satisfactorily established he returned to Milwaukee. The Chicago enterprise proved such a success that Mr. Radcliffe was called to Merrill, Wis., within a short time to build and start a factory there. When this undertaking was completed he returned to Milwaukee. During his business career he had earned a sufficient competence to build a beautiful home and he retired from active life to enjoy during the sunset years, a well-deserved rest. He died March 24, 1899, leaving a widow and four children. On Jan. 9, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Belle, the daughter of Arthur John and Margaret (Weldon) Dadd, both residents of Milwaukee. Five children came to brighten their home: Alice Bell, who has a position in the public library; Laura Edna, deceased; Margaret Eliza, the wife of Joseph Stamm; Arthur Charles, a pattern maker; and Gladys Pearl, deceased. Mrs. Radcliff's parents were both natives of England, who came to Milwaukee about 1840; her father was a painter and decorator, who followed this occupation from the time he located in Milwaukee until his death, June 15, 1877, at the age of forty-eight. Mrs. Dadd still lives in Milwaukee, and on Dec. 24, 1908, she will be seventy-six years old. Mr. Dadd and his wife were members of the Episcopal church and the banners which are preserved at St. Paul's remain as monuments of the former's work in church decoration. Frederick Layton and Rev. Dr. Keene erected a tablet to his memory in St. John's church, of which he was a loyal supporter during life. Mr. Dadd was a Republican in politics. As an early settler he belonged to the volunteer fire department of Milwaukee, Company No. 1. Mr. Radcliffe's political affiliations were with the Republican party. His fraternal relations were with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death was keenly felt among his large circle of acquaintances, friends, and by his fraternity brothers. His wife still resides at 377 Nineteenth avenue.

Jacob Dudenhoefer, deceased, was for many years engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business in the city of Milwaukee, and in that line of endeavor he met with success of the most unequivocal order. He was born at Alsheim, a village of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on May 21, 1842, the son of Conrad and Clara (Matern) Dudenhoefer, both of whom were also natives of Germany. The father was a farmer and owned a large estate in the Fatherland, upon which was an extensive vineyard, and there he and his wife spent their lives, the latter dying at the age of forty-four years. They were the parents of five children: Thomas, Franz, Jacob, Joseph and Anna. Jacob Dudenhoefer received his

education in a high school at Darmstadt, Germany, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years went to Berlin, where he worked as a dry goods clerk in one of the Royal stores for a period of three or four years. He then entered the wholesale wine business, in which he remained for a time, after which he came to America and located at Milwaukee about the year 1869. His first employment after coming to the Cream City was as a traveling salesman for the L. Fuldner Company, wholesale wines and liquors, and he remained in that capacity for a period of twelve years. In 1880 he established a wholesale wine and liquor business for himself and continued so engaged until his death, which event occurred on March 2, 1901. The establishment is located at No. 339 Grove street and 339 First avenue, and from the beginning it grew very rapidly until at the present time it is one of the largest places of business in the city. It is an incorporated concern and is known as the Jacob Dudenhofer Company. Mr. Dudenhofer gave an unswerving allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was expressed by membership in the Trinity Roman Catholic church. He was also a member of the Old Settlers' Club, the Milwaukee Musical Club, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Deutscher Club. The subject of this review was married on Feb. 18, 1873, to Miss Catherine Lohagen, of Milwaukee, daughter of Adam and Eva (Feldmann) Lohagen, and to this union there were born five children, as follows: Lena and Clara, both of whom reside at home with their mother; Henry, who is deceased; Hedwig, the wife of Emil Langers, of Milwaukee; and Elsa, who resides at home. The parents of Mrs. Dudenhofer were both born in Westphalia, Germany, where the father was the proprietor of a distillery and brewery. He migrated to America and located in Milwaukee county in 1847. He owned and operated a large farm in the town of Lake, where Mrs. Dudenhofer was born, and there he died in 1857. The mother afterward moved to the city of Milwaukee, where she spent the remainder of her life. To these parents there were born seven children, and Mrs. Dudenhofer was the sixth in the order of birth. The family were all faithful members of the Catholic church.

Jacob Wellauer, of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, Wis., for many years one of the prosperous and substantial business men of Milwaukee, was born in the Canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, on Nov. 6, 1840. His parents, Henry and Anna (Vetterle) Wellauer, were natives of the same place, the former having been born on March 15, 1797, and the latter in 1799. They came to America with their family July 3, 1849, and settled at Brookfield, Wis. Here Mr. Wellauer, Sr., bought a farm of eighty acres and was engaged in farming until 1862. Then, with a reasonable competence, he gave up the active management of the farm, and spent the remaining years of his long and useful life in ease and comfort. His death took place on March 30, 1883. His wife, who was the mother of his seven children, and his devoted helpmate for so many years,

passed away in June, 1872. Of their seven children, Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of John Hoffman; Catharine, deceased, was Mrs. William Nass; the third child, Henry, is also deceased; Mary, now residing at Brookfield, Wis., is the wife of Henry Breu; Salome, deceased, was Mrs. Kuhn; Anna, the wife of John Ryf, now resides in Oshkosh, Wis., and the biography of the seventh child, the subject of this sketch, follows: Jacob Wallauer received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee and Brookfield, and remained on the farm assisting his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he spent two years learning the dairy business. In 1863 he came back to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the fancy grocery business. He followed this occupation until 1872, and by persistence and industry, combined with excellent business judgment, succeeded in building up a lucrative trade, and accumulated considerable money. In the latter year he gave up the retail branch of his business and devoted himself exclusively to the wholesale branch of the trade. In addition to his other extensive business enterprises, he served for ten years as secretary and vice-president of the Northwestern Woolen Mills, which grew into a business of large proportions under his energetic and skillful management; he was also interested in sausage manufacturing for a number of years. In 1897 he was enabled to retire from active business pursuits, having acquired, by his own exertions, a handsome competence. Some twenty-five years ago he bought the fine farm of 160 acres in the town of Wauwatosa, on which he now resides. He has lavished money on his farm and has a beautiful home. Here, in the enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life, in which he has built himself a comfortable fortune through his own industry and ability, and surrounded by everything that makes life pleasant, he has determined to spend the evening of his life, and can at the same time know that all he has and is he has earned and become by his personal exertions. He has, too, that reputation for integrity and unwavering principle which are of more value than unlimited wealth. He is still hale and hearty and his face gives no indication of the decay of bodily power, while his mental faculties retain all the vigor and keenness of his more active days. Mr. Wellauer is a Protestant in religious matters, while his wife is a zealous adherent of the Roman Catholic church. He was married on Nov. 6, 1867, to Miss Anna Hahn, and after the death of his first wife, without issue, was married a second time, on May 11, 1892, to Miss Lena Offermann, daughter of Paul and Catherine (Kaldscheidt) Offerman, of Sauk City, Wis. By his latter marriage he has a daughter and two sons; the daughter, Anna, lives at home and is attending school at Holy Angels' Academy; the sons, Jacob Henry and Henry Conrad, are also both at home and going to school. Mr. Wellauer receives great pleasure from his fraternal associations, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of Hermann, and of the Swiss Club. In his private life he is an exemplary

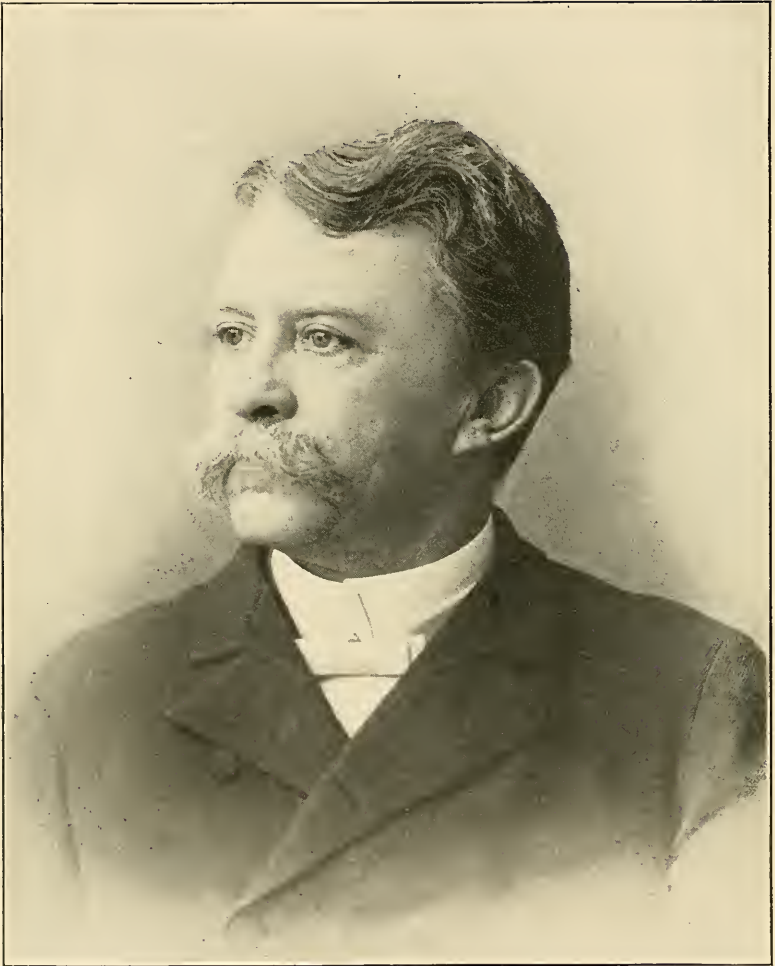
husband and father, and in his intercourse with his fellowmen he is an affable and courteous gentleman, who enjoys the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Charles M. McLean (deceased), late of Ripon, Wis., where he was a prominent insurance man and a highly respected citizen, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., on Feb. 25, 1818, the son of Harney and Esther (Godfrey) McLean. His father was a substantial and prosperous farmer near Ithaca for many years, who retired from active life several years before his death. Of his large family of five sons and four daughters, four are still living, a son and three of the daughters. The children in the order of their ages were as follows: Charles M., the subject of this sketch, who died at Ripon, Wis., June 21, 1886; James, deceased; Madison, a retired farmer, now living at Fond du Lac, Wis.; Halsey, deceased; John, deceased, a veteran of the Civil war; Sarah, deceased, the first wife of Dr. Hathaway, late of Chicago, Ill.; Catharine, widow of Norman Mills, is now a resident of Tacoma, Wash.; Elizabeth, the widow of and the second wife of Dr. Hathaway, above mentioned; and Adeline, deceased, who married Gilbert Sherwood, of New York. Charles M. received an excellent education in the public schools of Ithaca and at Eastman's Business College, Rochester, N. Y. He began his business career early in life, being only twenty-one years of age when he embarked in the foundry business at Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y. He was a man of vigorous personality and remarkable industry, and continued in the foundry business for a period of twenty-five years. During this long period he established a splendid reputation for business sagacity and sterling probity, a reputation which he preserved unsullied up to the time of his death. Some four years after starting in business for himself, on April 24, 1843, he was married to Miss Fannie Foster, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Foster) Husdon, of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. McLean were the parents of three children: Charles, who died in infancy; Charles Albert, now a shoe manufacturer of Chicago, Ill.; and Ida, wife of Adelbert L. Dobbs, paymaster of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Milwaukee, with whom the widow makes her home. Mrs. McLean is still in the enjoyment of good health, despite her advanced years, and is one of two survivors of a family of nine children, she being the youngest, to-wit: Philander; Charles, who died in infancy; Halsey; Charles; Celina; Sarah, wife of George Merr, of Norwich, Conn.; Ambrose; Adeline, wife of Aaron Henderson, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and Fannie F., the wife of our subject. Her brother Ambrose is the only other surviving member of her immediate family. In 1864 Mr. McLean sold out his foundry business at Morrisville and came west to Ripon, Wis. Here he took up the insurance business as the local representative of the Northwestern Life Insurance Co., a calling in which he was eminently successful, and which engaged his attention until he passed away, in 1886, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. McLean was a staunch adherent of the Republican party from the time of the

birth of that political organization, and represented his ward in Ripon for two terms as a member of the common council. He was a sincere and earnest Christian gentleman and a faithful member of the Baptist church, which ever enlisted his warm support in all its good works. His charities were large and numerous, though he was essentially an unostentatious man and preferred to perform his good deeds in a quiet and unassuming manner. His cordial and warm-hearted nature and generous disposition gained him a host of staunch friends, and the lives of many men and women living to-day are made richer and happier through their former association with, and their kindly memories of, the deceased.

Prof. Arthur Price Roberts, No. 404 Van Buren street, Milwaukee, Wis., is a widely known and unusually gifted clairvoyant, whose wonderful psychic powers have been demonstrated time and again in the most remarkable manner. Mr. Roberts is a native of Denby, Wales, where he was born on April 20, 1867, the son of Joseph and Hannah Roberts, both of whom were natives of the same place. His father was a stonecutter and contractor by occupation. He was a soldier in the army of Great Britain for many years, and was stationed in Australia during a portion of his term of service. Upon leaving the service he returned to his native land and resumed his former vocation. His wife, who was born at Denby in 1832, died there some twenty-five years ago, in 1882. They reared a family of three children, all of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the family. The elder of his two sisters, Sarah, is now living in England, and the younger, Fannie, makes her home in Fargo, N. D. It is an interesting and rather strange fact, in view of our subject's subsequent marvelous achievements, that he never attended school a day in his life, and is to-day neither able to read nor write. When only fourteen years of age he came to the United States, locating first at Fox Lake, Wis., where he remained for about eight months, and then went to Blanchard, N. D., and worked on a farm in that region. While employed in this capacity, he became aware of his unusual and remarkable powers of "second sight," and immediately began to make use of this clairvoyant gift, traveled extensively, and demonstrated on many occasions his extraordinary ability. After four years spent in Blanchard and other points in North Dakota, he located in Minneapolis, Minn., and spent four years in that city. In 1893 he came to Milwaukee, which has since been his place of residence. Ever since his strange and wonderful psychic powers were revealed to him, he has employed them constantly in the service of his fellowmen; he has been able to accurately forecast many disastrous events; has located for his clients many stolen articles of great value, and has discovered the whereabouts of many missing people in the interests of relatives and friends. One of the most remarkable manifestations of his extraordinary powers was his ability to accurately foretell the exact outcome of the famous Harry Thaw trial in New York city, more than a year in advance

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ROBERT B. EBERT

of the final judgment of the trial court. His marvelous achievements have been recounted at length in the press of the country, and the writers frankly confess that they are unable to explain his work and power, except to attribute them to the possession of an abnormally constituted and strangely prescient mind. In Spiritualistic circles he is known as a highly gifted and successful medium and his reputation in this line is becoming greater year by year. Mr. Roberts was happily married on May 12, 1896, to Mrs. Mary Horton Mitton, daughter of Joseph and Josephine Wasser, of Dubuque, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have no children, but their home is a most congenial one. With the exception of the "Woodmen" fraternal order, Mr. Roberts is not affiliated with any of the secret societies or fraternal associations.

Robert B. Ebert (deceased), late of Milwaukee, Wis., and favorably known in banking circles by reason of his long and honorable connection with the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, was born at Hildburghausen, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meningen, on the Werra river, June 22, 1838. His parents, John Martin and Christiana (Schmidt) Ebert, were natives of the same place, the former being born on June 15, 1807, and the latter on Jan. 15, 1810. John Martin Ebert brought his family to America in 1855, settling first at Racine, Wis., where he prosecuted his trade as a cabinet maker for about a year, and then came to Milwaukee. There he followed the same vocation up to a short time before his death, which took place May 9, 1871. He was survived by his widow for many years, her death taking place April 12, 1895, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years. Of their four children, only one, Adelheid, wife of George Balzer, connected with the West Milwaukee Shops, is now surviving; the other members of the family were Friederica, wife of Henry Schroeder, of Milwaukee; Robert B., the subject of this sketch; and Henry, a former resident of Milwaukee. Robert B. received a good education in the schools of his native land, and came to the United States with his parents when he was only sixteen years old. He worked at the cabinet maker's trade with his father for a number of years, and then went to Madison, Wis., where he entered the employ of the State Bank, of which the late Samuel Marshall was then president. Mr. Marshall then came to Milwaukee and Mr. Ebert continued with him, first in the capacity of correspondent, and later was advanced to the position of paying teller; was afterwards made one of the directors of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, and finally, in 1888, became a partner in that strong financial institution. His death, which took place on Dec. 27, 1900, was not only a severe affliction to his devoted wife and children, but was a great loss to the bank he had served so long and so efficiently. His standing in the banking and business world was of the very highest. His judgment on financial matters was sound and conservative, and his natural vigorous mind, ripened by years of experience and close application to the details of his work, constantly rendered his services more and more valuable. He was

extremely popular with his business associates, who respected and admired him both for his financial and business abilities, and also for his high worth as a man and citizen. He was of blameless private life, a loving husband and father and an earnest and sincere Christian gentleman. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, though he was a man of marked independence in his views on public questions, and always held men and measures superior to mere party fealty. He served for a number of years as a member of the Board of School Commissioners, representing the Sixth ward of the city. He was a lifelong and faithful member of the German Lutheran church and a liberal supporter of the same in all its good works. Mr. Ebert was married on Aug. 18, 1862, to Miss Albertina Maurer, who was born in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, daughter of Albert Maurer, a resident of Madison, Wis. Her mother's maiden name was Katherine Sorg. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ebert were the parents of ten children, of whom all except two are still living, to-wit: M. Daniel, a bookkeeper in Milwaukee; Gustave A., employed as a bookkeeper in the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee; Frieda, who lives at home with her mother; Carl F., chief hospital steward in the naval service, U. S. S. S. "Dakota"; Emily D., wife of Louie Esser, Milwaukee; Marie, who died in infancy; Robert, now deceased; Ernest, who is now stationed at Monterey, Cal., where he is connected with the dispensary department U. S. Army; Clara, wife of Raymond Hutchings, employed as operator on the private leased wire of the Milwaukee Free Press; and Walter R., who is still at home with his mother. Mr. Ebert was essentially a home-loving man, and ever found his chief comfort and surcease from the cares of business in the family circle. With his domestic tastes it is not surprising that he took only slight interest in the various fraternal societies and business and social clubs of the city; he was, however, a zealous member of the Masonic Order, to which he had belonged for many years.

Patrick Phillips (deceased), late of Milwaukee, and one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, was born at Kilkenny, County Kilkenny, Ireland, on May 6, 1839. He was the son of Robert and Marguerite (Broderick) Phillips, natives of England, and was one of a family of four brothers and one sister. His father, who was a miller, never came to the United States, and died in Ireland when he was but fifty-two years of age. Our subject, after attending school for a number of years in Ireland, learned the trade of miller with his father, and when he was twenty-one years old, decided to come to America in search of larger opportunities. He arrived in this country in 1860, settling at Appleton, Wis. Shortly after the Civil war broke out and the young man was fired with all the patriotic ardor and military enthusiasm of the hour. He promptly enlisted, on Oct. 14, 1861, in the Ninth battery, Wisconsin light artillery, from Appleton, and was mustered into service as corporal on Jan. 27, 1862, for four years' service. He served with his battery, known

as the "Randall Battery," throughout the war. His command performed duty, mostly by sections, in the far West, performing garrison duty at forts in New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. Our subject was frequently employed in escorting supply trains and U. S. mail coaches, and also participated in numerous expeditions against the hostile Indians of the plains. During his long and arduous term of service with his battery he marched many thousands of miles, and was called upon to endure the severest kind of hardships. He was finally mustered out and honorably discharged from the service at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Jan. 26, 1865. Upon severing his connection with the army Mr. Phillips came to Milwaukee, where he was identified with the milling industry for many years, and held responsible positions in several of the largest mills in the city. His health finally became seriously impaired, and he was forced to desist from active work. His death took place on March 7, 1882, in the forty-third year of his life, and he was interred at Calvary Cemetery. His premature death, while still in the prime of life, was a severe shock to his loving wife and their four young children. On June 27, 1867, he had been united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Kenney) O'Neil, residents of Burlington, Wis. Their four children have since grown to maturity and all are still living. Robert W. holds a responsible position with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.; Frank A. lives at home with his mother, and is an insurance underwriter; and the two younger children, Mary and Patrick J., also live at home. Mr. Phillips was a staunch Republican in politics during life, though he did not aspire to public office, and was content to give his support to the best measures and men in the interest of the public welfare. He was a member of the Catholic church, and a faithful attendant on St. John's cathedral, Milwaukee, and died in the faith. He was a devoted husband and father, a courteous Christian gentleman and possessed a large circle of warm friends, who sincerely mourned his early demise.

Emil J. Koepnick (deceased), late of 2708 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis., who was associated for nearly a quarter of a century with the well-known firm of wholesale grocers, Wm. Steinmeyer & Co., was a native of the city in which he spent his whole life. He was born on May 31, 1861, the son of John and Loise (Klose) Koepnick, his father being a native of Berlin, Germany, where he was born on July 11, 1842, and his mother being a native of Breslau, Germany. John Koepnick came to Milwaukee at a very early day, and was living there at the outbreak of the Civil war. He is one of the honored veterans of that momentous struggle, during which he rendered gallant service as a member of the splendid fighting regiment known as the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry. This was one of Wisconsin's fine German regiments, and was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, in August, 1862, and mustered into the United States service for three years, on Sept. 17, 1862. Mr. Koepnick went out as a private in Company A and served continuously at

the front until the close of the war. He shared in all the many hard battles and campaigns of his veteran regiment, and was under fire for the first time at the bloody battle of Chancellorsville, where the regiment lost 177 killed, wounded and missing in two days of fighting. He was again heavily engaged on the glorious field of Gettysburg, where the command again behaved most gallantly, being under the temporary command of Gen. Carl Schurz. Later he fought at Missionary Ridge, and marched with Sherman's veteran army on the famous Atlanta campaign, engaging the enemy at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek and siege of Atlanta, besides numerous other sharp engagements. He then took part in Sherman's "march to the sea", in the operations around Savannah and closed his period of active service with the campaign through the Carolinas in 1865, engaging at the battle of Averasboro, and at Bentonville. He was one of the war-worn veterans who marched to Washington, D. C., in May, 1865, and there took part in the Grand Review of the Union armies. Our subject, who first saw the light of day amid the early mutterings of the great strife, was of course too young to have any vivid recollection of those bloody four years, in which his father took so gallant a part. The career of his honored sire, was, however, always a source of great pride to him, and he was a prominent and enthusiastic member of the patriotic organization known as the Sons of Veterans. Our subject received his education in the Grace church parochial school, and in the public schools of Milwaukee. When a lad of only seventeen years of age, he started out to earn his own living, entering the employ of Wm. Steinmeyer & Co., whose trusted and efficient employe he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred on Oct. 29, 1901. About the year 1890 his ability and efficient services to the company received fitting recognition, and he was taken into the firm, and thereafter was given charge of the order department. The company did an enormous business, and Mr. Koepnick was a complete master of the details of his own department, and materially aided in building up and increasing the volume of the firm's trade. In politics he was a lifelong Republican, in which party principles he firmly believed, but he never sought public preferment on his own behalf, and was content to perform his simple duty as a citizen. In religious belief he was affiliated with the German Lutheran denomination, and was a faithful attendant of Grace church. He was married on March 5, 1882, to Miss Jennie, daughter of John and Jennie (Miller) Janzer, a prominent German family of Cedar Lake, Wis. Mr. Janzer was a native of Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born Feb. 29, 1824. He was a carpenter by trade, and coming to America in very early life, he followed his trade with success in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Janzer reared a large family of children, all but two of whom are now living. The oldest child, Mary, is now the wife of Wenzel Hron, of West Bend; Martin is in business at Richfield, Wis.; Josephine is the wife of Christ Frank, of Lee Summit, Kas.; Jennie, our subject's widow, resides at the old home; George, a resident of West Bend; Theresa

is the wife of John Timmer, of Milwaukee. Katherine and Bernard are deceased, the former having died in infancy. Besides the widow, Mr. Koepnick left surviving him three children, to-wit: Regina, who is now the wife of Dr. William Teich, of Milwaukee; Cora, the wife of Wm. C. Morgenroth, of Milwaukee, and Edna, who lives at home with her mother.

George Irving Jones, deceased, for many years a prominent and influential business man of Milwaukee, was born in New York city, on Feb. 19, 1836, the son of Charles and Mary Eliza (Honay) Jones. His parents were both natives of New York, his father being born in 1809, died in 1847; his mother was born in 1811, died in 1886. Charles Jones was a broker and a lawyer of prominence, with offices in Wall street, New York city. Of his six children, the two youngest, George I. and Joseph, are dead; Mary Elitta McGrath lives in New York; Johanna Louisa Cooper is a resident of Philadelphia, Penn.; two other sons, William H. and Charles P. also still survive. George I., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of New York city, and was for a number of years identified with the commission business in New York, being with the firm of Lees & Waller. He came west to Milwaukee in 1861, and did a large commission business on Erie street for about a dozen years. He then, in the early seventies, embarked on the meat packing business, which engaged his attention for several years. In 1882 he went to Dakota to reside, and returning in 1888 he went to Washington, D. C. The later years of his life were spent in retirement at Riverdale, Md., where he died on June 27, 1903, in the sixty-eighth year of his life, and his remains now rest in Forest Home cemetery, Milwaukee. He was an adherent of the Republican party in politics, from the time that organization was formed, but never sought or held public office. He was a zealous member of the Episcopal church and an earnest church worker for many years. He attended in Milwaukee St. Paul's church, of which he was a vestryman, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a liberal supporter of his church in its many charities, and was a man of sincere and exalted faith. He was married on Oct. 20, 1863, to Miss Mary Weeks, daughter of Dr. Lemuel and Mary (Sands) Weeks, prominent pioneer residents of Milwaukee, and their union was blessed with three children: Mary S., wife of O. W. Greenslade, president of the Greenslade Foundry Company, of Milwaukee; the Rev. Horace Jones, and Irving A. Jones, deceased. The two first named, together with their mother, are still living. Mrs. Jones' father was a native of Hardwick, Vt., and her mother was a native of the State of Maine. Her father, the son of a farmer, secured an excellent education through his own efforts and industry. After pursuing a full academic course, he entered upon the study of medicine at Castleton, N. Y., and in due time he graduated with the degree of M. D. After being admitted to the practice, he located for a time in Ticonderoga, N. Y., and in 1836 made the long journey west to Milwaukee with his family, traveling by stage and horseback via Chicago. Abandoning the practice of medicine, he embarked in the grain business, and built

a number of the largest grain warehouses in Milwaukee. He also dealt extensively in real estate, of which he was a large holder. He retired from active business with an ample competence a few years before his death. In addition to his other business enterprises, Mr. Weeks did an extensive dairy business, and took great pride in conducting the same in the most improved and up-to-date manner. He was the first man to make practical use of the ensilage system for the preservation of green fodder.

Fred W. Mueller, proprietor of one of the most modern green-houses in the state, was born at Falkenburg, in the province of Pomerania, Germany, on Sept. 19, 1862. He is a son of Henry A. and Johanna (Goehj) Mueller, both natives of Falkenburg. The father was a woolen goods manufacturer in his native land, in which capacity he labored until he came to the United States in 1885. From that year until 1907, when he retired from active participation in business affairs, he was in the employ of the city of Milwaukee. He and wife now make their home on Garfield avenue. He is the father of two sons and a daughter. Fred W. Mueller, the subject of this memoir, received his educational training in the public schools and under the preceptorship of a private tutor in Germany. At the age of seventeen years he became an employe of his father in the woolen goods factory, and after he had served his apprenticeship and mastered the trade he worked at it in various factories in different parts of the Fatherland. He has always been a great reader, and after absorbing the contents of all the books on America which he could obtain he became imbued with the desire to locate in this country. In 1882, before he had reached his twentieth birthday, he was enabled to fulfill that desire and came direct to Milwaukee. Being short of funds he was willing to do almost anything that would furnish him a livelihood. For a time he worked in a brick yard and then for two years worked in the pineries in Michigan. While there he contracted malarial fever and returned to Milwaukee. When he had sufficiently recovered he found employment with J. H. Landwehr, with whom he remained two years. Then he became associated with Robert Schilling in the newspaper business as local editor, and at the time Mr. Schilling disposed of his interests by sale, was the manager. He then became advertising agent for the Milwaukee Herald and remained with that publication until 1895. In that year, with Henry D. Hummel, he embarked in the realty business, dealing in insurance and mortgages also. Ten years later he severed this connection to again enter the newspaper business at Watertown, Wis., but he remained there only one year. On his return to Milwaukee he and William R. Schroeder engaged in the floricultural business. His knowledge of the art he acquired by extensive reading and practical application whenever it was possible. The firm was incorporated in 1906, with Mr. Schroeder as president, Miss Ottilia Mueller as vice-president and Mr. Mueller as secretary and treasurer. The green-houses, in which many thousands of flowers bloom weekly, are located at West Twenty-fourth and Pease streets. Mr. Mueller is not allied with any of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his

right of franchise as his judgment dictates rather than be bound by party ties. His religious relations are with the Lutheran church. He has been the victim of numerous accidents, all of which might have resulted fatally. Several times he has narrowly escaped drowning, and recently, while he and his son were riding on a street car they were in a wreck which injured both of them. Fraternally Mr. Mueller is prominently identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In the former organization he is a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13; Kilbourn chapter, No. 1; Kilbourn council, Wisconsin consistory; and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. On Oct. 27, 1887, occurred Mr. Mueller's marriage to a daughter of Carl and Christina (Blowel) Justus, of Milwaukee. Five children have been the issue of this marriage: Gustav, Bertha, Ottilia, Arthur, and Lydia, all living at home.

Gustav Frederick Baermann, a prominent landscape gardener and florist of Milwaukee, was born in Gelzow, Germany, on Feb. 17, 1870, a son of Robert and Bertha (Bishop) Baermann. The parents are both native Germans who came to the United States in 1887 and located near Montague, Mich., where the father is still managing a farm. There were seven children in the family, of whom but three survive. Gustav F. Baermann, the subject of this review, received the scholastic training afforded by the German schools. At the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to a landscape gardener and florist. When he had mastered the art he migrated, in 1887, with his parents to America, and became employed as gardener and florist for Frank White at Montague, Mich. He remained in Montague till 1889; from then until 1891 was employed in a cemetery in Menomonee, Mich., and in the last named year came to Milwaukee. Here he secured employment with Curry Brothers, and later for two years was the florist at Washington Park. In 1900, in partnership with John G. Heitman, he embarked in the floristry business under the firm name of Heitman & Baermann, with greenhouses in the town of Wauwatosa. Owing to his habits of industry and thrift and his sterling integrity the enterprise has been a success from its inception and at the present time does a large and flourishing business. In politics he is not allied with any of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his own judgment in the use of his right of suffrage rather than be bound by party ties. His religious relations are with the German Lutheran church, and professionally and socially he is identified with the Florists' Club and the Lutheran Mutual Aid Society. On Nov. 19, 1893, Mr. Baermann was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Altenburg, of Milwaukee, a daughter of William and Albertina (Broecker) Altenburg. The children born to this union are namely: Walter, Robert, Helmuth, Godhardt, Esther, Lydia, Erich, Eleanor and Bruno, all living at home.

Gustav Adolph Pohl, a florist of well-known ability, was born in San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 24, 1869, a son of Oliver and Marie (Dahlstrom) Pohl. Both parents were born in Hamburg, Germany, where the father was a machinist by trade, a vocation which kept him occupied all his life. Shortly after his marriage he went to

China and found employment there, but after a short residence there came to the United States, and located in San Francisco. Some time later he left San Francisco for Germany, the wife and children also returning to the Fatherland. The father secured employment on the steamship *Vorsetjen* as ship's machinist, and when that vessel was lost at sea the widow with her four children, in 1888, returned to the United States and she now makes her home with a daughter in Milwaukee. Gustav A. Pohl, the subject of this review, received his scholastic advantages in San Francisco and Hamburg, Germany. While still a resident of the latter country he became apprenticed to a florist and thoroughly mastered every branch of the industry. After coming to Milwaukee with his mother, in 1888, he became an employe of one of the largest greenhouses in the city and later for some two years was head florist in a large Chicago establishment. On his return to Milwaukee he embarked in the business under his own name. Starting with no capital to speak of except habits of thrift and industry and sterling honesty Mr. Pohl made the venture a success from the start. The patronage has grown rapidly and the concern is to-day one of the best paying businesses in the Cream City. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. His religious relations are with the Lutheran church. On March 18, 1905, occurred Mr. Pohl's marriage to Miss Olga Dramm, of Milwaukee. They have no children. Mr. Pohl devotes all his time to his business, but finds leisure to participate in the meetings and discussions of the Florists' Club.

Walter S. Droppers, the secretary of the Galland-Henning Pneumatic Malting Drum Company, was born in Milwaukee, Feb. 7, 1871. He is of good Dutch descent, the father, John D. Droppers, Sr., having been born in Winterswyk, Holland, and the mother, Gertrude (Boijink) Droppers, in Aalten, Holland. The mother came to this country in 1846, and the father, direct to Milwaukee, the following year. The former passed away on Feb. 21, 1878, and the latter on April 18, 1906. Walter S. Droppers, the subject of this memoir, received his preliminary education in the Milwaukee public schools and completed his scholastic labors by a course in the state normal school. He had mapped out for himself a career as a lawyer, but after five years of labor in the legal field he determined to seek other employment, and became associated with the Galland-Henning Pneumatic Malting Drum Company. He began his labors at the lowest round of the ladder, but by close application to duty he was promoted step by step until in May, 1904, at the annual meeting of the company he was made the secretary, a position which he has since filled with the utmost competency. The place he fills in the commercial life of the city may be judged from the fact that he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is also prominent, being a past master of Kilbourn lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is at present affiliated with the Ivanhoe commandery, Knights Templar. On July 18, 1895, Mr. Droppers was united in marriage to Miss Matie Fischer, daughter of Francis and Frances Fischer. Two children have come to bless this union—Genevieve and Marjorie.

Frank D. Wolfgram, the efficient president and manager of the Sanitary Brush & Compound Company, was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 9, 1858. He is a son of Franz and Minnie (Steege) Wolfgram, both of whom were born in Prussia. The father came direct to Milwaukee from Prussia when a young man and was variously engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred in this city in 1906. His widow is still a respected resident of the city. Frank D. Wolfgram, the subject of this review, received his primary education in the public schools of the city and then took a course of study in the Spencerian Business College. He graduated with honors at that institution, winning one of the scholarships offered at the time. The first four years after leaving school he was in the employ of a large machine company, and during the following six years he occupied a position as bookkeeper in the local offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. When he severed that association it was to become a bookkeeper for the Kieckhefer Company, and he remained in their employ for twenty-four years. In July, 1907, in partnership with Edward Klausman and F. M. Haase, Mr. Wolfgram established the Sanitary Brush & Compound Company. Although the firm has been in existence but a comparatively short time it has had a remarkable growth, its products filling a long-felt want, and under Mr. Wolfgram's wise guidance its business is increasing each month. The officers of the company are F. D. Wolfgram, president and manager; Fred W. Runkel, vice-president, and A. E. Estein, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock has been increased from \$1,500 to \$20,000, and the output has increased from 30,000 pounds to 200,000 pounds. Mr. Wolfgram has been twice married. By his first wife, Miss Clara Habermehl, to whom he was united in marriage in 1888, he had two children, Clara and Francis. In 1892 he married Miss Lucile Fritchne, and they have one son, Irving I.

Alois L. Kiefer, president of the Kiefer-Haessler Hardware Company, was born in Dodge county, Wis., on June 16, 1862, a son of Michael and Mary (Aples) Kiefer. Both parents were born in France, and there the father joined the French army, with which he saw eight years of service in the West Indies. After coming to this country he settled first in Massachusetts, where for three years he had direct charge of a windmill. At the end of that time he removed to Dodge county, Wis., but subsequently returned to Massachusetts, where his death occurred in 1905. His wife passed away in 1878. Alois L. Kiefer, the subject of this review, received the limited educational advantages afforded by the public schools of Dodge county, and while still a youth removed to Fond du Lac to serve an apprenticeship in the tinner's trade. Subsequently he became interested in the hardware industry and for eleven and a half years was in charge of a store. In February, 1902, in partnership with Herman F. Haessler, he established the Kiefer-Haessler Hardware Company. The venture proved successful in a financial way from the start, due in large measure to Mr. Kiefer's thorough knowledge of the industry, his keen business acumen and his sterling integrity. To-day the concern does one of the largest businesses in the city.

Ever since its inception Mr. Kiefer has been the president, and the other officers are Frederick G. Mand, vice-president, and Herman F. Haessler, secretary and treasurer. In religious matters Mr. Kiefer is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church and his only fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus. In October, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Rooney, a daughter of P. and Mary Rooney, of Milwaukee. They have no children.

Paul C. Borchardt, of the firm of Borchardt & Company, popular and artistic tailors, at 655 Third street, Milwaukee, was born in Fredonia, Ozaukee county, Wis., Jan. 25, 1874, the son of August and Justina (Loll) Borchardt, both born in Germany in 1837. The father was educated in his native land and at seventeen years of age was a letter carrier, but learned the tailor's trade, working at it in Germany. Finally he determined to try his fortunes in the new world, and he landed in New York on May 17, 1869, but came at once to Waubeka, Wis., where he established himself in the tailoring business, which he continued until July, 1908, when he retired. His family consisted of eight children, Charles F., Herman J., Reinhold, Paul and William, all in the tailoring business on the south side; and Bertha, Augusta, and Emma, all married. Paul was educated in the village school of Fredonia and at fifteen years of age he began learning the tailoring trade with his father. When he reached his majority and felt himself an expert in his line he resolved to try his luck in the larger outside world so he cast his lot in Milwaukee where his elder brothers had already started in the tailoring business. On Feb. 1, 1900, himself and his brother William opened a business place at No. 655 Third street, where they are meeting with popular favor and doing a big business on account of their ability and polite and fair treatment of their many customers. On May 12, 1901, our subject married Miss Lizette, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barth) Hall, of Cedarburg, Wis., by whom he has three children: Alvin, born July 7, 1902; Dorothy, born Sept. 8, 1905; and Raymond, born Dec. 17, 1906. He is a member of the Lutheran church and also of the Fraternal Reserve Association, and he is independent in his political views. If gentlemanly treatment of patrons, strict attention to business, and fair dealing count for success, then the Borchardt Bros. are destined to be successful. William A. Borchardt, the junior member of the firm, was born on March 24, 1877, in Fredonia, Wis., and was educated in the public schools of his birthplace. He learned the tailor trade at the age of eighteen, under his father, and continued with him one and one-half years. In 1897 he was employed on the south side by Borchardt Bros. at 347 Grove street, and in 1900 he formed a partnership with his brother Paul, at 655 Third street. He is also independent in politics, and he has membership in the Knights of Pythias.

Benjamin O. Fox, president of the Fox Manufacturing Company at Milwaukee, was born in the village of Franksville, Racine county, Wis., June 3, 1876, being the youngest of a family of six boys. He is sprung from a line of Irish ancestors; his parents, Thomas and Jane (Campion) Fox, were both natives of Ireland. His father was born on a farm in 1829, and in 1836 accompanied his parents to America, where they first resided for a few years on a farm in the

State of Vermont, coming west to Milwaukee in 1838, and finally locating on a farm near Franksville. Here his father still resides at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Benjamin O. received a common school education in the schools of his native village, and then started out in life in the humble capacity of messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Co. While thus employed he made good use of his time and learned the art of telegraphy, working from 1892 until 1897 in that occupation, and in the last-named year was appointed as chief operator in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., at Madison, Wis. Upon his return he was employed as operator for the brokerage firm of Berger & Crittenden until 1902, when he gave up telegraphy to embark in the business of electrical contractor, which he followed with success for about four years, or until 1906. He then decided to make more extensive use of his splendid mechanical and inventive abilities, and went into the business of manufacturing carpenter and other tools; he makes a specialty of the manufacture of floor-scrapers, and has invented an excellent scraper of his own design. He has also invented a number of ingenious and exceedingly useful devices in connection with the telephone, the burglar alarm, electric insulation, electric clock, wall safe, etc.; he has also invented a concrete rough box for burial purposes. Mr. Fox is still a comparatively young man, and judging from his past achievements, should have a brilliant future before him. He has never taken an active part in politics, but takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and is a member of the Democratic party. In the matter of religion he is a devout Christian and a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, to which he renders a willing and generous support. He belongs to the following fraternal societies: The Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was married on Nov. 24, 1897, to Miss Laura, daughter of George and Louise (Boicclair) Tibbits, of Bay City, Mich., and five children are the fruit of this union: Monica, born Nov. 17, 1899; Lauretta, Feb. 17, 1901; Carlyle, Feb. 17, 1903; Veronica, July 3, 1905; and Leroy, born May 30, 1907. The family residence is at No. 1073 North Pierce street, Milwaukee.

Oscar Francis Clisbee, deceased, one of the pioneer residents of Milwaukee, and for many years a well-known and prosperous business man and prominent citizen of the Cream City, was a native of Illinois, born at Lacon, Marshall county, Jan. 24, 1844. He was the son of Denison Clisbee, a native of Vermont, and Helen (Smalley) Clisbee, who was born and reared in New Jersey. The father was a United States stage driver in Vermont for a number of years, when there were few railroads in that part of the country, and like so many New Englanders, followed the tide of western migration and located in Marshall county, Ill., where he took up land and begun farming, and here on his first homestead his only child was born. After clearing and breaking his land, Mr. Clisbee was able to dispose of it to advantage, and in 1850 came to Milwaukee. Three years later he bought the property on Ninth street, where his son's widow still lives. Denison Clisbee became associated with the F. F. Adams

Tobacco Company, and for more than thirty years led an active business career. He became a trusted employee of this company and one of their successful and popular salesmen. Some years before his death, which occurred in 1884, he retired from business to enjoy a well-earned rest during the declining years of life. Oscar came to Milwaukee with his father in 1850 and received his scholastic training in the public schools of the city, and when only seventeen years of age, at the outbreak of the War of Secession, responded to his country's call for volunteers and enlisted as a musician in Company G, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, which was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and became known as the "Milwaukee Regiment." He was in the battle of Perryville, where the gallantry of the regiment was commended by the brigade commander; took part in the battle of Stone's River, where the regiment suffered considerably in killed and wounded, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga. The Milwaukee regiment took an important part in the storming of Missionary Ridge and soon after this Mr. Clisbee, with the other members of his regiment, was transferred to Georgia; they took part in the operations in front of Kenesaw mountain and were with General Thomas during his campaign through Tennessee and Alabama and fought with desperate gallantry at Franklin, the most severe engagement the regiment was in and practically saved the day. Mr. Clisbee was mustered out with the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865, after four years of gallant service for his country, under the flag he loved. Returning to Milwaukee after the close of the war, Mr. Clisbee engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Charles Sircum, but disposed of his interest in the store within a few years and became a salesman. Subsequently he became associated with the F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., the firm his father was with so many years, and remained with it until his death, which occurred on Dec. 31, 1879. On June 23, 1870, Mr. Clisbee was united in marriage with Susan M., the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reed) Leighly, residents of Manistee, Mich. Two children were born to them: Cora, the wife of Robert A. Miller, a prominent photographer of Milwaukee; and Denison, who is engaged in the blacksmith's trade. Mrs. Clisbee's parents were born in Ohio; her father was a cobbler by trade, but conducted a store and continued this vocation until he died in 1865. His wife survived him nearly twenty-two years and passed to her long rest in 1887. Mr. Leighly was an adherent of the Democratic party, though he never aspired to any political office. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which they were willing workers. Mr. Clisbee was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose numbers are thinning rapidly as the years pass. During his life he took an active interest in the principles of the Republican party and was one of its hearty supporters. Both he and his wife were members of St. James Episcopal church.

Charles D. Crane, a prominent architect of Milwaukee, was born at Johnson's Creek, Niagara county, N. Y.; July 6, 1850, the son of Moses L. and Susan P. (Chase) Crane, both natives of that state. The father was a descendant of Benjamin Crane, who came to the

United States about 1654, settling at Wetherfield, Conn. Moses Crane was a grandson of Thankful Putnam, a descendant of John Putnam, who came to this country in 1620. John Putnam was the first of the name in America and the progenitor of Israel Putnam, well known in Revolutionary times. Moses Crane came west in 1853 and settled in the town of Spring Prairie, Wis., where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Burlington, Wis., where he engaged as a salesman. He died at the age of forty-eight. Our subject received his primary instruction in the schools of Burlington, including the high school. His first position, when he started in life, was as clerk in a store till 1869. In 1871 he went to Chicago and from that city, on Dec. 26, 1874, he came to Milwaukee, where he entered the office of E. T. Nix, architect, remaining there twelve years. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Crane & Barkhausen, architects, and this firm was dissolved a few years later. He is now, and for several years has been in business alone, having an extensive and lucrative patronage. On Jan. 10, 1884, he married Miss Belle M., daughter of Thomas K. and Margaret Parker, of Milwaukee, and their union has been blessed by one son, Stanley P., a bright and very promising young man, who is now engaged in the office with his father and gives ample promise that he is destined to a very successful career as an architect. In political principles our subject alligns himself with the Republican party, while in religious matters he is what is known as a liberal. He is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Royal Arcanum. Our subject is domestic in his tastes, being fond of his family and of his books, and to him, when the day's work is done, there is truly "no place like home."

Rev. Winfred D. Cox, of 281 Pleasant street, Milwaukee, chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee, was born at Monroe, W. Va., Feb. 12, 1858, the son of Jonathan and Nancy R. (Magann) Cox, both natives of the same state. He was one of a small family of two boys and one girl. His father was a prosperous farmer before the Civil war, and upon the outbreak of the Rebellion, enlisted from Monroe county as a private in one of the West Virginia regiments. His name appears on the army rolls as missing, and he is supposed to have been killed in battle. Young Winfred, despite the early age at which he was rendered an orphan, managed to obtain an excellent education. After attending the district schools of the locality in which he lived, he went to college and graduated therefrom. In the year 1877 he became a student in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and later he pursued a two years' course at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., where he fitted himself for the Methodist ministry. He was given his first charge at Oconto Falls in 1881, going thence to Oconto, Wis., and later holding charges at several other small towns in the state. He finally came to Milwaukee, where he assumed the pastorate of the Kingsley Methodist church, corner of Twenty-ninth and Brown streets. By reason of the failing health of his wife, he was obliged to abandon the ministry. He had long taken a strong interest in the cause of prohibition, and in the year

1906 he was elected chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee of Wisconsin, in which capacity he has since served. He is a hard worker and an excellent organizer, and under his efficient management, the prohibition cause has assumed a dignity and importance it never had before. His labors in this field have rendered his name a familiar word throughout the state, and he firmly believes that the principles of his party will ultimately be found in the ascendancy. Meanwhile he is giving his heart and soul to his work, and leaves no stone unturned to advance the cause in which he is so vitally interested. Mr. Cox is a member of the Wisconsin Conference of Methodist preachers, and takes an active interest in the work of the Good Templars, of which he is one of the most active members. He was united in marriage on Dec. 21, 1881, to Elizabeth G., daughter of William Simmons, a native of England, and three sons are the fruit of this union: Winfred, the eldest, born in 1883; William L., born in 1886, and Harold L., born in 1891. Mr. Cox is a fine conversationalist, and a most effective public speaker. His tastes are scholarly, and he possesses a mind of unusual force and vigor, enriched by a wide experience with men and affairs as well as by constant study and reading. He is devoted to his family, and his home life has been pure and sweet, with a prevailing atmosphere of love and affection. Mr. Cox is still a comparatively young man, and should have many years of usefulness before him. On June 13, 1908, at a convention held in Milwaukee by the Prohibition party, Mr. Cox was nominated on his party's ticket for the office of Governor of Wisconsin. He made an active campaign of the state, speaking several times in each county, and received a very flattering support at the polls.

George Dickens, deceased, a prominent business man of Milwaukee, and for many years identified with the well-known Layton Company, pork and beef packers, was born at Utica, N. Y., on Feb. 11, 1827, the son of Simon and Acenath (Allen) Dickens, the former of whom was a native of Bedford, England, and the latter a native of the state of New York. Simon came to the United States early in the last century and settled at Utica, N. Y., where he worked at his trade of cabinet maker. He was a second cousin of the celebrated English novelist, Charles Dickens. He met and married his wife in New York state, and subsequently moved with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued to work at his trade for a number of years, finally coming to Milwaukee in the early sixties. He reared a large family of eight children, named as follows: Allen; George, the subject of this sketch; Simon, Samuel, Mary, Sophia, Hanna and Henrietta. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1843 came to Milwaukee, followed later by his parents who moved to the Cream City about 1870. Here he began to make his own living, and was first employed by a Mr. Mitchell. Some time later he entered the employ of Frederick Layton, packer, and was afterwards taken into the firm as one of the partners. He maintained an active association with this prosperous concern up to the time of his death, which took place on Aug. 14, 1900, at Milwaukee. His remains now rest in Forest Home cemetery.

After the formation of the Republican party, he adopted its principles for his own, and remained a consistent Republican ever after. He was, however, absorbed in his business, and took little active part in political matters, though he did his full duty as a citizen. He was a faithful member of St. James Episcopal church, and always supported it in its good works with a generous hand. He was a prominent member of the Old Pioneer Club, and a frequent attendant on its meetings. He was united in marriage on Nov. 23, 1848, to Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Orpah (Layton) Dawson, of England, and six children are the fruit of this union: John, born Oct. 31, 1851; Gertrude, Aug. 26, 1861; William, Sept. 4, 1863; Charles Frederick, Nov. 3, 1865; James Layton, Oct. 18, 1867; and Sadie, born March 27, 1875. Mrs. Dickens still survives her husband, and resides at the old home, 1320 Grand avenue, Milwaukee. Mr. Dickens was a shrewd and successful business man, and was devoted to his wife and children. He always found his chief solace and comfort away from the cares of business, within the home circle. He was known as one of Milwaukee's substantial business men, and did his full share in the material upbuilding and advancement of the city.

George B. Goodwin, deceased, who practiced with distinction for many years at the bar of Milwaukee, was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., on Dec. 18, 1834, the son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Albright) Goodwin, who were likewise natives of the Empire State. His father was given only a limited opportunity to obtain an education in his boyhood, as he was early thrown on his own resources, and learned the carriage maker's trade at Mt. Morris, N. Y. In the year 1860 he came west to Milwaukee, but only lived a short while after his arrival here. Our subject, George B., is the second child in a large family of nine children. He received his early education in the public schools at Mt. Morris, N. Y., and afterward pursued the full collegiate course at Genesee College, now Syracuse University, graduating therein with the class of 1854. He was subsequently the recipient of the honorary degree of A. M. from Williams College. After completing his college course, Mr. Goodwin made choice of the law as a profession, and took the law course at the Albany Law School. After being admitted to the bar, he came west to Wisconsin and opened an office at Menasha, and was there engaged in the successful practice of his profession for a period of about six years. Mr. Goodwin was one of the honored veterans of the Civil war. He organized the Forty-first Wisconsin infantry in Menasha, during May and June, 1864, and went out as its lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was the third and last of the 100-day regiments sent from Wisconsin, and having a numerical strength of only 578 it never had a colonel. The command left for the front on June 15, 1864, proceeding to Memphis, Tenn., where it was attached to the Second brigade, District of Memphis, and was assigned to train-guard duty, and also formed part of the garrison of the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin and his command participated in the fight with Forrest's cavalry during the latter's raid on Aug. 21, 1864, and after the conclusion of the skirmish the Forty-first joined in the pursuit of the enemy.

Col. Goodwin was mustered out with his command at Camp Washburn in September. After the close of the war, Mr. Goodwin came to Milwaukee and there engaged in the practice of his profession. He was appointed by President Grant internal revenue collector for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and after a service of two years in that capacity, he again returned to private life and resumed his practice. He was recognized as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the city, and he continued in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice up to the time of his death, on May 1, 1886. His remains now rest in Forest Home cemetery. Col. Goodwin was an ardent Republican in his political principles, and was prominent in the councils of his party. He was an attendant of the Episcopal church, and one of its most liberal and zealous supporters. He was a member of the Masonic Order, in which he had attained to the Knights Templar degree. On April 28, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Decker, of Livonia, N. Y., a daughter of Henry and Martha (Mather) Decker. To Colonel and Mrs. Goodwin were born three sons and two daughters: Henry, born April 12, 1859; Martha, Nov. 27, 1860; Alida, Aug. 17, 1865; Clinton, deceased, Sept. 14, 1869; and George B., May 11, 1874. All of the living children, together with their widowed mother, now make their home in Milwaukee.

William E. Priestley, of 500 Greenbush street, Milwaukee, is a native of Middlesex, Ontario, where he was born on June 25, 1853. He is the son of James E. and Sally Alice (Field) Priestley, both natives of Bradford, England, the former born in December, 1815, and the latter on May 25 of the same year. The father, while living in England, was a manufacturer of woolen goods, and removed to Russia, where he was engaged in the same business, the goods being for the use of the Russian government. After remaining there for five years he immigrated to Middlesex, Ont., where he engaged in mercantile business for a few years, and later went into general farming, which he run in connection with his store. In 1877 Mrs. Priestley died, and the father with his family of four sons and two daughters, returned to England. In 1891 they again removed to Canada, and Mr. Priestley died in the old home in Middlesex. William E. was first educated in the common schools of Middlesex, after which he entered the college at London, Ontario, where he was graduated in 1878. He began his business life by opening a general store in the village of Alisa Craig, Ontario, where he remained for two years. In 1881 he came to the United States and located at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was put in charge of a dry-goods store by the proprietor, A. J. Arthur, and he managed it for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Alisa Craig, Ontario, where he again went into business as a partner in the firm of McKay & Priestley. Two years later he located in Oshkosh, Wis., and was traveling agent for R. McMillan & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds, and during the four years that he was with this firm he traveled through every state in the Union. Coming to Milwaukee in 1890, he was employed by Sanger, Rockwell & Co., for three years, and then went into business for himself. He is a successful business man and does a large

jobbing business. In politics he is a Republican, but the duties of his commercial life leave him little leisure for active participation in political affairs. He is a member of the Methodist church and belongs also to the fraternal organizations of the Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and to the commercial organization of the Lumber Association. On Jan. 18, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Grace Maria Wood, daughter of Wesley and Ann (Bullis) Wood, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. Their only son, Glenn W., is nineteen years of age and at present a student in the University of Wisconsin.

John J. Chrzanowski, the managing editor of the *Kurier Polski*, is recognized as one of the leading newspaper men in the Cream City. He is a native of Poland, born May 24, 1868, in the valley of the Vistula, at Warsaw, the capital of Poland before its partition. It was here that Kosciuszko held the combined armies of Russia and Prussia at bay for two months in 1794. With his defeat the fate of Poland was sealed. John J. Chrzanowski is the son of Joseph and Helen (Grudzien) Chrzanowski, who immigrated to the United States in 1876. The elder Chrzanowski was engaged in various occupations for fifteen years, and in 1891 located in Chicago, where he lived until his death in 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years. During his life he reared three children: Anthony, who is a dentist in Chicago, prominent in his profession, located at 179 West Division street at the corner of Milwaukee avenue; Mary, the widow of Leo Wild, of Chicago, and John J., the subject of this review, who was reared to manhood in his native city, Warsaw, and educated in the public and government high schools. He came to the United States in 1886, locating in New York city, and in 1890 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, where he remained three years, but did not graduate, as he gave up the study of medicine to enter the newspaper profession as editor of the *Kurier New Yorkski*, and remained with that paper two years, when he resigned to become secretary of the weekly paper *Zyoda*, Polish National Alliance, and held that position two years. In 1897 he accepted the editorship of the *Dziennik Narodowy*, a Polish daily of Chicago, with which he was connected four years. In 1901 he left Chicago to accept a better offer in Milwaukee, where he has since been associated with the *Kurier Polski*, three years as city editor and four years as managing editor. In 1898 Mr. Chrzanowski was united in marriage to a daughter of Stanislaus Lubowiecki, of Chicago, and now a resident of Warsaw, S. D. He and his wife are members of St. Kasimir's Polish Catholic church and Mr. Chrzanowski is a member of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Singers and Polish Turners societies. He takes an active interest in politics, belongs to the Republican party and goes on the stump every four years in its interest. He is an able speaker and well-known throughout the state. He is one of the prominent figures in newspaper circles and one of the popular members of the newspaper fraternity.

Michael J. Kurzawa, Ph. G., one of the well-known druggists of Milwaukee, who owns a store at 862 Muskego avenue, is a native of the province of Posen, German Poland, born Dec. 28, 1883, being the son of Jacob and Antoinetta (Volarski) Kurzawa, who immigrated

to the United States. They landed in March, 1884, and selected Milwaukee as their future home, where the father found employment for a time in the West Milwaukee railroad shops, but within a short time engaged in the saloon business and continued in that vocation for eight years. He died on Dec. 13, 1906, at the age of forty-nine years, leaving a widow and three children: Michael J., Stella and Pauline. Michael was only three months old when his parents came to this country and was reared in Milwaukee where he attended the parochial and public schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the drug store owned by Anton Tomkiewicz and worked six months, and then entered the employ of J. W. S. Tomkiewicz, for whom he worked five years. He took the state pharmacy examination and passed it, in 1903, as assistant pharmacist, and occupied that position in various drug stores of the city, and in April, 1907, took the state pharmacy examination and passed as registered pharmacist. From that time he did general relief work until November, 1907, when he embarked in business for himself. Mr. Kurzawa has met with marked success at his present location and conducts one of the finest drug stores in that part of the city. He is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Polish National Alliance, Moruieszko Singing Society and is a member of St. Vincent's Polish Catholic church.

Joseph T. Stollenwerk, one of the progressive business men of the South side of Milwaukee, and the junior member of the well-known firm of Stollenwerk Bros., hardware dealers at No. 938 Kinnickinnic avenue, has been a successful merchant for the past sixteen years. He is the son of Joseph A. and Mary (Schummel) Stollenwerk, natives of that part of Germany so loved, the Rhine country. The father came to America with his parents in 1846 and was reared on the family homestead at New Coeln, town of Lake, Milwaukee county, where he lived until he retired from farming, in 1890, and went to Milwaukee to live. Joseph, born Feb. 14, 1869, was one of the fourteen children who received their training and schooling on his father's farm; ten of the children are living and have become prominent citizens of Milwaukee. Until fifteen years of age, Joseph remained on the old homestead with his parents and attended the parochial school at New Coeln, then went to Milwaukee to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for some time before he entered the employ of August Heimes, who ran a hardware store at 961 Kinnickinnic avenue. Mr. Stollenwerk remained in this business until he had thoroughly mastered it as a paid employe, then formed a partnership with his brother Nicholas and went into the hardware business for himself, under the firm name of Stollenwerk Bros., in 1892. Their business has increased, and to-day they have the leading hardware business in that vicinity. On Sept. 27, 1892, Mr. Stollenwerk was married to Caroline, the daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Schingsing) Reisch, of Milwaukee; they have six children: Clara, Henry, Loinz, Marguerite, Hildegard, and Richard. Mr. Stollenwerk and the members of his family belong to the congregation of St. Augustin's Roman Catholic church; he is also a member of the St. Peter Society,

the St. Pius Society, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Family Protective Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

Stanislaw J. Lempicki, the owner, president and manager of the Polish Theater Company, associate editor of the *Kuryer Polski*, and editor-in-chief of *Kuryer Ilustrowany*, the first Polish monthly, illustrated magazine in the United States, was born in Zarki, Russian Poland, on July 15, 1880, a son of Teofil and Eva (Lugowska) Lempicki. He was educated and grew to manhood in his native land, getting his scholastic training in technical and engineering schools. When he had attained his majority he came to the United States, locating first in Kansas City. His residence there continued for a year and a half, and being ambitious to learn the commercial side of American life he attended the Vrooman Business College. In 1902 he removed to Chicago and for a year was one of the editors of the Polish newspaper, *Gazeta Polska*. The three years immediately following he spent as a bookkeeper for a Polish publication in Chicago. During this time he had leisure to do much research work and in 1906 edited and published "The History of the Polish Young Men's Alliance in America," and a play in three acts entitled "Surmy," which in English is "Trumpets." That same year he came to Milwaukee and became identified with the *Kuryer Polski* as city editor. Since that time he has become one of the editors. With several other leading men of his nationality he founded the Polish Theater Company, which has had a very successful existence. He is a devout communicant of St. Josephat's Polish Catholic church, and in July, 1907, was one of the organizers of Branch No. 4 of the Polish Young Men's Alliance. Mr. Lempicki's marriage to Miss Pearl Krygier, daughter of Andrew Krygier, of Steven's Point, Wis., occurred on July 6, 1908. Mr. Lempicki is popular and is recognized as one of the most enterprising young men of the city.

Casimir Zychlinski, the manager of the Weekly Department of the *Kuryer Publishing Co.*, of Milwaukee, is a native of Posen, German Poland, where he was born on Feb. 24, 1860. He is the son of Joseph and Magdalena (Dybizbanski) Zychlinski, who immigrated to the United States in 1877 and located in New York city, where they remained two years before moving west and settling in Chicago, where the mother still resides. The father died in Milwaukee in 1907, aged eighty-six years, leaving a family of four children: Casimir; Wladislawa, wife of John Misiewicz; Valentine, and Josephine, the wife of Alphonse Dziadul. Casimir was seventeen years of age when his parents came to America, and had already had the advantages of an education in his native country, where he attended the high schools. When the family settled in New York city, in 1877, he studied electricity and soon became an electrician, following this profession for five years with much success. He moved to Chicago in 1883 and established himself in the coal business on his own account, conducting one of the large coal yards there for two years. His interest was in electricity, however, and he again turned to that profession, following it until 1900, when he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., for a year. Returning to Chicago in 1901, he remained for

three years, in 1906 took up his residence in Milwaukee, and since that time has held different positions with the Kuryer Publishing Co. At present he holds the responsible position of manager of the Weekly Department. Mr. Zychlinski was married in 1884, to Helen, daughter of John and Mary Schonick, of Poland. They have had five children: Witold, Zbigniewa, Bohdana, Leszek, and Janina. Mr. Zychlinski is a member of the Polish National Alliance of America, of which he is one of the oldest members; of the Polish Sokol Alliance, of which he was one of the organizers and first president; of the Polish Literary Society; and he is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is associated with the Republican party.

John Gawin is the proprietor of Gawin Bros.' hardware store, 709-11 Windlake avenue, one of the most important hardware establishments on the South side. He is a native of Milwaukee, son of John and Appolonia (Martin) Gawin, both of whom were of Polish birth. John Gawin, senior, came to Milwaukee from Poland in 1869 and was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad as foreman of a section gang of painters. In this occupation he remained some years, and upon leaving it engaged in the hardware business on the South side with his brother-in-law. The firm was known as Gawin Bros., and until his death, Jan. 18, 1908, Mr. Gawin continued this business with marked success and built up a large and profitable trade. He left a family of six children: Stacey, who married Lawrence Gizella; Mary, Lena, John, Catherine, and Henry. John Gawin, the subject of this sketch, was born in Milwaukee, Oct. 25, 1886, attended both public and parochial schools, graduated from Marquette College, and entered the employ of his father, to whose business he has succeeded. He became thoroughly conversant with all the details of the hardware business under his father's instruction and carries a complete and up-to-date stock of all kinds of hardware. Mr. Gawin is a young man of absolute integrity and honest business principles and merits a continuance of the confidence which the house enjoyed during the life of his father. The family are devout members of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church. Mr. Gawin belongs to the Polish National Alliance and to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He adheres loyally to the principles of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in the political questions of the day.

Frank B. Kuczynski, the successful plumber of 572 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City, born on April 14, 1876, a son of Martin and Victoria (Zientek) Kuczynski, natives of Poland and Polish pioneers of Milwaukee, where they settled in the early sixties. The father has been engaged in farming for thirty years or more in Milwaukee county, and in the town of Greenfield for twenty years, where he has a twenty-acre tract. His family consists of nine children: Ignatius, Peter, Frank B., Louis, Mary, Helen, Leo, Joseph and Martin. Our subject was reared in Milwaukee and educated in the parochial and public schools. In the spring of 1898 he enlisted in the Spanish-American war as a private of Company K, First Wisconsin infantry, and was sent to Jacksonville, Fla., with his regi-

ment, but was discharged after four months and eighteen days of service. For four months thereafter he was cook for a construction gang on an extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. In 1899 he re-enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth United States infantry, at Langdon N. D., was drilled in military tactics, at Fort Snelling, Minn., and in San Francisco, Cal., for two months, when he went with his company to the Hawaiian Islands and from there direct to Manila, Philippine Islands, where he took part in nineteen battles and skirmishes. He was wounded in the discharge of his duty while signaling from a shack to a detachment of his regiment on Dec. 25, 1900, and was compelled to remain in the hospital at Passaco, Southern Luzon, for three months. He was honorably discharged with his regiment at Presidio, Cal., in 1901, after serving two and one-half years. He again returned to his trade as a cook, and in 1902 he began his apprenticeship as a plumber with C. J. Meyer, at Duluth, Minn., remaining there for one year and finishing his trade at Minneapolis in 1905. In May, 1907, he began business for himself in Minneapolis, and so continued until August of the same year, when he sold out and located in Milwaukee in the plumbing business, where he is meeting with success. On Nov. 14, 1905, he married Miss Josephine, daughter of Victor and Julianna Wudkiewicz, of Poland, their issue being two children, Victor and Theodore. Himself and family are members of the St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church, and he is a member of the Royal League. Mr. Kuczynski is a good tradesman who takes pride in his work and is a law-abiding citizen.

Valentine Leo Schramka, one of the well-known and popular undertakers and funeral directors of the Cream City, was born in Germany on Feb. 4, 1873, the son of Peter and Justine (Frank) Schramka. His parents both died in Germany, where Valentine was given the benefit of scholastic training in the public schools. In 1886, when only thirteen years of age, he came to the United States to make his fortune, and located in Milwaukee. Before leaving the Fatherland, he had attended school long enough to realize the benefit of a good education, and after coming to America continued to pursue his studies and learn the English language in the night schools of Milwaukee. He entered the employ of an undertaker and studied undertaking at the Champaign and other schools; he received several diplomas as a result of diligent study and good work, and in 1892 branched out in business for himself, locating at 351 Brady street. Mr. Schramka's business has grown very rapidly since Sept. 17, 1892, and finding it necessary to increase his facilities, he has opened a second establishment at No. 9 Clark street, which has a livery in connection, and where he has built up a prosperous business. He was united in marriage in 1898 with Mary, the daughter of Felix and Kate Zynda, who were among the pioneer Polish settlers of Milwaukee. Mr. Schramka has two children, Idzi and John. He is a member of the Polish Catholic church and owns seats in four congregations. He is also a well-known member of St. Joseph's Society, the Society of the Holy Heart of Jesus and Mary, St. Michael's Society, Knights of St. Casimir, Knights of St. Wladyslaus, a member of St. Mary's

Society, of St. Peter's and St. Paul's societies and of the Wisconsin State Undertakers' Association. Mr. Schramka is a Republican in politics.

Dr. Charles Chester Wentworth, deceased, late of 195 Farwell avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., was one of the most prominent and successful dental practitioners who ever came to the city. He was born on a farm in the town of Lake, on Feb. 27, 1851, the son of one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of that locality. His father, George H. Wentworth, was a native of Kentucky, born at Lexington in that state on Sept. 9, 1815. He left home when only fifteen years of age and went to Mineral Point, Wis., which was then the center of an important lead mining industry, as it is today. Young Wentworth worked there in the lead mines for about three years, and then went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained for another year. He next came to Milwaukee (this was in the year 1835), and here entered from the Government 160 acres of public land in the town of Lake, adjoining the city of Milwaukee on the South. He subsequently added to his holdings by purchase, whereby he increased the size of his farm to a half section of land. In the year 1891 he sold his farm and moved into the city, leading the life of a retired farmer until his death, which took place on Dec. 22, 1901, at the ripe old age of eighty-six. His wife, Sylvia E. (Packard) Wentworth, was born in Bennington, Vt., July 22, 1817, and came west to Wisconsin at a very early day, when her father also located on Government lands in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county. She was united in marriage to Mr. Wentworth Aug. 29, 1836, and their union was blessed with seven children: Harrison H., deceased; Julia J., wife of Orlando Ellsworth, both deceased; Rinaldo R., a ranchman living at St. James, Mo.; Emma E., widow of Mathew H. Thompson, for many years a prominent manufacturer and commission merchant of Milwaukee; George G., a ranchman living in Wausau, Wis.; Charles Chester, deceased, the subject of this sketch; and Lilla, who died in infancy. Mrs. Wentworth's death occurred on Feb. 16, 1880. Dr. Wentworth received his early education in the public schools of Lake township and the Milwaukee high school, and later graduated at Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. He then pursued an extended course in dentistry, and at the age of twenty-nine located for the practice of his profession at St. Joseph, Mich. He practiced in that city for the space of two years, and at Darlington, Wis., for a period of eight years. In 1889 he came to the city of Milwaukee, establishing his offices on the South Side, where he was speedily in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. About ten years later he established his offices in the Mack Block, where his business grew to very large proportions, and he was rated the most successful and skillful dentist in the city. His reputation as an excellent dentist was by no means confined to the city of Milwaukee, but he numbered among his patients many prominent people over the state. He was a man of charming personality, popular with his professional associates, of most courteous address, and possessed a host of warm friends. In politics he was allied with the Republican party, but never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was an attendant of

Emmanuel Presbyterian church of Milwaukee, and one of the most zealous and liberal supporters thereof. The doctor's home life was typical of all that is best in the cultured American family circle. He was united in marriage on Feb. 27, 1878, to Miss Anna, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gower) Llewellyn, and two daughters were the fruit of this union: Daisy, the wife of Ray Palmer, of Milwaukee; and Bessie, who makes her home with her widowed mother. Mrs. Wentworth is of Welsh descent, both her parents being natives of Wales. They immigrated to the United States in 1863, locating in Chicago for several years, and finally coming to Milwaukee in the year 1870. Her father was a prosperous retired merchant at the time of his death, which took place March 4, 1896, when he was seventy-four years of age; his wife survived him some five years longer, when she also passed away at the advanced age of seventy-seven, on May 15, 1901. Dr. Wentworth was a member of the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee, and he also belonged to Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M. He was also one of the board of dental examiners for six years. He died at his home, No. 195 Farwell avenue, Milwaukee, on Feb. 18, 1908.

Mathew H. Thompson, deceased, late of Milwaukee, was one of the Cream City's most popular and successful business men, and his long residence there, extending over more than half a century has caused his name to be associated in a most intimate way with the city's growth and development. He was born in the town of Thompsonville, Conn., July 12, 1835, and was descended from fine old New England stock. His father, Henry Thompson, was born at Warehouse Point, Conn., and as a young man, owned and conducted, in connection with his brother, Orrin, a large carpet mill at Thompsonville, Conn. The old mill is still in operation to-day under the management of the Hartford Carpet Co., of Hartford, Conn. He came west to Milwaukee about the year 1845, engaged in the business of loaning money, both on his own behalf, and as the representative of eastern capitalists. Some time before his death, he returned to his old home in Thompsonville, Conn., and his death took place there in 1871. For some years prior to his death he had lived in retirement. His wife was a Miss Candace Phelps, a native of Poquonock, a village of Windsor township, Hartford county, some eleven miles north of Hartford. Mathew H. attended the public schools of his native village and also in New York state, and later spent some time at a private school. He was a mere lad in his teens when he first came to Milwaukee in 1854. Here he embarked in the business of buying and selling wool, and also did a general commission business, and dealt largely in manufacturers' supplies. His business affairs prospered and he was busied in active commercial pursuits up to the time of his death, which took place in Milwaukee, March 31, 1902, in the sixty-seventh year of his life. He was a most genial and affable man, extremely fond of all kinds of amusements and games. His jolly, good-natured temperament rendered him the most approachable of men, and his friends were legion. It is the consensus of opinion among those who knew him best that he left not an enemy behind. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he rep-

resented the Fourth ward of the city on the county board of supervisors for a number of years. He was a sincere Christian gentleman, and a member of the Universalist church, to which he rendered a generous support in all its beneficent labors. He was married on March 1, 1871, to Miss Emma, daughter of George H. and Sylvia E. (Packard) Wentworth, the Wentworth family being numbered among the oldest and most respected settlers of Lake township in Milwaukee county. (For an account of the genealogy of Mrs. Thompson the reader is referred to the sketch of Dr. Charles Chester Wentworth, her brother.) Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had no children, and the latter now resides at No. 227, Wisconsin street, Milwaukee. Mr. Thompson was an active member of the Masonic Order, and was also a member of the Calumet Club. Despite the years which have already elapsed since the death of Mr. Thompson he is still held in affectionate remembrance, not only by his immediate family, but by the many intimate friends and associates with whom he was always a prime favorite.

Edward Benjamin Johnson, deceased, for many years a popular business man of Milwaukee, was born on a farm in the town of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, Dec. 4, 1861. His parents, Benjamin and Mary Johnson, were both natives of England, and came with their children to the United States about the year 1855. They came direct to Wauwatosa, Wis., where the elder Mr. Johnson was a prosperous farmer up to the time of his death about 1881. Our subject's mother is still living at an advanced age, and makes her home in Milwaukee with one of her daughters. Edward B. was the eighth child in a large family of twelve children. He was educated in the public schools of Wauwatosa, and later attended the University of Chicago. Upon leaving the university he was engaged for a time in the profession of school teaching, and had charge of the schools at Cedarburg, Wis. He abandoned this calling and came to Milwaukee, where he was employed in the office of the Dickson Tea Co., of Milwaukee; later going into the office of the Milwaukee Shops, and in 1893 he became identified with the firm of Roundy, Peckham, Dexter & Co. He remained with this well-known house until his death, which took place in Milwaukee on Jan. 29, 1903. He was extremely conscientious and faithful in the performance of the responsible duties with which he was entrusted, and always maintained the complete respect and confidence of his business associates and employers. He was a firm believer in the principles of the Prohibition party, with which he was long identified, though he never sought any political preferment on his own behalf, but was content to aid the cause of prohibition by voice and precept in his capacity as a clean-living private citizen. His faith as a Christian was strong and enduring, and he was an earnest member of the Baptist denomination. He attended the Baptist Tabernacle, southwest corner of Seventeenth and Wells streets, in which he was one of the most faithful and devoted workers, serving as one of the trustees of his church, and as a teacher in its Sunday school. He was essentially a home-loving man, and found his chief solace and comfort within the domestic circle, and in his

church activities. He believed that a man's place, when away from business, was with his wife and children, and he was, therefore, allied with none of the fraternal societies, clubs and associations. He contracted a most congenial marriage on June 7, 1894, with Miss Jennie B., daughter of Archibald and Rachael (Wylie) Campbell, of Milwaukee. Two sons, Alfred C. and Edwin L., were the fruit of this union, and Mrs. Johnson and her two boys now make their home with her parents at 184 Fifteenth street. Both parents of Mrs. Johnson were born in Scotland, and came to the United States and Milwaukee in the year 1855. Mr. Campbell is a carpenter by trade and his skillful handicraft is evidenced in the buildings along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

Lucius H. Averill, deceased, who for eighteen years before his death was the superintendent of the milling department of the E. P. Allis Company, was born Sept. 17, 1826, in Shelburne, Vt. His father, Robert Averill, was a farmer by vocation and earned a sufficient competence in that work to enable him to retire some years before his demise, which occurred after he had passed the four score mark. The mother died in 1834, leaving beside her husband a family of seven children. Lucius H. Averill, the second in order of birth of the children born to his parents, received his educational advantages in the public schools of Shelburne, Vt. For some years after the completion of his studies he was employed on his father's farm, but desiring a larger field for his activities he left home and learned the trade of ship carpenter. In 1856 he came to Milwaukee to serve as a foreman of one of the gangs building the first government piers, under the direction of Mr. Whitney. When that work was completed Mr. Averill was so taken with Milwaukee that he determined to locate here and left the employ of Mr. Whitney to enter that of the Filer & Stowell Company. He remained with that concern in a responsible position for a period of seventeen years, and when he severed his connection it was to accept a more lucrative office with the E. P. Allis Company as superintendent of the milling department. For eighteen consecutive years he filled the position with honor to himself and credit to the company, and then he retired to enjoy a well-earned respite from the activities of a busy life. On Jan. 3, 1893, Mr. Averill crossed the great divide after a life devoted to the interests of his fellowmen, unselfish, kindly and upright. His death was a distinct loss to the whole community. In politics he was allied with the Democratic party, but while he was influential in its councils and staunch in his adherence to its principles, his was not the nature to seek public office. The Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church sustained in the death of Mr. Averill, a severe loss, as he was a loyal and earnest member of and worker in the church. Fraternally he was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. On Nov. 27, 1852, Mr. Averill was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Ellen Aubery, a daughter of Albert and Almyra (Blish) Aubery, of Burlington, Vt. Mr. Aubery was a native of Essex, Vt., and his wife a native of Burlington. The father was a carpenter by vocation, who went to California during the gold excite-

ment of 1849 and died there a year later. The mother passed away in the east. Both she and her husband were communicants of the Unitarian church. To Mr. and Mrs. Averill were born six children: Robert, deceased; Alice, deceased; Nellie, at home; Edward F., employed in the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Katherine and Harriet, at home.

Thomas M. Claflin, deceased, for many years a prominent business man of Milwaukee and proprietor of the Model Laundry, was a native of the state of Wisconsin, born at Farmington, Washington county, Nov. 22, 1850. His parents, Orson H. and Parmelia (Smith) Claflin, were natives of Ohio and Vermont, respectively. His father followed the vocation of a millwright, and was also a prosperous farmer. He spent a larger part of his life in the state of Ohio, where he owned a large farm near the town of Berea. Thomas M. was an only child, and attended the common schools and high school of his native place, and later took a course in the business college at Fond du Lac, Wis. As soon as his school days were over, he was employed for some years as a dry goods clerk, moving to Milwaukee about the year 1876. There he was first employed in the store of Wheeler, White & Van Pelt, and then was associated with the well-known firm of T. A. Chapman Co. for some eight years. At the end of this period he embarked in business on his own account, and conducted a general store for about five years at Boltonville, Washington county, Wis. He then returned to Milwaukee, where he held an interest in the Nordberg Manufacturing Co., manufacturing engineers, for a period of six years. He finally purchased the Model Laundry, which he conducted in a highly successful manner up to the time of his death, May 13, 1905. The laundry is still being operated by his widow, who is president and treasurer of the company. Mr. Claflin was a lifelong adherent of the Republican party, though he never aspired to public office. He was for many years a zealous member of the First Baptist church, and actively supported his church in its many beneficent works. He was essentially a home-loving man, and found his chief enjoyment and comfort within the family circle, being a most devoted husband and father. Absorbed as he always was in his business affairs, his family life and his church, he was not particularly attracted by outside fraternal and club associations, though he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was most happily married on Nov. 29, 1889, to Miss Fannie E., daughter of Timothy and Atta (Shepard) Cuddeback, of Farmington, Wis. His wife proved a most congenial and efficient helpmate, and their home life was an exceedingly happy one. Their three children: Ray T., Donald M., and Paul C., all reside at home, 897 Cambridge avenue, with their widowed mother. Mrs. Claflin's father was a native of New York state, and her mother of Massachusetts. Mr. Cuddeback was a prosperous farmer, who came west and located at Farmington, Wis., in 1865. His death occurred in 1886, and that of his wife in 1877.

Henry August Weidenbacher, of 492 Cass street, Milwaukee, was born in the city of Milwaukee on Aug. 27, 1882, of German parentage. His paternal grandfather, George Weidenbacher, came to the

United States at an early day, and enlisted as a volunteer during the Civil war, though it did not fall to his lot to participate in any of the active fighting of the war. Our subject's parents are Paul and Anna Maria (Mohr) Weidenbacher, the former of whom is a native of Lowell, Wis., and the latter was born at Germersheim, a fortified town of Bavaria, located on the river Rhine, March 21, 1854. His father formerly resided in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was one of the city's volunteer firemen, and is now living in Milwaukee, being a carriage trimmer by trade. Henry A. attended the Seventh District school of Milwaukee, and afterwards learned the trade of a practical electrician. For the past six years he has been employed as an expert electrician by theatrical houses. On Aug. 29, 1905, he enlisted as a private in Company F, First regiment Wisconsin National Guard, and has now completed nearly three years of service. He was promoted to the grade of artificer in April, 1907, and to that of corporal on March 19, 1908. His political views are of an independent character and he is allied with none of the well-known political organizations. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. Judson Titsworth, pastor, and belongs to the Fraternal Mystic Circle, Juneau Ruling, No. 1875. Mr. Weidenbacher was united in marriage May 23, 1904, to Miss Elsa, daughter of Hans Gustav and Rebecca (Bemiller) von Stockhausen, of 492 Cass street, Milwaukee. Two little daughters are the fruit of this union, Jeanette Emma, born March 29, 1905, and Dorothy W., born June 30, 1907. Mrs. Weidenbacher's father was for many years a popular and well-known druggist of the city, who died in 1892. His widow is now a resident at the old home, 492 Cass street, and Mr. and Mrs. Weidenbacher are at present residing with her. For a fuller account of Mrs. Weidenbacher's antecedents, see sketch of Hans Gustav von Stockhausen elsewhere in this work.

William George Taylor, deceased, identified with the building material business of Milwaukee for many years, and one of the city's prosperous and substantial business men, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1840. He was of Irish extraction, his parents John and Rebecca (Baird) Taylor, having both been natives of the Emerald Isle. His father came to the United States in early life and established himself in business as a soap manufacturer at Cincinnati, where both he and his wife died. Our subject was the third child of a family of four children, and obtained his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. He was barely of age when the Civil war broke out, and moved by the patriotic ardor of those stirring days, he hastened to volunteer his services to the nation in its hour of peril. He served during the war as a member of the "Guthrie Greys," a famous infantry organization of Cincinnati, Ohio. Soon after the close of the war he came to Milwaukee, where he was employed in a furniture store for some time. When the firm with which he was associated finally dissolved, Mr. Taylor embarked in the building material business on his own account. By the exercise of good judgment and industry he built up a thriving trade and continued in this line of business up to the time of his death, May 6, 1900; the business

is still in active operation under the excellent management of his son, Henry, who succeeded his father. Mr. Taylor was a quiet man of extremely domestic tastes and of irreproachable private life, and was, withal, a most devoted husband and father. He was allied with the Republican party in politics, but never took an active part in political campaigns, and never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was a faithful attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal church, and was a member of the Masonic Order. His marriage occurred soon after he first came to Milwaukee, on Jan. 2, 1867. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Elizabeth Seaman, is a daughter of Alonzo D. and Mary (Armstrong) Seaman, of Milwaukee. She is of mixed English and Irish extraction, her father being a native of England, and her mother of Ireland. They came to Milwaukee Nov. 6, 1846, and are numbered among the prominent pioneer residents of the city. Her father is engaged in the furniture business, both as a manufacturer and a retailer, and has contributed in many ways to the material upbuilding of the city. Mr. Taylor is survived by his wife and their six children, as follows: Alonzo C., a banker at Emmett, Washington; Henry, already mentioned as the successor in his father's business; Catherine E., wife of B. L. Worden, of Milwaukee, president of the Worden-Allen Co.; William T., president and manager of the Taylor-Farnham Fuel Co., of Milwaukee; Mary R., wife of Alexander Candee, of Milwaukee, and Stuart A., engaged in the lumber business at Emmett, Washington.

Robert Russell Lee Freeman, one of the younger generation of attorneys in Milwaukee, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 14, 1876. He is a son of De Witt Mason Freeman, a native of Memphis, Tenn., and his wife, Earlena Letitia (Atkinson) Freeman, who was born in Philadelphia. Mr. Freeman received his preparatory education in Fishburne's Military School, of Waynesboro, Va., and St. John's Military School, of Manlius, N. Y. He then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and when he had completed the letters and science course in that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts he studied law in the law department of the University of Iowa. When the regents of that institution granted him the degree of bachelor of laws he came to Milwaukee and started the practice of his chosen profession. He has devoted himself to corporation and insurance law, and has come to be known among the legal fraternity in Milwaukee as an authority on those two phases of law. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but has never become a candidate for public office of any nature. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Church of England. Socially and fraternally Mr. Freeman is identified with the University Club, the Town Club, the "Broilers", the Jefferson Club, the Maryland Club, the "Barristers", the City Democracy and several other organizations. On April 22, 1908, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Marion Hageman Osborne, of Milwaukee, a daughter of William H. and Ada (Goodrich) Osborne.

William Frazier Adams, a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Rochester, Racine county, Wis., on Oct. 10,

1877, son of Henry R. and Lillian (Frazier) Adams, the former of whom was born in the state of New York in 1847, and the latter at Mukwonago, Waukesha county, Wis., in 1852. The paternal grandparents emigrated from England to the United States in 1840 and the grandfather became a very successful business man, owning extensive landed and other interests at Rochester, Wis. On the maternal side the subject of this review is of Scotch extraction. The earliest American ancestor came over from Scotland during the Revolutionary war with British troops, and afterward married a Connecticut girl and settled in New York. The name originally was McNair, but subsequently was changed to Frazier. Henry R. Adams, the father of our subject, enlisted at the early age of sixteen years as a private in Company D, of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin infantry for service in the Civil war. The regiment left the state on June 13, 1864, and reached Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th, being assigned to Colonel Buttrick's brigade. Mr. Adams participated in a brush which the regiment had with Forrest's cavalry near the Hernando road, when the latter, 5,000 strong, broke through the picket line and entered Memphis. The remainder of the service was on guard and picket duty until the time of service expired, and the regiment was mustered out at Milwaukee on Sept. 22, 1864. Mr. Adams then returned to his home in Racine county and conducted a hardware store for several years. Afterward he removed to Mukwonago, Waukesha county, upon a farm, where he now resides. William Frazier Adams, whose name introduces this review, received his early education in the public schools of Mukwonago, Waukesha county, where his parents then resided, and he afterward took a course in Carroll College at Waukesha, where he graduated with the class of 1896. Then entering the University of Wisconsin he took a thorough course in that institution and graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He early became interested in political affairs, identifying himself with the Republican party. In the campaign of 1900 he entered actively into the congressional contest in the Fifth Wisconsin district and worked for the election of Hon. Samuel S. Barney. Two years later he was engaged in the campaign in the Ninth Wisconsin district, laboring earnestly for the election of Hon. Edward S. Minor. In the Fifty-seventh Congress he was appointed as page in the House of Representatives and was later promoted to messenger on the floor of the House, in which capacity he served until June, 1903. While thus engaged he entered the law department of the Columbian University (since 1904 known as the George Washington University) at Washington, D. C., and graduated there in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to Wisconsin, was admitted to the bar on examination, and in December, 1903, began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee with the firm of Fiebing & Killilea. He remained so connected until July, 1906, when he entered the office of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, and he is still associated with that firm, engaged in the general practice of his profession. Although young in years, Mr. Adams has already won recognition as a public speaker of a high order. In fact, during his college days it was apparent

that nature had endowed him with exceptional ability in that direction. While in the University of Wisconsin he was an active member of the Philomathean literary society. He participated in the Joint Debate of 1898 between Philomatheia and Athenæ and in the intercollegiate debate between the Universities of Wisconsin and Iowa in 1900 and was a commencement orator in 1900. He also won first place in the prize debate at the George Washington University Law School. Mr. Adams is a Universalist in his religious belief, and a member of the following fraternities and societies: Theta Delta Chi, Phi Delta Phi (Law), the University Club, St. Andrew's Society, and the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Richard B. Ramien, a practicing attorney in Milwaukee, was born in that city on Feb. 15, 1876, son of Henry W. and Henrietta (Mesow) Ramien, both of whom are natives of Germany, the former being born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg. The parents came to America in their childhood, the father being but three years old at the time of the immigration, and Milwaukee has since been the place of residence of the respective families. The maternal grandfather established one of the first breweries in the Cream City, the same being now a part of the Jung brewery, located in what was formerly called "Kilbourn Town." The father of the subject of this review is the secretary and manager of the Milwaukee Worsted Mills, and has been engaged in that line of business since 1887. Richard B. Ramien received his primary education by attendance at private schools and also in the public schools of Milwaukee, taking a course at the East Side high school, and then after due preparation entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he took a three-years' course, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then entered the office of James F. Trotman, where he remained some time in a clerical capacity. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he evinced his patriotism by offering his services to the government, and on July 11, 1898, he enlisted as a sergeant in Company E, of the Fourth Wisconsin infantry. He went with that command to Anniston, Ala., and hostilities having ceased soon thereafter he was mustered out with the regiment on Feb. 28, 1899. In 1901 he began the practice of his profession, in which he has since been continuously engaged, devoting his attention in the main to commercial and real estate law. He is a Republican in his political views, has served as delegate to various county and state conventions, and in 1902 he was his party's candidate for assemblyman; but the district being strongly Democratic he was defeated. He is a member of the Tecum Club and also of the Milwaukee Bar Association and Wisconsin State Bar Association.

Howard A. Cleaver, lawyer and civil engineer, of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Milwaukee on Feb. 23, 1874, the son of Albert B. and Henrietta C. (Rogers) Cleaver. He is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors came to America from England at a very early date. His father, now deceased, was born in Utica, N. Y., and came west to Milwaukee about 1858, and was engaged here for many years in the book and

stationery business; his mother was a native of Milwaukee, and departed this life on May 13, 1902. Mr. Cleaver received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and then attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of C. E. Returning then to Milwaukee, he read law for two years with A. G. Weissert, and was admitted to the bar on examination before the Wisconsin State Board of Law Examiners. He began the practice of law in partnership with the firm of Kanneberg, McGee, Cochems & Cleaver, which relationship continued for the space of three years, when he withdrew from the firm and practiced alone until 1903. He then gave up his practice in Milwaukee in order to accept a responsible and lucrative position as civil engineer for the Gulf & Ship Island R. R., at Gulfport, Miss. He continued in this occupation for the term of one year, and then returned to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the Milwaukee Electric Light Co. as Right of Way agent, which position he still holds. Politically Mr. Cleaver is affiliated with the Republican party, and in his religious belief he conforms to the Presbyterian faith. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Greek Letter fraternity; of the University Club of Milwaukee; the Engineers' Society; the Milwaukee Bar Association, and of the Masonic order. Mr. Cleaver was married on Nov. 26, 1903, to Miss Nettie B. Crossman, daughter of Glen B. and Larry (Bollini) Crossman, of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver have no children. Our subject is an exceptionally able and energetic young man, courteous and affable in his intercourse with his fellowmen, and possesses a host of friends. He is finely equipped both physically and mentally for the battle of life, and bids fair to carve out a brilliant future for himself.

John Thomas Dunn, deceased, who was prominently identified with the building interests of Milwaukee for many years, and whose skillful handiwork is to be seen in some of the most important buildings in the city, was born in Queens county, Ireland, May 22, 1843, the son of John Dunn, a native of the same place. His father was a contracting mason, and came to the United States with his wife and family during the forties, first locating at Albany, N. Y. He came west to Milwaukee about 1850, where he followed his trade as a mason for many years, dying there in 1872. He reared a large family of seven children, of whom our subject was the third. John T. was a lad of only seven years when his parents came to Milwaukee, and he received his education in the public schools of that city. When his school days were over, he proceeded to learn the mason's trade with his father, and after thoroughly mastering the same in all its details, he branched out as a mason contractor. He constructed the building now occupied by the Conroy Confectionary Co. on Milwaukee street, as well as the well known St. Mary's Hospital building. He was engaged in construction work on the Heinemann building, when he lost his life by the fall of a scaffold, Jan. 8, 1884. Mr. Dunn was a genial, sociable man with a host of warm friends. He was a lover of horses, and all forms of out-door sports, and was especially enthusiastic over the national game of base ball. His sudden

and premature death was not only a severe blow to his devoted wife and children, but was mourned by the many friends who had learned to know and love him. He was allied with the Republican party in politics, but was never an aspirant for public office. Born and bred a Catholic, he was for many years a faithful attendant at the Cathedral and died in the faith. Mr. Dunn had an excellent record as a volunteer soldier during the Civil war, and was twice severely wounded in action. He enlisted as a private during the summer of 1862, in Company F, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry; was mustered into the U. S. service for three years at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, in August, 1862; rose to the rank of first sergeant of his company, and was finally mustered out and honorably discharged the service at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865. He left the state with his command Sept. 5, 1862, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment was assigned to the Thirty-seventh brigade, Eleventh division. From this time on Mr. Dunn shared in all the important campaigns and battles of the gallant Twenty-fourth, including the engagements of Chaplin Hills, Stone's River, or Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Siege of Knoxville, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, operations about Atlanta, pursuit of Hood's army up through Alabama and Tennessee, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After leaving the army, he returned to his home in Milwaukee and resumed his work as a mason contractor. His marriage took place on Aug. 11, 1870, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Patrick and Katherine (Mulligan) Fagan, of Milwaukee. The following children were born of this union: Francis J., now a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert W., deceased, employed as a book-keeper by the Cudahy Bros. Co. for several years before his death, March 2, 1907, and as great a lover of out door sports as his father before him; Edmund F., superintendent of the Wagner Mfg. Co., North Milwaukee; Cora M., living at home; Harry W., deceased; Eleanor, a stenographer, and Irene M., both of whom live at home with their mother. Mrs. Dunn resides at No. 230 Pleasant street, Milwaukee, and is happy in having a number of her children at home with her. Her parents were both natives of Ireland, and came to this country and settled in Milwaukee about the middle of the last century. Her father, who died while still in the prime of life, operated an express line in Milwaukee for several years prior to his death. He was survived by his wife for many years, the latter dying in Milwaukee in 1902, at the ripe old age of 85 years.

Frank Henry Terry, deceased, for many years a prominent wholesale grocer of Milwaukee, Wis., and one of the most influential among the pioneer business men of the city, was born of New England parents in the city of Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1827. Both of his parents, Roderick and Harriet (Taylor) Terry, were natives of the village of Enfield, Hartford county, Conn. His father led an exceedingly active business life up to the time of his death at Hartford in 1849, aged sixty-two years. He was a prosperous wholesale grocer of Hartford, and also president of the Hartford Exchange Bank of that city. Our subject was the fifth member of a family of eight chil-

dren, and grew to manhood in his native city. He received an excellent education in the schools of Hartford, and later attended Yale College. Upon leaving school he started his business career by entering the offices of his father's wholesale house, and upon the latter's death in 1849, he and one of his brothers embarked in the wholesale hardware business for a period of two years. Mr. Terry then decided to come west, and in 1855 located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he established himself in the wholesale grocery business, being associated therein with Mr. T. W. Goodrich. The firm did a large and increasing business throughout the whole Northwest up to the time of Mr. Terry's death, which took place on Feb. 2, 1874. In addition to his wholesale business Mr. Terry was identified with other important business undertakings and was a man of large affairs; he was an influential stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Gas Co., and also held large interests in the Milwaukee Roller Mills, etc. After the birth of the Republican party, he was a staunch adherent of that political organization, but never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was a devout member of the Congregational church, and an attendant of Plymouth church, Milwaukee, to which he accorded a generous support in its various Christian ministrations. Mr. Terry was married on Jan. 2, 1850, to a daughter of an old and prominent New England family. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Ripley Birge, has survived her husband all these years, and has her residence at No. 281 Knapp street. Her parents, B. W. and Lucy (Ripley) Birge, were both natives of Connecticut, the former of Hartford, and the latter of Norwich. In early life Mr. Birge conducted a drygoods store in Hartford, and later made his home in Philadelphia, where he had extensive mining interests. He died when only thirty-four years of age, but his wife lived to be sixty-four years old, dying at her old home in Norwich, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Terry were the parents of 6 children, 3 of whom are living; the oldest, Florence, is the wife of N. P. Hulst, of Milwaukee, a mining engineer; the second daughter, Eliza B., lives at home with her mother, and the only son, Frank T., is a prosperous broker, dealing in real estate, stocks, bonds, loans, insurance, etc., with offices in the Wells Building.

William Albertus Wilson, deceased, grew up in the city of Milwaukee, where he was for many years a popular traveling salesman. He was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 25, 1848, the son of William White and Lucy (Bradford) Wilson, the latter a native of Albany, N. Y. His father moved to Milwaukee in 1854, and served for a number of years in the important capacity of general passenger agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He finally resigned his position with the railroad company in order to embark in the commission business with his two sons, and was leading a retired life at the time of his death in 1888. William A., our subject, was the elder of the two sons, and received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and later supplemented the same by a course at the academy of Balston Springs, N. Y. Upon leaving school he returned to his home in Milwaukee, and entered the employ of the Clarence Shepard Hardware Co. as a traveling salesman. He was later employed in the

same capacity by the Sherman Jewett Stove Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., for a period of about seven years, and was then obliged to give up his work by reason of ill health. His death took place on April 23, 1886, when he was in his thirty-seventh year. He was a member of the Republican party in politics, but was never an aspirant for public office. Mr. Wilson was a most devoted husband, and was married on Jan. 1, 1868, to Miss Clara Elizabeth, daughter of W. F. and Sarah Nichols (Champlin) Fleming, who are numbered among the pioneer residents of Milwaukee. His widow still survives him, and makes her home at 196 Queen Anne Place, Milwaukee. Her father, W. F. Fleming, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1823, and his wife was born on Long Island in 1821. Mr. Fleming, who was originally an undertaker, reared a large family of seven children, and coming to Milwaukee in 1854, was engaged in the undertaking business for some years at the corner of Main and Wisconsin streets. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, he sacrificed a lucrative business in order to enlist as a volunteer soldier. He served throughout the Rebellion with distinguished gallantry as a member of the Twenty-fourth regiment Wisconsin infantry, rose to the rank of corporal, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was three times wounded in action, and it fell to his lot to be actively engaged in some of the most important campaigns and battles of the war. Upon severing his connection with the army, he returned to Milwaukee, where he followed the calling of a carpenter-contractor up to the time of his death in 1903.

Julius Wetzler, deceased, one of the prosperous and public spirited business men of Milwaukee for many years, was born near the ancient city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Oct. 3, 1856, the son of Siegfried and Esther Wetzler, also natives of Germany. His father was a dealer in live stock in Germany, and died there while our subject was still a lad in his teens. In 1873, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Wetzler and her eight children, of whom Julius was the fifth, emigrated to the United States and settled in the city of Milwaukee. Julius had received a good education in the schools of his native land before coming to America, and on his arrival he secured employment as a clerk. Some years later he embarked on his own account in the wholesale cigar business with his brother, Simon, and conducted a prosperous trade in this line until the year 1888. He was then attracted by the business opportunities offered in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin and moved to Ironwood, Mich., where he entered into a partnership with two more of his brothers in the provision business. They carried on an extensive trade throughout this region, and established markets in Ironwood, Hurley, Wis., and in a number of the other surrounding towns. He afterwards returned to Milwaukee and there organized the Wetzler Sausage Manufacturing Co., which developed into a large and important enterprise. He was a man of great energy and push, and prospered in all his business undertakings; was connected with one of the prominent loan associations of Milwaukee, and was actively identified with other important undertakings. In politics he was allied with the Republican party, but was never an office seeker, or a mere partisan. He took an intelligent interest in all that

concerned the municipal and general welfare, and was a generous contributor to every worthy public cause. In religion he adhered to the faith of his fathers and was a member of the Jewish church, and an attendant of Temple Emmanuel. He belonged to the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias, but was extremely domestic by inclination and temperament, and derived his chief enjoyment in life in the midst of his own family circle. Mr. Wetzler was married on March 14, 1888, to Miss Annie, daughter of John and Mary (Pereles) Black, of Milwaukee. His death took place at Milwaukee on May 19, 1905, and he is survived by his widow and three children, Irma, Ruth and John. All three children are now in school and live at home with their widowed mother, at 175 Queen Anne Place, Milwaukee. Mrs. Wetzler's father was a native of the Russian Empire, and went to London at an early age, where he conducted a drygoods establishment. He afterwards came to America and settled in Milwaukee and there resumed his business as a drygoods merchant. Her mother was a native of Hungary, and both parents have been deceased for several years.

Morsman Stewart, deceased, was born at Chicago, June 16, 1837. His father was Horace Stewart, who was born in New York. He was the youngest of three sons and was educated at Geneva Lake, Wis. The father came west and located at Clinton Junction, Wis., living a very retired life. Morsman started life as a newsboy on the St. Paul railroad. Later he started a small general store at Hartford, Wis. He came to Milwaukee in 1863 and worked for Cook & Church, wholesale fruit dealers. Subsequently he went into the grocery business with Mr. Ledyard. He next embarked in the commission business by himself in the Chamber of Commerce and finally in the fish and oyster business. On May 15, 1861, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Rev. Chester W. and Lucy M. (Smith) Turner. Of this union one child was born, Winifred Grace. In politics Mr. Stewart was a Republican, in religion he was an Episcopalian and a strict member of St. James Episcopal church. He was devoted to the church work and for several years was a Sunday school teacher. He was a charter member of Alpha Chapter of Royal Arcanum, No. 43, Milwaukee Lodge Knights of Honor, and of Independent Lodge No. 8 of A. F. & A. M. He died Jan. 18, 1886, respected and lamented by those who knew his real worth. He was a man of great activity, having engaged successfully in many business enterprises, but in all his dealings he was just and generous alike to friend and foe. Mrs. Stewart's father, Rev. Chester W. Turner, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 11, 1809, and her mother in Derby, Conn., June 16, 1815. Her father was a minister in early life but partially abandoning this calling he engaged in merchandising in Hartford, Conn. He came West in 1856, locating in Hartford, Wis., where he farmed and being a man of deep religious convictions he preached the gospel on the Sabbath at Hartford and at several other adjacent churches when preachers were scarce on the then frontier. He fell asleep in the Lord and went to his eternal reward Sept. 11, 1889. His beloved wife, Lucy (Smith) Turner, who had been his worthy helpmate through a long married life full of good deeds, followed him to the tomb in 1899, aged 83 years.

Maurice A. McCabe, of the law firm of McCabe & Dahlman, with offices at 105 Grand avenue, in the city of Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on April 25, 1873, son of Patrick and Hannah (Boyle) McCabe, both of whom were born in Ireland. The maternal grandparents moved to Milwaukee when the mother of the subject of this review was a child, and there they resided the remainder of their lives. The father immigrated to the United States in his boyhood and has been a resident of Milwaukee for more than a half century. He was one of the first passenger engineers on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and followed that occupation for many years, but now he is living retired in the city of Milwaukee. Maurice A. McCabe, whose name introduces this review, received his education in the public and parochial schools of the city of Milwaukee, the Marquette College, now Marquette University, and at the law school of the University of Wisconsin. Soon after his graduation from the last named school he became associated with the firm of Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl, lawyers, and remained with them two years, after which he formed a partnership with Louis A. Dahlman, under the firm name of McCabe & Dahlman, which partnership still continues, doing a general law practice. In politics Mr. McCabe is a Democrat. In 1900 he was elected to represent his legislative district in the Wisconsin Assembly, serving in the session of 1901. He was married on Nov. 7, 1906, to Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Mary (O'Brien) O'Donnell, of Kenosha, Wis., and to this union there has been born one son, Maurice T. Mr. McCabe is a Roman Catholic in his church affiliations, and he has membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Milwaukee Bar Association, and the Wisconsin Bar Association.

Dr. Ralph Chandler, deceased, the eminent physician and surgeon whose untimely death in 1904 caused deep regret and widespread sorrow in Milwaukee, was born in that city July 16, 1861, being the son of Walter Seymour and Sarah (Kneeland) Chandler, both natives of Batavia, N. Y. The father came to Milwaukee and later lived in Waukesha, Wis., when Ralph was very young, and engaged in the lumber business, from which he retired in a few years, taking up his residence at the Plankinton Hotel, remaining there until about the time of his death, Dec. 27, 1897. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Old Settlers' Club. In the family there were but two sons, our subject and Burr Kneeland Chandler, deceased. Our subject received his rudimentary education in the public schools and took his higher course in Markham Academy, while his medical and surgical courses were pursued at Rush Medical College and Cook County Hospital, Chicago, where he graduated in 1889. In order to gain superior advantages and to perfect himself along the scientific methods of his profession he went to Europe and spent a year at some of the most famous and time honored medical institutions there, where he attended the clinics, lectures and serious surgical operations. On his return to Milwaukee he spent some time in the office of that distinguished physician, Solon Marks, and later he opened an office for himself in the Plankinton Building, where he practiced with the greatest success until his death Aug. 12, 1904. During his very active and extensive practice he was

a member of the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital, surgeon of the Children's Free Hospital, being president of the board for eight years; was Surgeon of Battery A, Wisconsin National Guard, for fifteen years, and he lectured at several different hospitals on various scientific phases of surgery and medicine; he also lectured at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., besides which he did a great amount of work for charity's sake, for he was a man of a kind and sympathetic nature whose heart beat a kindly response to the sufferings of the poor. On Oct. 18, 1893, he married Miss Alice Louise, daughter of John E. and Amelia (Read) Eldred, of Milwaukee, but to their union there was no issue. Mrs. Chandler's father was born in Milwaukee, Aug. 11, 1842, was a lumber dealer and later went into the real estate business; and her mother was born in New Haven, Conn. Both parents are still living in Milwaukee. They were married in Albany in 1864. Their union was blessed with five children, Amelia, wife of William McLaren, Milwaukee; John E., Jr.; Howard M.; Arthur G.; and Alice Louise, widow of our subject. Her father was a Republican and a member of the Old Settlers' Club. In politics Dr. Chandler was a Democrat, a member of the Loyal Legion; of the Sons of the Revolution; of the State Medical Association; of the University Club and of the Milwaukee Club. Dr. Chandler could trace his ancestry back to members who rendered conspicuous service to their country in the Revolutionary war. It is said that "Death loves a shining mark" and it certainly found one when Dr. Ralph Chandler was called to meet his God. He was a martyr in his devotion to the exacting duties incumbent on a conscientious physician, and this of course affected his vitality. It is sad for such a one to be taken when just reaching the meridian of manhood, to see the ship of life, freighted with all his aspirations, sink when the haven was in sight, compelled to go with his hopes unsatisfied and his ambitions unfulfilled. Truly death is a careless reaper, who cuts down alike the ripe and the unripe grain. While it is wrong to question Providence whose ways are past finding out, nevertheless when we gaze into the coffin that contains the peaceful ashes of this worthy young man, this lover of books, this ripe student of the lore of ages, it requires all our religious philosophy and fervor to submit with resignation. To him we may well apply the words of the great poet:

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe;
He was complete in feature and in mind;
With all good grace to grace a gentleman.

Richard Watson Roberts, deceased, a man who was successful in whatever he undertook, was born in Iron Ridge, Dodge county, Wis., Aug. 12, 1856, the seventh son of Vincent and Triphenia Ann (Jones) Roberts, the former born in Wales in March, 1818, and the latter in New York state in 1822. The father came to New York state where he married and then came to Iron Ridge, Wis., taking up a body of land which he farmed for several years, when the Milwaukee railroad was built through it and he became the agent of eastern capital-

ists in buying lands and loaning money which brought him into the real estate business and he followed it until his death which occurred Oct. 5, 1888. His wife died in June, 1887. They were the parents of ten children, our subject being the seventh son in succession, and there were three daughters. Their names and order of birth follow: William, John, Vincent, David M., George W., Clarke, Richard W., Lydia, wife of James Wiggins, of Woodland, Wis.; Mary, wife of Lynn Wheeler, of Randolph, Wis.; and Lavina, wife of A. Burt Day, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; all living except Richard W., our subject. After attending the local schools for several years, our subject began working on his father's farm, but farm life was irksome to one of his active type, so he went into the lumber business with his brother David M., and soon bought the latter out, continuing the business independently, and when his father died he succeeded to his real estate business. He discontinued the lumber business in 1892, on account of the increase of the real estate business. Being a shrewd and circumspect financier, he concluded to open a line of banks, so he established the first one at Wittenburg, Wis., in 1895, another at Manawa, Wis., another at Clintonville, Wis., in 1900, and still another at Bear Creek, Wis., in the same year. He also owned and operated a large cranberry marsh. He came to Milwaukee in 1895 and engaged in the real estate business in which he had such a long and successful experience outside, and here it proved equally profitable to him. He also conducted to great advantage, a saw-mill, which he purchased in 1904. In 1903 he purchased as a residence the mansion located at 3228 Wells street, one of the most beautiful homes in Milwaukee. In 1907 he disposed of all his numerous banks. On Nov. 23, 1880, he married Miss Addie A., daughter of Alfred K. and Sarah (Farmer) Butler, of Rubicon, Wis., their union being blessed with two sons: Alfred B., of Embarrass, Wis., where he conducts his father's lumber interest; and Vincent G., who at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was graduated in June, 1908, he being chosen president of his class, which indicates his ability and popularity. Our subject died April 17, 1908, at Rochester, Wis. Mrs. Roberts' father was born at Schuyler, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1829, and her mother in New York state on March 5, 1829. He was a farmer and came to Rubicon, Wis., in the forties and continued farming until 1889, when he moved to Riverside, Cal., where he purchased a large orange grove. His wife died Nov. 21, 1907. In religion our subject was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he subscribed to the tenets of the Republican party. He was also a member of the Elks, the Oskosh Order and the Calumet Club. He was the first one of the ten brothers and sisters to die, and a beautiful floral tribute was sent by the survivors, consisting of a wheel indicating the family circle with one spoke out. He was a charitable man and besides many other minor contributions he donated liberally to the Y. M. C. A. and to Lawrence University. At his bier his life long friend, Rev. T. Williams, who spoke the last sad words over the silent form of the departed, said, among other things: "To rehearse his benefactions would take all afternoon and then not tell the whole story. He made friends everywhere and was one of Wisconsin's foundation builders."

How passing sad it is that such a man as Mr. Roberts, in the prime of his perfect manhood, with such a genius for successful and masterful achievement, should be called hence so untimely, to have the portals of the tomb shut him in from the world and from those who loved him so much. But "God's way is not our way." Those of his loved ones who are left behind are blessed by the fragrance of his memory.

William Charles Seefeld, a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Osage, Iowa, on Feb. 28, 1879, son of William and Wilmina (Erdman) Seefeld, both of whom were born in Prussia, the chief province of the German empire, the father being born in 1844 and the mother in 1846. These parents migrated to the United States in early life and settled at Osage, Iowa, where the father followed the occupation of a farmer and died in 1907, the widow still surviving. William C. Seefeld received his early education in the public schools of his native place and later attended Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, two years, but did not graduate. Deciding upon the legal profession as his life's occupation he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated in that institution with the class of 1902, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After completing his professional course he traveled two years in Germany and other European countries, and then returned home preparatory to entering upon his independent career. He came to Milwaukee in 1904 and opened an office for the practice, meeting with gratifying success from the beginning. His is what is called a general practice, not specializing in any particular direction. His political views are in accord with the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and his religious faith is expressed by membership in the German Lutheran church. Mr. Seefeld was married on March 16, 1907, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Charles and Lena (Goethel) Kunath, prominent citizens of Milwaukee.

Carl B. Rix, a prominent young attorney of Milwaukee, was born in Washington county, Wis., on Sept. 30, 1878, the son of Wareham P. and Marie L. (Stauffer) Rix, the former of whom is a native of Stanstead county, Quebec, where he was born May 19, 1844, and the latter a native of Washington county, Wis. He is of pure English descent on his father's side and of Swiss and German descent on his mother's side. The first paternal American ancestor, John Rix by name, came from England to Boston in 1836; his maternal ancestors first came to the United States in 1850, coming west soon after and settling in Washington county, Wis. Carl B. received his education in the public schools of West Bend, Wis., graduating from the high school there in 1895. After his graduation he engaged as a teacher until 1900, when he received an appointment to a position in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C.. While there he attended the School of Law of the Georgetown University from which he graduated in 1903 with the degree of LL. B., and after a year of post-graduate work he received the degree of LL. M. He entered the practice of his profession in Milwaukee in the year 1905, where he has since been engaged alone in successful general practice. He is a member of the faculty of the College of Law of Marquette University and is rapidly

forging to the front in his chosen profession, and is well and favorably known both to the profession and among a wide circle of friends and clients. He follows the trend of political affairs with a keen and intelligent interest and is affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Rix is a member of the Delta Chi fraternity, belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association. He was married on Sept. 30, 1907, to Miss Sara Barney, daughter of Judge Samuel S. and Ellen S. Barney, of West Bend, Wis.

Rev. Thomas Barney Thompson, clergyman, and now serving as associate pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Milwaukee, was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., on June 20, 1876, the son of Norwegian parents. His father, Ole B. Thompson, was born in Norway in 1843, and died there in 1906; his mother, Rachel (Nohr) Thompson, was also born in Norway in 1847, and is now living in Clark county, Wis. Ole B. was a contractor and builder, and was connected for many years with the Wisconsin Central Railway. He was married in Norway, and in 1872 came to America with his wife, locating first at Chicago for a period of two years, and then came to Oconomowoc, Wis. About 1877 he moved to Clark county, Wis., and resided there the rest of his life. In 1906 he decided to visit his old home in Norway, and was there taken ill and died. Three of the maternal uncles of our subject were military men, one being a commissioned officer in the army of Norway. Mr. Thompson received his early education in the public schools of Clark county, and prepared for college at Mt. Hermon Academy, Mass., where he spent four years. He then entered Beloit College, Wis., and was graduated from that institution with the degree of B. A. in 1903. He prepared himself for the ministry by pursuing special theological courses both before and after the period of his academic work. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Watertown, Wis., in 1904, and was there pastor of the First Congregational church from 1903 to 1907. He resigned his charge at Watertown in the latter year to accept his present position in Plymouth Congregational church, Milwaukee. His relations with the Rev. Judson Titsworth, the senior pastor of this church, have been harmonious and pleasant, and Mr. Thompson has already gained a wide circle of friends and admirers. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and is a keen and observant student of political matters, both locally and in State and nation. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married on Sept. 21, 1904, to Miss Annie Winifred Teall, a daughter of Fred W. and Fannie (Cromwell) Teall, of Sparta, Wis., and they have one daughter, Priscilla Elizabeth.

George A. Burton, the efficient reporter of the Municipal Court of the city of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Nov. 23, 1870, son of Henry and Louisa (Mehl) Burton, the former of whom was born in Boston, England, on Dec. 4, 1844, and the latter in the city of Milwaukee in October, 1848. The maternal grandfather was born in Rhenish Bavaria and the grandmother came from Swabia, one of the old circles of South Germany. Two maternal uncles, Christian and Edward Mehl, were soldiers in the Federal army in the war of the 60's, each being promoted to the rank of lieutenant. They enlisted at Milwaukee in the

early days of the war, Edward going with the infantry and Christian with the heavy artillery, and the latter contracted a disease from which he died while in the service. Edward died in 1880. Henry Burton, father of the subject of this review, came to the United States in 1856 with his parents, who settled in the city of Milwaukee and there spent the remainder of their lives. He learned the trade of a candy-maker and followed that occupation during his active career. He died on Jan. 10, 1901, and his widow still survives. George A. Burton, whose name introduces this review, received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a high school course, and while in the high school also studied stenography. Then taking up the study of law, after due preparation he was admitted to the bar on Oct. 2, 1899, on examination before the state examining board, and engaged in the practice for a short time. He gradually drifted into court reporting, however, and on June 1, 1902, was appointed official reporter of the Municipal Court of Milwaukee, after which he gave up his law practice and has since devoted his entire attention to the duties of his office. He was reappointed on Jan. 4, 1908, for another extended term, which is an evidence that the duties are satisfactorily performed. He reported the celebrated cases growing out of the Plankinton Bank failure, tried in the years 1901-2, and the transcription of the testimony, which made nearly 5,000 pages, is now in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. In his long service as reporter Mr. Burton has officiated at more than a score of murder trials, and as many as twelve have demanded his attention in one year. He was married on Sept. 29, 1900, to Miss Ella, daughter of Franz and Johanna (Krueger) Wilde, of Ozaukee county, Wis., and to this union there has been born one daughter, Ella J. Mr. Burton is a Republican in his political views, his religious affiliations are with the English Lutheran church, and he has membership in the I. O. O. F., and the Milwaukee Bar Association.

John Phillips, a leading figure in the commercial life of Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City in 1876. He is a son of John and Otilie (Wolf) Phillips, the former of whom was born in Milwaukee in 1852 and the latter in Germany in the same year. The father, who was a molder by vocation, died in 1891, but his widow is still living in Milwaukee. The paternal grandfather was an officer in the Union army and succumbed to wounds received in that struggle. John Phillips, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the public and high schools of Milwaukee. His first labors in the commercial field were in the insurance business, and in 1901 he became engaged as secretary of the Warner-Stewart Company, the other officers being E. F. Warner, president; H. L. Stewart, vice-president, and Charles H. Sieg, treasurer. The firm does a large business in mining stocks and much of its success has been due to the secretary's traits of industry, keen business sense and absolute integrity. Fraternally Mr. Phillips is prominent in Masonic circles, having been given all the degrees of that order and is well known in the order of Modern Woodmen of America. In 1897 Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Ella Klingbeil, a daughter of Ernest and Wilhelmina (Glaus)

Klingbeil, early immigrants to Milwaukee. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been born three children—Vera, Ruth and Arthur.

Alford Bertrand, deceased, was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 19, 1847, being the son of Joseph and Genevieve Bertrand, both natives of Montreal. The father was a stonecutter who spent his life in Montreal, where he died at about fifty years of age. He left six children, Joseph, Edward, Herminia, Wilfred, Elizabeth and Alford, our subject, who received his education in the public school of Montreal, Canada. He learned the mason's trade and went to Chicago in 1866, leaving there for Menasha, Wis., in 1873, and later working on the government dam at Appleton, Wis. On account of severe injuries which he sustained while working at his trade, he was forced to abandon it so he started a small store at Menasha, which he conducted till his death, April 19, 1896. On April, 16, 1874, he was married to Miss Albertine, daughter of Stanislaus and Marguerite Gudaire Tasse, of Menasha, Wis., by whom he became the father of five children, Gertrude, Maurice, Edna, deceased, Aubrey and Algernon. Mrs. Bertrand's father was born in Canada on Feb. 10, 1822, was a blacksmith by trade, in pursuit of which he came to work in Milwaukee in 1844 and married while here; thence he went to Green Bay in 1846, and later to Menasha in 1849. He was a first class mechanic and was quite successful in his business, from which he retired a short time before his death, which occurred Jan. 1, 1907. Mrs. Bertrand's mother was born in Three Rivers, Canada, July 10, 1830. Our subject was and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics he always voted the Democratic ticket.

Winslow W. Thayer, vice-president of the Ellsworth & Thayer Manufacturing Company, one of the foremost industries of the city, was born in Randolph, Mass., on April 8, 1845, and is a son of Henry D. and Sarah (Clark) Thayer. Both parents were born in Randolph, where the father still resides. The mother passed away some years ago. Winslow W. Thayer, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of Randolph and completed the prescribed course of study in the high school there. After completing his high school education he served three years as Aide to Lieutenant Colonel Sargent of the First Massachusetts cavalry. To obtain a foundation for a business career he went to Boston and completed a course in Comer's Commercial College. His first labors were as a bookkeeper for the Oakhall Clothing Company of Boston and he occupied the position for two years. Then he came West and entered the employ of the Beals & Torrey Shoe Company, for whom he opened a set of books. For the fourteen years following he was one of the traveling representatives of the company. When he severed that connection it was to become a member of the firm of Straw & Ellsworth and on Dec. 15, 1900, the firm name was changed to the Ellsworth & Thayer Manufacturing Company. The officers of the company are W. H. Ellsworth, president; W. W. Thayer, vice-president; and John L. Klingler, secretary and treasurer. The firm manufactures a fine line of gloves, mittens, and fur coats, and deals extensively in furs. Mr. Thayer has held his present position as vice-president of the company since 1894, and its

prestige in the commercial field today is largely due to his untiring labor in its behalf. For more than forty years he has been a member of the Masonic order, and at present is identified with the Wisconsin Consistory of that order. Mr. Thayer's wife was formerly Miss Frances M. Boyd, and to them have been born five children—Winnie F., died when 17 years old; Lucius D., Arthur H., Bessie W. and Mary S.

George A. Streeter, secretary of the Wadham's Oil Company, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 17, 1861, and is a son of Alton and Ella M. (Cornes) Streeter, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. The parents came to Milwaukee about 1857, and the father became a member of the H. M. Hempstead Company, and subsequently became associated with the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency. Later he was associated with the Milwaukee office of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, becoming general agent for that corporation. Mr. Streeter received his educational advantages in the public schools of the city and graduated at the high school. His first labors were as an employe of the Bradstreet company under the direction of his father. For a year he was engaged in the grain business in LaCrosse, and then returned to Milwaukee to accept the tender of a position in the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. This position he retained until 1887, when he became traveling salesman for the Wadham's Oil Company. He has continued with that company in various capacities ever since and has held the position of secretary since 1900 in a manner which redounds quite as much to the wisdom of the stockholders in electing him to the position as to his own credit. Mr. Streeter is a prominent member of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, and is also identified with the Milwaukee Athletic Club. In 1894 occurred his marriage to Miss Celia S. Bingham, a native of Memphis, Tenn., and a daughter of W. H. and M. E. Bingham. One daughter, Dorothea, has been born to bless this union.

Joseph Skobis, president of the Skobis Brothers Company, manufacturers of structural steel, was born in Milwaukee on Jan. 1, 1861. He is a son of Joseph and Katherine Skobis, both of whom were born in Vienna, and who came to Milwaukee in an early day. The father was a musician and was one of the victims of the fearful Lady Elgin disaster of Sept. 8, 1860, in which more than 200 people lost their lives. The mother is still living. Joseph Skobis, the subject of this review, attended the Ninth ward school and St. Joseph's Academy for his scholastic training. For a number of years he was variously employed, but was still a young man when, in March, 1886, the Skobis Brothers Company, with a brother Frank as the partner, was formed. On April 13, 1906, the company was incorporated under the laws of the state. Ever since its inception it has had a rapid growth until today it is one of the leading industries of a leading industrial city. Its success is largely due to the indefatigable labor, the sterling integrity and the square dealing of Mr. Skobis. Fraternally and socially Mr. Skobis is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Millioki Club and the Builders' Club. In religious matters he is

a devout adherent of the Catholic faith. He has been twice married. On May 22, 1883, occurred his union to Miss Emelia Shitcky, who died on Dec. 18, 1905, leaving him three children: Amelia, Mamie and Lily. On Aug. 6, 1907, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Wright.

Fred Leypoldt, president of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company and also of the Ferrubron Metal Paint Company, was born in Kirchheim, Germany, on Sept. 25, 1859, a son of Fred Leypoldt. The parents were both born in Germany, and the father came to America in his early life and located in St Louis, Mo. Later he returned to the Fatherland, where his demise occurred. The mother is still living in Germany. Fred Leypoldt, the subject of this review, received an excellent educational training in the schools of his native city, which has become world famous for its fine scholastic system. For several years after he had completed the prescribed course of study he held at different times responsible positions in both England and Germany. In 1882 he came to Milwaukee and became one of the bookkeepers in the office of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company. This position he held creditably until 1888, in which year, with Mr. P. B. Luebben, he organized the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company. He was made its first president, and has served it in a like capacity ever since. The beginning of the company were exceedingly small, but as the years have passed the business has grown rapidly until now the company has branch offices in New York, Quebec, Cleveland, San Antonio, San Francisco, New Orleans, Seattle, Portland and Mexico City, beside which it does a large Canadian business. Mr. Leypoldt is also the president of the Ferrubron Metal Paint Company, which has a large business all over the state. In both these industries his brother, N. A. Leypoldt, is interested with him. Mr. Leypoldt has been twice married. By his first wife he had one son, Fred. His second union was to Miss Bertha Darna, daughter of Dr. Darna, a former director of the Milwaukee German-English Academy. A son, Walter, has been born to bless this second union.

Percy B. Luebben, a leading figure in the business life of Milwaukee, secretary and treasurer of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company and treasurer of the Ferrubron Metal Paint Company, was born in the Cream City on April 30, 1863. His father came to Milwaukee from Germany in 1847 and his mother some months later. The father was for some years assistant county treasurer. Percy B. Luebben, the subject of this review, received his scholastic training in Germany, where he went in 1869. By 1878 he had completed his studies and began his apprenticeship as a druggist, which earned him a livelihood for some years after he had mastered the trade. In 1884 he returned to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the Charles Baumbach Company. In 1887 he became interested in the carbolineum wood preserving industry, and the following year organized the company now known as the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company, and he was made its first secretary and treasurer, the position which he is now so capably filling. He is also treasurer of the Ferrubron

Metal Paint Company, an industry which has a prominent rank in Milwaukee's industrial development. Something of the history and extent of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company may be learned from the sketch of Fred Leypoldt, the president of the company, elsewhere in this volume. In 1892 Mr. Luebben was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Freda Aschermann, a daughter of Edward Aschermann, of Milwaukee. To this union has been born a son, Gerald.

Robert T. Hazelwood, the efficient secretary of the Rundle Manufacturing Company, was born in Oconomowoc, Wis., on Jan. 8, 1869. He is a son of Adam and Sarah Hazelwood, both of whom were born in Sheffield, England. The parents moved to Oconomowoc early in the history of that town, and the father engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his retirement, and he still resides at that place. He was a private in Company G of the Twentieth Wisconsin infantry during the great Civil war, enlisting in July, 1862, and being honorably discharged on July 14, 1865. The regiment participated at Prairie Grove, where it won honorable mention for a valorous charge which resulted in the capture of six Confederates and a final withdrawal because of the enemy's cross-fire with a loss in killed, wounded or missing of 209; at Vicksburg from June 3 until the surrender of that city; the siege and surrender of Mobile and numerous other engagements. Robert T. Hazelwood, the subject of this review, received his early primary education in the public schools of Oconomowoc and St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis. He laid the foundation for a business career by a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and then returned to Milwaukee to accept a position with the Rundle-Spence Manufacturing Company. He remained in the employ of that firm for a period of ten years and then removed to Madison to become deputy commissioner of insurance. In 1902 he returned to Milwaukee and became secretary of the Rundle Manufacturing Company, the position which he has since so capably filled. The other officers of the company are Joseph P. Rundle, president; Frank E. Rundle, vice-president, and E. K. Rundle, treasurer, and the firm manufactures plumbers' enameled ware and brass goods. Fraternally Mr. Hazelwood has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order and is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias. On Dec. 11, 1900, occurred his marriage to Miss Jennie Rundle, a daughter of Joseph P. and Helen Louise Rundle, of Milwaukee. They have no children.

Eugene Cary, deceased, a distinguished citizen of Milwaukee, was born at Muskego, Wis., Aug. 11, 1848, the son of Owen and Rose (Kinney) Cary, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States and direct to Waukesha county, Wis., in 1835, where they settled on a large farm and where they lived and labored until they died, six weeks apart, in 1895, he being 73 and she 83 years of age. They were the parents of two sons, Barney and Eugene, our subject, who was educated in the public schools of Waukesha county, working part of the time on his father's farm. He came to reside in Milwaukee

in 1873, and in 1874 the death of his father-in-law, Edward Hackett, left a vacancy in the sheriff's force, to which he was appointed, and he retained this place for two years, when he resigned to engage in the flour and feed business with Hector Riggs, which partnership lasted twelve years, when Mr. Riggs retired from the firm, and Mr. Cary continued the business alone until his death, in 1903. He was county treasurer of Milwaukee county for four years, filling this very responsible position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and when he turned the office over to his successor his books balanced perfectly and every cent of the vast sums of money which he had handled was accounted for. He always took a prominent part in educational matters, and served with great credit as a member of the city school board from the Third ward for eighteen years. He was a director of the St. Rose's Orphan Asylum for twenty years and treasurer of the St. John's Cathedral for twenty-five years. He was a strict Roman Catholic in religion and in politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Club, the Catholic Knights, Foresters and Hibernians. On Nov. 30, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Edward and Bridget (Lannon) Hackett, of Milwaukee, and their union was blessed with eleven children, three of whom, with his widow, survive him. They are: Mary Jane, William J., and George H., all residing at home. Mrs. Cary's parents were both born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1834, and after remaining six years in the East, they came to Milwaukee, being thus one of the pioneer families of the city. At first the father followed the pursuit of a contractor, and later, mingling in politics, for which he had a great liking, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and so well did he discharge the duties of this trying and dangerous position that he was retained in the office for fourteen years, or until his death, which occurred Dec. 16, 1874. His loving and devoted wife died Aug. 12, 1885. He was a Catholic, a member of the Old Settlers' Club, and of the first volunteer fire department. Mr. Hackett was a man of sterling qualities. He was kind-hearted, good-natured and generous, but in the discharge of his duties he was fearless and courageous, and when death arrested his life course, it was the capitulation of a brave and honorable official responding to an inexorable law. Our subject, Eugene Cary, was a man of deep religious convictions, of broad Christian charity, the benefactor of the fatherless, and his means and time were freely devoted to the assistance of the needy, particularly the orphans, for his big, kind heart beat responsive to the many wants and ills to which humanity is heir. He was a welcome guest at every board, for he always brought sunshine with his presence and it was his delight to extend the domain of happiness. He was a devoted husband and a loving father, who accumulatel means that his own might not know want in the event of his premature death. He was God-fearing and recognized the accountability of all mankind to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and this impelled him to lighten the burdens and cheer the drooping spirits of his fellow beings. He left the world better than he found it. What a pity he died so soon, at 55. for even had

he reached the coveted three-score years and ten, he would have died too soon, but it is not for us to question Providence. In his untimely taking off his family has sustained an irreparable loss and the city in which he lived a man of real worth and great merit.

Bannard Abram Hall, deceased, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1839, the son of Abraham and Hannah (Bannard) Hall, both natives of Northamptonshire, England. The father came to the United States with his family at an early day and settled on a farm in Oneida county, where he ran a dairy and cheese manufactory. There were four children in his family: James F., Fannie J., Olive and Bannard A., our subject. Bannard A. received his education in Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y., returning to work on his father's farm after his graduation, and upon his father's death he assumed charge of his family's affairs. He came west in 1867, locating at Madison, Wis., buying wheat for Dodge & Co. He came to Milwaukee in 1871, engaging in the oil portrait business for several years, after which he was a traveling salesman for the Racine Carriage & Wagon Co., with which firm he continued until his death, Jan. 25, 1905. On Dec. 4, 1860, he married Miss Harriet A., daughter of Maj. R. and Emerett (Wilson) White, of Madison county, N. Y., their alliance being blessed by five children: Fred W., traveling salesman, of Milwaukee; Fannie, wife of W. P. Farrington, city appraiser; Harriet Louise, wife of H. E. Emerson, Duluth, Minn.; Olive M., graduate nurse, of Milwaukee; and James F., of New York city. Mrs. Hall's father was born in Ohio and her mother in New York state. The father came west in 1867 and located in Madison, Wis., where he led a retired life until his death on July 8, 1894. His wife died in April, 1863. Mr. Hall was a consistent member of the Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. He was a man of exemplary life and domestic habits, thoroughly devoted to his family, whose growth and progress he watched with parental solicitude.

Henry N. Bills, the genial secretary of the Independent Milwaukee Brewing Company, was born in Milwaukee on Dec. 17, 1868. He is a son of Newman and Serena (Graves) Bills, both natives of New York state, who came here with their parents at an early date and were married here. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary Anna (Filmore) Bills and the grandfather followed agricultural pursuits all his life with the exception of the four years he served in the Union army during the Civil war. His death occurred in Utah. The father was the host of a modern hostelry and later was a general contractor. He passed away in 1875. Henry N. Bills, the subject of this review, took advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools of his native city, and after first leaving school worked at various things. For a time he was traveling representative of a New York firm and in 1894 came to Milwaukee to accept a position as agent for the Milwaukee Brewing Company. He retained this connection until 1901. In that year the Independent Milwaukee Brewing Company was organized and incorporated and Mr. Bills became secretary, the position which he has

since held with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the firm and its patrons. In December, 1894, Mr. Bills was united in marriage to Miss Martha Schultz, a daughter of Frederick Schultz, of Milwaukee, born in this city Sept. 28, 1873. To this union have been born three children: Harry, Or-Dehlia and Henry N. Jr. Mr. Bills is a prominent member of the Travelers' Protective Association and is recognized throughout Milwaukee as one of the most enterprising of the city's younger business men.

Clarence Rudolph Falk, the efficient manager of the shops of The Falk Company, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 27, 1869. He is a son of Franz Falk, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Until he had reached the age of nine years Clarence R. Falk attended the Milwaukee public schools. Then he went to Germany and continued his studies at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Upon his return to Milwaukee he studied for a time under the preceptorship of a private tutor to prepare himself for admission to Harvard University. In 1893 that institution gave him the degree of Bachelor of Arts after he had completed the full course of four years. Following his graduation he took a year of work in the law department of the same institution. He then entered the employ of the Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, assuming the direction of the savings department. When he severed this connection some years later it was to allow him to start on a world trip which took eighteen months. His memoirs of the trip are preserved in the files of the Evening Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Journal, to both of which he contributed while away. Starting from San Francisco he visited Hawaii, Japan, China, Manchuria, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Malay peninsula, Java, Bermuda, India, Ceylon, Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople and Russia. At Moscow he witnessed the coronation of the present Czar. Before returning to America he visited various portions of western Europe. For a time after coming back to Milwaukee he was dramatic critic for one of the daily newspapers of the city and later was successively connected with the Cloos Electrical Engineering Company and Tracy & Company, brokers. Mr. Falk's association with The Falk Company dates from 1901, when he started in as a rail painter. From this stage he has been promoted through the various branches until now he is manager of the entire works. While at Harvard Mr. Falk became a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Hasty Pudding Club, and the Institute of 1770. His social relations in Milwaukee are with the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Club, the University Club, the Press Club, and the Harvard Club, the latter of which he served as president. On May 14, 1901, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Sawyer, of Milwaukee, daughter of James and Arabella (Wood) Sawyer. This union has been blessed with three daughters: Louise, Margaret and Nancy.

Andrew Edward Crasemann, deceased, was born at Hamburg, Germany, July 5, 1851, being the son of Edward B. and Augusta (Volger) Crasemann, both natives of Hamburg, where the former was born Feb. 4, 1807, and the latter July 1, 1827. The father was a

large merchant and the owner of a line of sailing vessels plying between Hamburg and Mexican ports, the business he followed until his demise, which occurred Nov. 25, 1876, leaving three children and a widow surviving him: Andrew Edward, Heinrich Max, and Clara Augusta. Our subject was educated in a private school in Hamburg, at the conclusion of which he entered the German army. After serving his required time in the army he went to London, England, for one year, then came back to Hamburg to engage in business with his father. Being of a globe-trotting disposition he soon left for China and Japan, where he engaged as bookkeeper for a large importing establishment. He returned to Hamburg in 1878, on the death of his father, where he remained until 1882, when he came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, acting as bookkeeper for Riedeburg & Bodden. In 1892 he became a bookkeeper for the Val. Blatz Brewing Company, continuing in this position for nearly three years, at the end of which time he became seized of a desire to see his native land, so he went to Europe and visited the scenes of his youth in Germany in 1894, remaining a year. On his return he went into the commission business for himself and in this he continued until his death, Nov. 3, 1899, at the age of 48. On May 12, 1888, he married Miss Martha Henrietta, daughter of Frederick and Louise (Liesenbergs) Beckman, both natives of Hamburg, and their union was blessed by the presence of two daughters, Vivian Fredericka and Margot Elizabeth, both of whom graduated from the East Side High School this year (1908). Mrs. Crasemann's parents were born at Luebeck, Germany, the father Jan. 9, 1827, and the mother Jan. 22, 1831. The father was a broker and is yet living in a retired way at the ripe old age of 81 years. The mother died Dec. 25, 1893. In politics our subject was a Democrat and he was a staunch member of the Democratic Club; in religion he was very liberal in his views and practices. While he died at a comparatively early age he had seen much of the world, was a companionable person, a devoted husband, loving father and loyal friend.

William Gutknecht, deceased, a prominent contractor of Milwaukee, was born Oct. 6, 1851, in Germany, being the son of Gottlieb and Amelia (Dedmand) Gutknecht, both natives of Germany. The father brought his family to the United States, locating on a farm in the town of Oak Creek, Wis., where he died about ten years ago. There were five children in the family, Charles, Albert, deceased, August, Ameila, and William. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Oak Creek, and then helped on his father's farm for a short time. But for a man of Mr. Gutknecht's natural business ability and his disposition to do things above the common place, even though his name meant "good servant", the farm was soon too slow and easy going to satisfy his cravings to be a leader and not a servant. He resolved to cast his lot in a great city and there fight in the battles that are always being waged in the busy marts of trade, where only the fittest survive. He cast his lot in Milwaukee in 1881, engaging in the contracting business in which he was crowned with high success and he has been generally recognized as a leader in his line in this city. He

was a money maker and a careful investor, having that uncommon and desirable quality that is properly called the "money-sense." He was a stockholder and at one time president of the Milwaukee Brewing Company. He also started and was the largest stockholder in the Independent Brewery. He was president of the Cream City Sand Co., and owned the large boat used by the company. His useful and active business career was cut short by death Jan. 1, 1908. On Sept. 4, 1879, he married Miss Odelia, daughter of John M. and Christina (Nottrott) Seymer, of Oak Creek, Wis., and their marriage was blessed with one son, William H., who is now the president of the Cream City Sand Co. Mrs. Gutknecht's parents were both born in Germany, where the father was a farmer and he came to the United States locating on a farm at Oak Creek, Wis., in 1849, where he lived until 1888, when he retired, moving to Milwaukee, where he died in 1898, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. The mother is still living in Milwaukee. Mr. Gutknecht in religion was a Lutheran, and in politics, while devoting no particular attention to it, was a Republican. He was a member of Robert Chivas Post G. A. R. No. 2. In the Civil war he faithfully served the land of his adoption in the navy on the battleship "Mist" on which he enlisted from the state of Illinois, in 1864, receiving an honorable discharge from the service at the close of the hostilities in 1865. Such, in brief, is the splendid career of a man who came to this country a stranger in a strange land to carve out a competency among a people whose language and customs were new, yet, and notwithstanding these and other unusual adversities with which life's highway is covered, he fought his way to success, leaving behind him a name untarnished of which his family may well feel proud.

Emil F. Deuster, the affable vice-president and secretary of the Reliance Laundry, was born in Milwaukee on May 8, 1860. He is a son of Joseph and Abbie (Remium) Deuster, the former of whom was born in Aix-la-Chappelle, Rhenish Prussia, and the latter in Grand Rapids, Mich. Joseph Duester came to Milwaukee in a small sailboat with his father, John H., in 1844. The two purchased several tracts of land about 5 miles south of the city limits, and were the founders of a local settlement called New Koelen. The first church established in the settlement was on a two-acre tract given by John H. Deuster for the purpose. When but twenty years of age the father opened a hostelry known as the Farmer's Inn at the corner of Clinton and Mineral streets. When the war of secession broke out he enlisted to serve in the Union army, but his eyesight being too poor to allow him to enter active service he was given duty as a recruiting officer, a position he filled until the cessation of hostilities. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county and served efficiently one term. For ten years he was a member of the city's legislative body and in 1874 was sergeant-at-arms of one of the houses of the legislature. In the session of 1893 he represented one of the Milwaukee districts in the lower house of the state legislature. Besides his business interests in Milwaukee he was identified with a saw-mill company in Michigan. His wife died in 1898 and he is now living retired. Emil F. Deuster, the subject of this memoir, was reared in Milwaukee and received his edu-

cational advantages in the parochial schools of the city, the public school and a business college. His first employment was as a messenger boy in the state legislature in the capitol at Madison, and when the session during which he served adjourned he came back to Milwaukee and for four years was in the employ of the stamp department of the postoffice when George H. Paul was the postmaster. The following six years he was in the employ of the city as deputy water registrar. He served 6 years in the common council 2 terms as trustee of the public museum and one term trustee of the Emergency Hospital. Since 1897 he has been engaged in the laundry business, his first venture in this line being as owner of the Royal Laundry. In 1904 the Royal was consolidated with the Reliance Laundry and the combined firm kept the name of the latter. Upon the merging of the two concerns Mr. Deuster was made vice-president and secretary, and has ever since held that position. Due to his ambition, industry and sterling integrity the firm has met with exceptional success ever since he began his connection with it. In September, 1886, Mr. Deuster was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Erdmann, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Prior) Erdmann. Mr. Erdmann is president of the city park board. To Mr. and Mrs. Deuster have been born three sons, Joseph D., Daniel E. and Clarence R. The members of the family are communicants of the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and for the past twenty-one years has been treasurer of Wisconsin branch No. 61 of the Catholic Knights. He also served fourteen years in the state militia, starting as a drummer boy in Company C, Fourth Wisconsin infantry, known as "The Old Pabst Guard", and before he resigned had been promoted to the captaincy of the company, and qualified as a marksman under Governor Rusk.

William Nicholas Madden, deceased, was born in Milwaukee county, Wis., on Oct. 22, 1840, being the son of Michael and Bridget (O'Connor) Madden, the former born in Canada and the latter in Ireland. The father, who was a cooper by trade, came to the United States and to Milwaukee county about 1850 and settled on a quarter of a section of land which he took as a homestead claim. Later he moved his family to the city of Milwaukee, locating on the South Side, where he died in 1900, his wife having died in 1892. In the family there were five children. Our subject was educated in the schools of Milwaukee county. For several years he worked for the St. Paul railroad in the Freight Department and was then promoted to foreman of that department, a position which he held with ability for thirty years. He departed this life Dec. 25, 1904. On Oct. 22, 1895, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Owen and Ann (McDermott) Goss, of Random Lake, Wis., and their union was blessed with two children, Eugene, deceased, and Susanna at home. Mrs. Madden's parents were born in Ireland and came to Milwaukee in 1849, where the father began business as a contractor and this he pursued until his death March 16, 1899. His wife died several years previous. Both were members of the West Side Old Settlers Club. The father of our subject was at one time a soldier in the English army. He died in 1900. Mr. Madden and family were

members of the Roman Catholic church and he was a member of the Republican party; of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and of the Sheridan Guards. He was a man who pursued the even tenor of his way without creating much comment, living an upright life and enjoying the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Benjamin Painter, deceased, a prominent wholesale milliner of Milwaukee, was born at Charleston, S. C., May 5, 1853, son of Nathan and Caroline (Eisenberg) Painter, both natives of Germany. The father was a surgeon, who came to the United States and located at Charleston, S. C., where he practiced a few years, later moving to Baltimore, Md., where he followed his profession for twenty-eight years or until his death in January, 1882. The mother died in 1897. There were two children in the family, Benjamin and Jennie. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Baltimore. He began life as a dry-goods merchant, but abandoned this to enter the life insurance field at Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he was engaged in general merchandising at Ligonier, Indiana, and subsequent thereto he traveled for a silk concern in New York. He finally came to Milwaukee, where he embarked in the wholesale millinery line, which he conducted until his death, Oct. 31, 1906. July 16, 1882, he married Miss Eva, daughter of Max and Mathilda (Hammel) Goldberg, of New London, Wis. Mrs. Painter's parents were born in Germany, where her father carried on a general store and he then came to Wisconsin in the seventies and settled at New London, engaging again in the general merchandise business, which he followed until he died, May 26, 1884. The mother is still living. Mr. Painter was a member of the Knights of Honor and B'nai B'rith. He was a member of Ben Jushurum Temple, being a trustee of the same for several years; a member of Keystone Lodge of the Masons; a member of the Ghetto; a member of the Eastern Star; a member of the Credit Men's Association; and a member of the T. P. A. He was a very careful and successful business man, a devoted and consistent believer in the old dispensation. His domestic qualities were of the highest order and at his own hearthstone with his loving and beloved wife at his side the cup of his happiness was filled to the fullest measure.

Nathaniel Spencer Parsons, deceased, was born at Lockport, N. Y., May 4, 1825, a son of William and Amanda (Eggleson) Parsons, the former born in Massachusetts and the latter in New York. The father was a farmer at Lockport, N. Y., and also kept a general store, which he continued to do until his death, Feb. 6, 1855. In the family there were five children, William F., Mary L., Levi, Nathaniel S., and Amanda M. Our subject was educated at the common schools, high school and business college at Lockport. He began active life by learning the tinner's trade, but abandoned that to follow bookkeeping. In 1859 he went to Colorado to prospect for gold, and in 1865 he returned to Milwaukee, becoming a bookkeeper for the coal company of Page & Fitzgerald on South Water street. Again he went to Colorado and prospected for gold for seven years, after which he went to New Orleans, La., and then returning to Milwaukee he remained here until his death, Jan. 27, 1901. On Oct. 25, 1866, he married Miss Julia M.,

daughter of Chester and Martha (Fowler) Barber, of South Windsor, Conn., and the issue of this union was two children, Elliott, contracting and consulting civil engineer, residing at Watertown, Wis., and Ada M., teacher in the West Side high school of this city. Mrs. Parsons' father was born at East Windsor, Conn., and her mother at Middletown in the same state. He was a contractor, owned a large farm, invested heavily in lands and followed the coal business until his death in January, 1885. The mother died in 1862 at the age of 60 years. The father was a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Republican party and as a representative of that party he served many years as justice of the peace. He was an honest man "one of the noblest works of God", who was of modest and domestic tastes, who loved his family sincerely, and was always solicitous as to their temporal and spiritual well being. He was possessed of a truly charitable and Christian spirit. Our subject was one of his country's defenders, enlisting as a private in Company H, First regiment Colorado cavalry in September, 1861. He also served as commissary clerk and was honorably discharged in 1865. In politics he was a member of the Republican party, in religion a member of the Episcopal church, and he was also a member of the G. A. R. Post at Denver, Colo. In an unobtrusive manner he did his whole duty as he was given to see it, and thus pursued and closed a worthy, upright and honorable career.

Jacob Raffauf, vice-president of the American Automobile Company and for thirty-four years prior to 1907, an agent and collector for the Schlitz Brewing Company, was born in Coblenz, Germany, on Aug. 6, 1839. His father, Jacob Raffauf, was a merchant in Germany during his entire active life with the exception of one year when he served in the pioneer corps of the German army. Mr. Raffauf received his educational advantages in the public schools of his native country, and when but twenty years of age came to the United States. He was engaged in various occupations in New York city until the outbreak of the Civil war, and then enlisted as a private in Company H of the Eighth New York infantry. This regiment was known as the First German Rifles and was mustered into service on April 23, 1861, its term of enlistment being two years. During the first battle of Bull Run the Eighth covered the retreat of the army; later it participated in the pursuit of General Jackson in the Shenandoah and as a part of Blencker's division took part in the battle of Cross Keys and New Market. Later it was assigned as a part of the First brigade, First division, First corps, Army of Virginia and was heavily engaged at Sulphur Springs and the second Bull Run. On April 23, 1863, while a part of the Eleventh corps, it was mustered out of service. Before he had been in service very long Mr. Raffauf was made first lieutenant of his company and as such received his honorable discharge. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to his native land with his brother and the two of them enlisted in the German army, Mr. Raffauf in the relief corps and his brother in the artillery as officer of reserve, and both saw hard service in the Franco-Prussian war. When that struggle had ended he returned to the United States and on May 1, 1873, arrived in Milwaukee. He applied for work at the offices of the Schlitz Brewing

Company and was tendered the position of agent and collector, and was the first employed in that capacity. For thirty-four years continuously he held the position in a manner that redounded quite as much to the wisdom of his superiors in selecting him for the office as to his own credit. Fraternally Mr. Raffauf is identified with Wolcott Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Old Settlers Club and for twenty-five years has been a member of the Milwaukee Turnverein. Mr. Raffauf's wife was formerly Miss Mary Zeicher, and to them have been born two children, Alexander, secretary and treasurer of the American Automobile Company, and Meta, deceased.

Joseph Stolz, the genial superintendent of the Milwaukee Malting Company, was born in the Cream City, on Feb. 1, 1856, a son of Henry and Margaret (Topmeyer) Stolz. The father was born in Germany and came to the Cream City direct from that country in 1840. He engaged in the brewing business with a Mr. Back, on Broadway, under the firm name of Back & Stolz and was actively engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred on Dec. 22, 1867. The mother was born in Bavaria and came to the United States with her parents about 1840, and was reared on a farm just outside the city limits. She is still living and is one of the oldest and most respected residents of the city. Mr. Stolz received his early educational advantages in the First ward public school and St. Mary's parochial school. After the completion of his scholastic work he was variously engaged for many years, and for some time prior to 1901 was a dealer in grain. In that year the Milwaukee Malting Company was organized and incorporated and Mr. Stolz was made superintendent, the position which he has since filled with great credit to himself and to the company as well. His thorough knowledge of the grain industry and his natural business acumen have made him a valuable officer. Since 1887 he has been one of the leading figures in the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally Mr. Stolz is prominently identified with Pere Marquette Council and the National Union. On Aug. 16, 1892, Mr. Stolz was united in marriage to Miss Susan Salentine, of Milwaukee. A daughter, Anita, has been born to bless this union. She is now a student at the Milwaukee Downer College.

William Watkins is the genial vice-president and secretary of the Helmholtz Mitten Company of Milwaukee. He was born in the Cream City in 1884, a son of George H. and Jessie E. Watkins. The father was a native of Pennsylvania who came to Milwaukee at an early date and engaged in brick making, an occupation which he followed until his death on Feb. 9, 1908. The mother, although well advanced in years, is still living and retains to a remarkable degree her mental faculties. William Watkins received his educational advantages in the common schools of Milwaukee. Upon the completion of his scholastic labors he entered the service of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, and resigned that position to accept a more lucrative one with the Marine National Bank. His connection with the Helmholtz Mitten Company dates from 1905, when he was elected to his present position as vice-president and secretary. His friends predict for him a brilliant future in commercial life.

Arthur J. Baum, secretary and treasurer of the Sickert & Baum Stationery Company, one of the foremost firms in that line of business in the city, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., on Jan. 25, 1874, a son of Joseph and Amelia (Scheel) Baum. Both parents were born in Germany and the father died in Milwaukee in 1896. His widow is still living, and is today one of the most highly esteemed residents of the Cream City. Arthur J. Baum, the subject of this review, attended the Oshkosh schools and finished his high-school course in a Milwaukee institution. Upon leaving school he entered the employ of the H. H. West Company, stationery and book dealers, and was with that company for a period of seventeen years. When he severed his connection with the West Company it was to embark in the same line of business in partnership with Ferdinand Sickert under the firm name of The Sickert & Baum Stationery Company. Mr. Baum's long experience in the industry and his inherent qualities of industry and thrift made the venture a success from the start and today it is one of the most enterprising concerns of the kind in the city. Fraternally Mr. Baum is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and of Kilbourn Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order. He is also identified with the Camp of Spanish War Veterans.

Henry Hamm, the popular secretary and treasurer of the Hamm Brothers Produce Company, was born in Germany, on May 14, 1856, and is a son of Philip J. and Catherine Hamm. Both parents were born in the Fatherland and came direct to Milwaukee in 1871. They made this city their home for a number of years, but subsequently removed to Washington county, Wis., where they both passed away. Henry Hamm's primary education was received in the public schools of Germany and after coming to this country he took studies to enable him to become thoroughly conversant with the English language and American customs. While still a youth he removed to Washington county with his parents, and there when he had attained his majority he entered the general mercantile business which he successfully conducted for twenty years. The eight years immediately following he was engaged in the same line of industry at Mannville, Wis., and then came to Milwaukee again. For a time he was engaged in a clerical position with one of the large firms of the city and then in partnership with his brother, Jacob Hamm, he established the produce house of Hamm Brothers. With the exception of a few months when he was engaged in the general mercantile business in California he has been continuously and successfully conducting the business which now takes all his attention. Mr. Hamm's only fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. On Nov. 26, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Brissel, a daughter of Philip J. and Eva (Rudolph) Brissel. Two children have come to bless this union, Selma, born in 1882, and now the wife of H. J. Frost, and Victor, born July 5, 1885.

August C. Kurz, a dealer in leaf tobacco, with offices at 310 Broadway, was born in Milwaukee on May 14, 1864, a son of Christopher and Mary (Jacobus) Kurz. Both parents were born in Germany, and the mother came to the United States with her parents in 1843. The father came in 1848 and established one of the first bakeries in the city,

it being for many years located on Third near State street. His last years were spent at Kiel, Wis., where he was engaged in the live stock business. His death occurred in 1884 and his widow died in Milwaukee on Aug. 15, 1906. The father was a private in the German army for three years before coming to this country. August C. Kurz, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the Ninth district school in Milwaukee and when he had completed his scholastic training he served an apprenticeship in the cigar makers trade. Then for ten years he was a traveling representative for George J. Schuster, a prominent wholesale tobacco dealer. By the end of that time he had become thoroughly conversant with every stage and department of the tobacco industry and determined to embark in the leaf tobacco business under his own name. His start was made in 1899 and the rapid growth of his patronage has been the marvel of his competitors. His success has been contributed to largely by his popularity and inherent traits of industry and thrift which have surmounted every obstacle. Mr. Kurz was reared in the Lutheran faith. He stands high in fraternal circles, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Wisconsin Consistory of the Masonic order, and a member of the National Union. On May 16, 1885, Mr. Kurz was united in marriage to Miss Emma Schroeder, of Manitowoc, who died May 27, 1903. Two daughters were born to the union: Mrs. Lydia Paeschke and Mrs. Edna Campsie.

Stephen S. Cramer, the popular and efficient superintendent of the Wadhams Oil Company, was born at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., on June 4, 1860, a son of John and Catherine Cramer. Mr. Cramer received his educational advantages at the Chamberlain Institute of Randolph, N. Y., and was reared amid the scenes of agricultural life. In 1884 he left his New York home for the west, and settled first in North Dakota. Two years later he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the Wadhams Oil Company. His industry and perseverance won him rapid promotion through the various departments and today he is in direct charge of the factory. The firm's renown for excellent quality and fair treatment is in large measure due to Mr. Cramer's scrupulous attention to details, his capacity for work and his inherent integrity. On May 2, 1888, Mr. Cramer was united in marriage to Miss Frankie Campbell, of Hartford, Wis.

George Eigner, the well-known superintendent of the city pipe yard of the city of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee in 1844, a son of John M. and Johanna Eigner. Both parents were born in Bavaria and came to the United States in 1835 and for three years lived in New York and Detroit. In 1838 they came to Milwaukee and here the father followed the tailor's vocation until his death some years ago. Mr. Eigner received his educational advantages in the public schools of his native city and at the age of seventeen left school to enlist in the Union army. He became a private in the First Wisconsin infantry and with it participated in the battle of Falling Waters, Md., and was then assigned to the quartermaster's department. Most of his time while in that department was spent in Nashville, Tenn. After he had received an honorable discharge from the army he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the grocery business, which he successfully conducted for a

period of ten years. He then was made superintendent of the water department and laid the first pipe ever laid in the city. For thirty-six years now he has rendered faithful, intelligent service to the community as the superintendent of the department and fills a most responsible position. In his fraternal and social relations Mr. Eigner is identified with the Old Settlers' Club, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Wolcott Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Mr. Eigner has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Carten, to whom he was united in 1865, and by whom he was the father of two children, Belle and Catherine. In 1888 occurred his marriage to Miss Theresa McHugh, and they have been the parents of two children, George W. and Irene.

Robert W. Williams, the popular superintendent of the Insurance Building, was born in Wales on May 14, 1838, a son of William and Jane (Jones) Williams, who spent their entire lives in their native country. Mr. Williams came to the United States while still a youth after he had spent several years in study in the schools of Wales. For a time after his arrival he attended the schools of this country in an effort to become acquainted with American institutions and business methods. He served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and when he had mastered the trade he served as a journeyman for many years. When the Insurance Building was erected Mr. Williams was in direct charge of the construction. For the past thirteen years he has been the superintendent of the building, and his intimate knowledge of every part of it, combined with scrupulous care in the attention to his work, make him a most valued official. Mr. Williams is prominently identified with Masonic work in the city, being a member of the Wisconsin Consistory.

Lawrence A. Hansen, superintendent of the Siekert & Baum Stationery Company, Milwaukee, is of Norwegian parentage. Early in life he sailed the seas. When he was a boy his parents, Andrew and Margaret Hansen, left their old home in Norway and came to Milwaukee. This was in 1867. The father was a sailor, and once held the post of quartermaster in the Norwegian navy. The son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Norway, on Sept. 27, 1854. For a time he followed the original occupation of his father and was a sailor. Then he went into the book-binding business, which he has followed ever since. He received his education in Norway and in Milwaukee. A special aptitude for the book-binding trade has generated into an expertness which finally was to be rewarded by his elevation to his present responsible post. Mr. Hansen is a Lutheran in his religious belief. He is unmarried. He resides at 2513 Vine street, Milwaukee.

Herman G. Schutt, residing at 2440 Prairie street, Milwaukee, was born in Prussia, on May 19, 1854. His parents, Joseph and Teresia (Kagelmacher) Schutt, conducted a farm in the old country, and upon their removal to America resumed the same occupation. They settled in Illinois. The father passed away in 1893. Before coming to America he served his native country faithfully in her military branch, having been an officer in the Prussian army, filling a post which corresponds with that of captain in the United States army. On his mother's side, the subject of this sketch has distinguished connections. Her father

was born in Ireland and her mother in England. The father was a Scotchman. Through her mother's line Mrs. Schutt is a relative of Queen Victoria. Mr. Schutt, our subject, was educated at his early home in Prussia. Until 1875 he helped his father on the farm, an experience which nowadays is regarded as one of the most valuable assets for a successful career in almost any calling. Leaving the farm, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and has been in the service of this great railway system ever since. He became an engineer in 1888, a capacity in which he has proved eminently fitted and has demonstrated through many years his trustworthiness and general capability. Mr. Schutt is ever interested in the affairs of politics, believing it to be the duty of every good citizen, but he has not aspired to hold office. He is affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Schutt's family has espoused the faith of the Episcopal church. Mr. Schutt's wife was Miss Elizabeth Smitt, who was married to him on Oct. 3, 1876. She is the daughter of William T. and Elizabeth (Symore) Smith. They have been blessed by a family of four children: Jancheon, born Oct. 23, 1877; Lylian, born March 11, 1882; Harold, born March 28, 1884; and Walter, born Oct. 18, 1887. Mr. Schutt is a member of the Masonic order and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

William S. Griswold, junior member of the law firm of Wildish & Griswold, rooms 5 and 6, German-American Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the recent acquisitions to the Milwaukee bar. He was born at Waukesha, Wis., on June 30, 1884, the son of Milton S. and Sarah A. (Weed) Griswold. His father is county judge of Waukesha county and has filled that position since 1894. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools in Waukesha, passing through the grades in regular course and also the high school, in which he graduated in 1901. In the fall of that year he entered the University of Wisconsin where he attained prominence as a debater and orator. He graduated in the College of Letters and Science with the degree of A. B. in 1905. The following two years he spent in the study of law in the office of T. W. Parkinson, of Waukesha, and in July, 1907, he took the State Bar Examination, in which he received the highest mark. He was admitted to practice in the circuit court at Waukesha in August, 1907, and in October following opened an office in Milwaukee in partnership with J. E. Wildish. Mr. Griswold is a Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational church in Waukesha. He is an alumnus of his college fraternity, Phi Kappa Sigma; belongs to Walker Council of National Union; and is a member of Waukesha Lodge F. & A. M., No. 37; Waukesha Chapter, R. A. M., No. 37; and Waukesha Council, R. & S. M., No. 16, of which he is now Thrice Illustrious Master.

John S. Kalczynski, assistant pastor of the church of St. Casimer (Catholic), Milwaukee, was born in that city on Jan. 6, 1881, and is the son of Adam and Catherine (Fas) Kalczynski, both natives of Polish Prussia, who came to the United States in 1863. The father, who was born on Dec. 22, 1837, participated in the Civil war as a private in Company I, Fifteenth New York heavy artillery; was enrolled on

July 29, 1863, to serve three years. He was discharged from the service on Aug. 28, 1865, at Davids Island, N. Y., by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. John S. received his early education in the parochial schools of the city, and later, in preparation for his life-work, entered St. Francis Seminary, in 1895. He was ordained on June 20, 1905, and officiated at his first mass on June 25, following, at the church of St. Stanislaus, Milwaukee, and was appointed assistant of the same church, where he remained for a year and a half. On Jan. 1, 1907, he was appointed to his present position.

Ignatius John Ullrich, pastor of St. Francis' church, on North Fourth street, Milwaukee, and guardian of the Capuchin monastery, is a native of Bavaria, born on Dec. 4, 1847. His parents, Francis and Barbara (Seider) Ullrich, both natives of Bavaria, came to this country in July, 1848, locating in New York, where the former carried on the business of a cigar manufacturer. Both are now deceased, the mother dying in 1884 and the father in 1892. One son, Louis, served in the Civil War, enlisting as a private in a New York infantry regiment. He took part with it in the battles of Bull Run (first and second), Fair Oaks, Antietam, Gettysburg, and many other important engagements, and was never wounded nor in the hospital, but was taken prisoner and was in Libby prison six months. After being released he re-enlisted and was promoted to the rank of captain. After the close of the war he was in the employ of the United States secret service in Maine. He died in 1905. Rev. I. J. Ullrich was educated at St. Vincent, Pa., four years, and in 1870 came to Wisconsin and entered St. Lawrence College, at Mount Calvary, where he studied, entering the Capuchin Order on Dec. 25, 1870. He was ordained on Sept. 21, 1877, and read his first mass on Sept. 23, 1887, at Notre Dame convent, Milwaukee. He served as a missionary for a time, and then taught in the order for four years, later being appointed guardian of the monastery at Detroit, Mich., where he remained from 1884 until 1888. He was then transferred to the monastery at Milwaukee, from there to Appleton, in 1900 to Mount Calvary, and in 1903 returned to Milwaukee, where he has since been guardian of the monastery and pastor of the parish. The parish was organized in 1870, and includes 700 families; the school, housed in two large buildings, accommodates 725 pupils, who are under the charge of thirteen teachers. The church is a large brick building with a seating capacity of 800. The Order of Capuchins, to which Rev. I. J. Ullrich belongs, is devoted largely to missionary work and to the assistance of the clergy, as occasion demands. There are eight brothers now stationed in the monastery at Milwaukee. Rev. I. J. Ullrich is a member of the Eucharistic League of Priests.

Theodore Rohner, assistant pastor of the Catholic church of St. Joseph, is a native of Wolfurt, Austria, born Jan. 19, 1877. His parents, Gebhard and Leupoldina (Geiger) Rohner, were natives of the same place. Both parents are deceased, passing away in their native land, the mother in 1880, and the father in 1892. Theodore was educated in the parochial school—which in Austria is the national school—and attended the College of Mariasche in Bohemia. In 1897 he came

to the United States and continued his studies at Mount Calvary, Wis., for two years, then entered St. Francis Seminary for his theological training. On June 21, 1903, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Schwebach, of La Crosse, and read his first mass at St. Nicholas church, in Chicago, on June 29, 1903, coming immediately after to the position in the parish of St. Joseph which he now holds. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Charles Zila, pastor of St. Venceslaus church, Milwaukee, was born at Strakonitz, Bohemia, Austria, July 30, 1875. His parents, Mathias and Mary (Smaz) Zila, natives of the same place, are now living in Austria. Another son, Thomas, is a priest and the pastor of a church in Sommerein, near Vienna. Charles was educated in the state schools, and the gymnasium—which in Germany and Austria correspond to the classical schools where students are prepared for the university—and then went to Rome, Italy, where he studied theology and philosophy with the Jesuit fathers in the "*Universitas Cyagoriana*." On June 4, 1898, he was ordained to the priesthood by the vicar-general of Rome, Cardinal M. Lucido Maria Parocchi. His first mass was held at Strakonitz, Austria, his birth-place, and he immediately came to the United States, being appointed to the Church of St. John, at Racine, Wis., where he ministered to the congregation for four years. In 1902 he was assigned to his present position in the metropolis of Wisconsin. The parish was organized in 1883 by Father Leo Luchy, and now numbers 250 families, all Bohemians. It has two large brick buildings, a church and schoolhouse combined, and a parish house, on the corner of Scott and Nineteenth avenues, on the South side. The pupils in the school number 156 and three teachers—Sisters of the convent of St. Francis—are employed. The pastor belongs to the Bohemian Central Union of Wisconsin, a large and influential organization among the people of that nationality.

Francis E. Murphy, assistant pastor of St. John's Catholic church, Milwaukee, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Racine, on April 23, 1881. His parents are Michael and Jane (McDonough), the former born in Canada and the latter in Oak Creek, Wis. Francis E. was educated in the parochial and public schools of Racine, and was graduated in the high school of that city, subsequently entering the Seminary of St. Francis, and was ordained by Archbishop Messmer, on June 18, 1905, reading his first mass on June 25, 1905, at St. Patrick's church, Racine. Archbishop Messmer then sent him abroad to take a post-graduate course at Innsbruck, Austria. While there he devoted his attention to the study of moral theology and sociology, remaining two years. Upon his return he was first sent to St. Patrick's church at Ripon, Wis., but remained there only three months, being then assigned to his present position, which he has occupied since September, 1907. He is a young man of more than usual intellectual ability, and gives promise of great usefulness in his chosen work. He belongs to the fraternal order Knights of Columbus.

Lester C. Manson, special assistant city attorney of Milwaukee, was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., Dec. 11, 1879, and is the son of Alexander G. and Lina (Germaine) Manson, the former a native of

Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y., and the latter of Juneau county, Wis. His father, a carpenter by trade, came to Wisconsin in 1843. Lester C. was reared in Beaver Dam and attended school until he was thirteen years of age, and then began earning his living by driving delivery wagons, first for a laundry and afterward for a grocery store. Later he was employed in the Malleable Iron Works at Beaver Dam, first as a core-maker and later as a moulder. During this time he learned stenography and then decided to return to school, leaving to go into a law office as clerk, and also resuming his studies in the high school, studying and at the same time supporting himself by doing short-hand work. The breaking out of the Spanish-American war interfered for a time with his plans, as he enlisted as a private in Company K, Second Wisconsin infantry. He was attached to the staff of Major-General Brooke, commander of the First army corps, and participated in a number of skirmishes on the island of Porto Rico, among them being the actions at Arroyo Guayama and at Cayay. He was mustered out with the Second regiment in the winter of 1898, and returned to school, being graduated at the high school of Beaver Dam in 1899. From the high school he went to the University of Wisconsin, entering the college of law, and remained from October, 1899, until March, 1900, when he left there and entered the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., in which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of LL. B. While studying law he was employed by the United States government in the census office and as auditing clerk, and after graduation was also in the government employ, traveling for the Department of Commerce and Labor, as special agent, on the investigation of public finance. Returning to his native state in April, 1905, he located in Milwaukee and began the practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Manson & Osgood, and later became a member of the firm of Kelly & Manson. In April of the following year he was appointed to his present position as special assistant city attorney, and still occupies that office. Mr. Manson's church affiliations are with the Episcopalians, and his social life is connected with several city clubs, among them the Deutscher and Calumet. Among the secret and fraternal organizations, he belongs to the orders of Masons and Elks; his military experiences are recalled through his membership in the Society of Spanish-American War Veterans, and his professional connections are maintained through the Milwaukee Bar Association, of which he is treasurer. Mr. Manson is among the most active and promising of the younger attorneys, and with his determination, energy and ability, has before him the prospect of a brilliant success in his chosen line. The perseverance that enabled him, in the face of many obstacles, to acquire his general and professional education, the courage and patriotism that made him lay aside his personal ambitions to take up the duties of a private in the field, and the business efficiency which has already obtained recognition for him, indicate for him a future of exceptional advantages and opportunities.

John C. Strasen, pastor of the Holy Cross Lutheran church, is of German antecedents. His parents are Rev. Charles and Augusta

(Mueller) Strasen. The former was born in Mecklenburg, near Rosrock, Germany, in August, 1827, and is a clergyman of the Lutheran church. Coming to this country in 1845, when he was about eighteen years of age, he located in Fort Wayne, Ind., and two years later was ordained as a Lutheran minister. In 1859 he came to the church at Watertown as pastor, and remained there for forty-two years, retiring from active work some six years ago and going to Milwaukee to make his home with his son, Rev. John C. Strasen. He served as assistant-pastor part of the time after going to Milwaukee, but is now in feeble health. For ten years he was president of the Northwest district of the Missouri Synod. His wife, who was a native of Saxony, is deceased. The family consisted of four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons: John C., Charles, and Henry, are clergymen in the Lutheran church, Charles being stationed at Chester, Ill., and Henry near Nicollet, Minn. The second brother, Gotthold, is a teacher in a parochial school in Michigan, and the sister resides in Milwaukee with her brother, John C. The last named was born in Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 7, 1853, and was educated in the parochial school at Watertown, Wis., Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained two years; and he then spent four years in Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis., in which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of A. B. His theological course was taken at Concordia Lutheran College, St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1876 and ordained at Omaha, Neb., in August following. He remained there as pastor until May, 1879 and since then has been pastor of the Holy Cross church, Milwaukee. He was president of the Wisconsin district of the Missouri Synod for six years—1894 to 1900—and is now vice-president of the General Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. He has done some writing for the publications of the Synod. On Oct. 8, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Doermann, daughter of Rev. J. H. and Mary (Allwardt) Doermann, of Aurora, Ill., and to the union ten children have been born. Emma, the oldest, is the wife of Rev. H. Haderberg, of Jacksonville, Ill., and has two children, Dora and Gertrude; John C., pastor of the Lutheran church at Middletown, Conn., is married to Gertrude Ourstadt, and has one son, John; Johanna is a teacher in a parochial school in Middletown, Conn.; Clara is a teacher of music in Milwaukee; Augusta; Mary is private secretary at the Conservatory of Music; and Minnie, Martin, and Elizabeth, all reside with their parents in Milwaukee, the three younger now attending school. Lydia, the sixth daughter and seventh child, is deceased.

Bernard George Traudt, priest of the Catholic church and secretary of Archbishop Messmer, is a native of the metropolis of Wisconsin, and was born on Aug. 29, 1876. His parents are John and Mary Anna (Dienstberger) Traudt, the former a native of Legendernbach, Germany, born Dec. 2, 1827. He sailed from Antwerp on Aug. 3, 1853, landing in New York on Sept. 14, 1853. He first went to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained several months and from there he came to Milwaukee. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, but later entered the mercantile business as a dealer

in dry goods, and retired from active business life in the year 1888. His home was formerly on the land now occupied by the Davidson theater, and he with many others believed that the advent of the Milwaukee & Watertown railroad—now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system—would injure his property, and he disposed of it, but regretted the transaction not long after. He is still living and resides in Milwaukee. His wife was born in New York, of German and French parentage, her mother belonging to the latter nationality. She came to Milwaukee in the fifties, and is still living. Of the family of twelve children born to them, eight are living, all of the six sons being residents of the city, and all, except Father Traudt, are engaged successfully in business. The two surviving sisters also live in Milwaukee, one of whom is married. Bernard G., of this sketch, acquired his early education in the parochial schools of St. Mary and St. Peter and Paul parishes. He entered St. Francis' Seminary on Sept. 2, 1890, taking the regular course, and was ordained to the priesthood on June 29, 1899, by Archbishop Katzer at St. Francis church, Milwaukee. He said his first mass on July 9, 1899, at St. Peter and Paul's church, Milwaukee, and was then appointed assistant pastor of St. Michael's church in the city, where he was on duty from July, 1899, until July, 1901. At the latter date he was appointed secretary to Archbishop Katzer. Much of the diocesan work falls upon Father Traudt. He is a member of the fraternal order, Knights of Columbus, and of the Catholic Protective Association. An uncle of Father Traudt, Henry Traudt, served in the Civil war, enlisting as a private in a Wisconsin infantry regiment and served until the close of the war.

Gustav Stearns, pastor of the English Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Scott and Reed streets, belonging to what is officially known as the United Lutheran Church of America, was born in New Richland, Minn. His parents are Halvor K. and Bergite (Sevats) Stearns, both natives of Norway. The father came to this country at the age of sixteen years, and the mother at the age of six years, and both were reared in the vicinity of Beloit, Wis. Shortly after they were married they went to Minnesota in the conveyance known to the last generation as the "prairie schooner." The father followed the vocation of a farmer until 1879, when he entered the mercantile business, in which he was engaged until his death in 1905. He was a prominent man in the community where he resided, taking much interest in local politics, assisted in the movement which brought the railroad through the town, held many town offices and contributed in many ways to the development of the country and the advancement of the community. The mother is still living and has a home in Northfield, Minn. Gustav attended the public schools, there acquiring his elementary education, after which he entered St. Olaf College, at Northfield, spending two years in the preparatory department and then taking the full classical course in the college proper and was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His theological training was obtained at the United Lutheran Theological Seminary, at St. Anthony Park, Minn., where he spent three years receiving the

degree "Candidate of Theology" in 1899. He was president of the class during his senior year, and was one of the three in a class of eighteen who received the highest standing, and the designation "exceptionally competent" written on his diploma. While a student he spent his vacations as traveling salesman for a wholesale house, thus assisting in paying his way through college. Just before graduation he was called to the church where he is now officiating, and has remained in that pastorate ever since, although he has had flattering calls to other large and prominent churches. He was notified by the war department of the United States that President Roosevelt had designated him as a chaplain in the regular army with the rank of first lieutenant, but he did not accept the appointment because he thought he could accomplish more good in his present field in Milwaukee. He said, however, that he would accept such a position in case of war. The congregation has grown rapidly since he took charge of the church, and in the summer of 1907 he started a branch church, of which he is also pastor, and he has at present about 375 communicants. He is able to preach in both English and Norwegian, although his congregation is an exclusively English-speaking people. That he is a working pastor is shown by the fact that his first confirmation class numbered eight and his last, in 1908, was fifty. He writes for the press occasionally, and is the official reporter for the St. Paul and Minneapolis daily papers during the annual convention of the church. He came prominently before the people of Wisconsin in a public debate with the editor of the Social Democratic Herald, the official organ of the Social Democrats. The editor challenged debate upon the question: "Resolved, That Christianity has been of no use, and can be of no use to the masses under existing economic conditions." Rev. Mr. Stearns accepted the challenge, taking the negative, and the debate was carried on before an audience of 3,000 people. There were no judges in the debate, but the daily press spoke highly of Mr. Stearns' effort, and he received many personal compliments and was subsequently invited to address a large meeting on Memorial Day in the Exposition building, where the mayor of the city, the superintendent of the public schools, and other prominent citizens also spoke. At the largest banquet of Norsemen ever held in the state, at the Pfister Hotel, at which Governor Davidson was the guest of honor, Rev. Mr. Stearns responded to the toast, "Norse Blood in Wisconsin Veins," and the effort was highly commended. He has served as president of the Young People's Lutheran League of the state for two terms and now holds office in a number of religious organizations. A paternal uncle, Knud Stearns, served in the Civil war, and although he was pierced with seven bullets on the battlefield, his health was restored and he received high honors for his bravery.

Waldemar C. Wehe, attorney-at-law, with offices in the Pereles building, is one of the group of young lawyers that is rapidly coming to the front in the metropolis of the state. He was born in the city where he now practices, and is of German ancestry. His paternal grandfather, and old soldier of the Napoleonic wars, came to the United States from Germany in 1838, during a period of religious

persecution. He was a gardener by trade, and followed that calling in Milwaukee. Of his family of eleven children, all lived to be over fifty years of age, and seven are still living, their ages ranging from fifty-five to eighty years. The father of Waldemar C.—August M. Wehe—was born in Milwaukee, March 17, 1845, and is among the survivors. He married Maria Schwassmann, a native of Germany, born May 9, 1847, and who is also living. During the Civil war the father enlisted as a private in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, in 1863, but saw no active service, as he was detailed to recruiting duty and was engaged in Milwaukee. He was promoted to the rank of corporal, and was authorized to recruit another company, of which he was to be appointed captain, but before this was accomplished the war closed. He was mustered out with his regiment at the close of hostilities. Waldemar C. Wehe was born on Jan. 4, 1880. He attended the public school at Butternut, Wis., and then the model department of the State Normal School, of Milwaukee. He was graduated at the West Side high school in 1898. Entering as a student of the University of Wisconsin, he was graduated in the College of Letters and Science in 1902, with the degree of B. L. In the fall of 1902 he entered the Columbia Law School of Columbia University, New York city, and in the fall of 1903, he entered the College of Law of the University, graduating in 1905, with the degree of LL. B. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, at first opening an office by himself, and except for one year, when he was in partnership with Oscar H. Leister in the firm of Leister & Wehe, has maintained his practice by himself. His business is of a general rather than of a special character, and in connection with it he is the special agent of the American Bonding Company of Baltimore. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious matters a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation. He belongs to the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Bar associations, and is a member of the Law Fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta. On Oct. 23, 1907, Mr. Wehe married Miss Ruby M. Chapman.

Oscar Hiram Leister, lawyer, of Milwaukee, is the son of Chas. C. and Mary (Hickman) Leister. The former was born on Feb. 14, 1840, in Montgomery county, Pa., and came west with his parents in 1846, settling in the town of Granville, Wis. Mrs. Leister was born in Pennsylvania in 1848, and came to Wisconsin in the fifties. She died on Oct. 29, 1905. On Aug. 14, 1862, Mr. Leister enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin volunteers and was engaged in the battles Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, and many minor engagements. He was engaged for some time in guard duty, the building of fortifications, and in the pursuit of the Confederates after the battle of Nashville. Mr. Leister was wounded in an action at Mud Creek, Ga., June 18, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment on June 10, 1865. He afterward engaged in the dry goods business, later in the grocery business, and finally the wholesale produce commission business, where for fifteen years he was vice-president of R. Stafford Co. He is now employed

in the Milwaukee postoffice. Mr. Leister married Miss Hickman on Sept. 9, 1869. Oscar H., born on June 24, 1875, was educated in the public schools of the city, and later entered the Milwaukee Law School, in which he was graduated in 1903, and was admitted to the bar on examination. After a number of years in the employ of the Milwaukee Harvester Company and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, he engaged in the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Trost & Leister. This partnership continued for one year, after which a new business connection was formed with Mr. Wehe, the firm name of Leister & Wehe, which was maintained until Aug. 1, 1907, since which time Mr. Leister has been alone. His practice is of a general nature, and his professional associations are with the legal societies of the city and state, being a member of both. On June 25, 1908, the honorary degree of LL. B. was conferred on him by Marquette University. Mr. Leister is also interested in the Wussow Drug Co., wholesale and retail druggists, located on the northwest corner of Sixth street and Grand avenue, in which firm he has a half interest. In politics he is a Republican and is actively interested in the movements of the party, having frequently taken the stump, although not for personal preferment, as he does not care to hold office. His church connections are with the Presbyterian Society, being a member of Immanuel Presbyterian church. Mr. Leister is unmarried.

Hugo J. Trost, attorney, Milwaukee, was born in Mayville, Dodge county, Wis., Aug. 5, 1880. His parents, Franz and Minna (Hagen) Trost, were both natives of Germany and came to this country with their respective parents when they were about eight years of age. The father was born on Aug. 21, 1850, and died in 1907, and the mother, born in 1856, also died in 1907. The former was a moulder by trade, but later, about 1881, came to Milwaukee and was employed by the Schlitz Brewing Company, retiring from active work in 1906, about a year before his death. Hugo J. was educated in the public schools of the city, became a student in the McDonald Business College, in which he was graduated in 1898, and he was then admitted to the Milwaukee Law School, where he acquired his legal training. He was admitted to the bar by examination, Sept. 3, 1904, and began his practice alone; and he has so continued, except for one year, when he was a member of the firm of Leister, Trost & Leister. He does a general legal business, following no specialty. In politics he is independent, and has thus far given little attention to political movements; is a member of the bar associations of the city and the state, and to a number of social organizations, including the Millioki Club, the Greater Milwaukee Gymnasium, the Milwaukee Rowing Club, and the Milwaukee Maennerchor; and also to the fraternal order, Knights of Pythias. He is vice-president of the Alumni Association of the College of Law of Marquette University. On Dec. 31, 1907, he was united in marriage to Miss Selina Hamm, daughter of Henry and Louise K. Hamm, of Milwaukee.

Thomas Edward Barr, pastor of the "People's Pulpit," a non-sectarian church established in Milwaukee, is descended from an old

Scotch-Irish family, the ancestors having emigrated from Scotland in the Tenth century. There have been seven generations of the family born on American soil. Col. John Barr was in the Revolutionary war, and served under General Washington. He was killed in battle by the Indians, about a month after having received his commission. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Barr, was a Presbyterian minister, and from 1810 to 1835 was a home missionary. He had a family of nineteen children and all except two grew to maturity. Of his ten sons six were clergymen, among whom was Edward, the youngest, and the father of Thomas E. of this sketch. The former was born near Wooster, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1827, and died on Feb. 8, 1904. He married Millia Webb—who was born at Bedford, Ind., July 4, 1831, and who is now living at Elkhart, in that state—and was a leading Presbyterian minister of Indiana for forty years, being recalled to four different pastorates. He served a year in the regular army, being stationed at Fort Atkinson. During the Civil war he was very active, although his health did not permit him to enlist for active duty. His preaching on the topics connected with the war made him the subject of hostile demonstrations by southern sympathizers, and his house was fired upon while he lay ill in bed, and only for the circumstance that the position of his bed had that day been changed, he would have been killed. Rev. T. E. Barr's maternal grandfather, Hadforth Webb, lived to be nearly ninety-eight years of age, and at the age of ninety-six years he traveled from Indiana to Mexico alone. The Webbs are of English ancestry, but Mrs. Webb was of Welsh origin. Rev. Thomas E. Barr was born in Bedford, Lawrence county, Ind., April 21, 1860, and was educated first in the public schools, later becoming a student in Lake Forest University, where he remained five years, graduating in 1885, with the degree of B. A. Entering the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., he continued his studies for a year, but on account of impaired health was obliged to suspend his preparation for the ministry for a time. On Oct. 8, 1886, he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry at Snow Shoe, Pa. (Huntington presbytery), where he began preaching. The three succeeding years he was stationed at Beloit, Wis., in 1890 went to Racine, Wis., and in 1892 to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was for a year pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and from 1893 until 1896 the pastor of the First Congregational church. From that point he went to Elmhurst, Ill., where he served one year and then withdrew from the ministry for a time, devoting most of his time to the development of some inventions. In 1900 he came to Milwaukee and organized the People's Pulpit, a non-sectarian church, which appeals to a large class of people and is meeting with large success. The organization holds its services in Pabst's Theater. In politics, Rev. Mr. Barr is an independent Republican. On Sept. 15, 1886, he was married to Miss Laura B. Balch, daughter of Albert V. and Sarah (Parmelee) Balch, of Weyauwega, Wis., and to this union four children have been born, namely: Edward Balch, Sarah Katherine, Millia Jane, and Henrietta Ruth.

John J. Gregory, attorney, and a member of the firm of Dorr, Gregory & Stiglbauer, of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Dec. 1, 1872. His father, George K. Gregory, was a native of Ireland, born in 1818, and died in 1890. He came to the United States in 1845, locating first in Chicago, where he followed the profession of civil engineer and surveyed the western addition to the city. Later he removed to La Crosse, where he was the city engineer, and in the early sixties held a similar position in the city of Milwaukee. He had a commission as quartermaster in the Civil war, but could not go to the front, having been elected to the legislature in the fall of 1861, and he filled the place of representative from Milwaukee the following year. He was also elected county surveyor, and justice of the peace. He married Mary O'Halloran, born in La Crosse in 1842, who is still living. John J. was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and studied law in the office of Thomas H. Dorr, being admitted to the bar by examination on Dec. 30, 1895. He began practicing the following year, at first alone and later in company with Mr. Dorr, Mr. Stiglbauer having been added to the firm in 1904. In politics Mr. Gregory is a Democrat and has been a delegate to the city, county and state party conventions for some years, and has for the past six years been a member of the county Democratic committee and secretary of the fire and police commission for nine years. In religion he is a member of the Catholic church, and belongs to a number of fraternal orders, including the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On Oct. 10, 1906, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Whitehead, daughter of Richard D. and Cynthia Whitehead, of Milwaukee.

Michael C. Brzonkala, attorney, of Milwaukee, was born in Polish Prussia, Sept. 13, 1872. His ancestors on both sides of the family were farmers and large land owners, but lost most of their property in the Polish wars. His parents, Michael and Anna (Kulasck) Brzonkala, were both natives of Poland, but are now both deceased. The former was born in 1835 and died in 1886, and the latter, born the same year as her husband, died in 1898. The father was by trade a saw-filer in his native land, but on coming to Milwaukee, where economic conditions were quite unlike those in his own country, he worked at different kinds of labor. The son, Michael C., was about twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to America in 1884. He had obtained some education in the parochial schools of his country, but soon after coming to Milwaukee went to work for a dollar and a half a week. He worked in different factories in the city and extensively throughout the United States, and in 1899, deciding to study law, went to the John Marshall Law School in Chicago, where he studied two years, and then attended the St. Paul College of Law at St. Paul, Minn., in which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of LL. B. He began practicing in Arkansas, where he remained two and one-half years, and then removed to Milwaukee, where he has since followed his profession, doing a general legal business. In the spring of 1908 he was elected city attorney of Cudahy, Wis. In religion he is a member of the Catholic church and in politics is allied to

the Democratic party. He is winning for himself an honorable place in his profession, and the same energy and perseverance which enabled him to overcome obstacles which would have been prohibitive to most men, will without doubt carry him forward to an enviable professional career. On Feb. 12, 1896, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria M. Zakszewski, daughter of John Zakszewski, of La Crosse, Wis. To this union have been born six children: William Jennings, in Iowa; Ray Irwin, in Wisconsin; John Marshall, in Illinois; Benjamin Franklin, in Minnesota; Elsie Florence Mildred, in Arkansas, and Michael Howard, in Wisconsin.

Peter S. Brzonkala, attorney, of Milwaukee, is the son of Michael and Anna (Kulasek) Brzonkala, mentioned elsewhere in this volume in connection with the sketch of a brother, Michael C. Brzonkala. Peter S. was educated in the parochial schools, and studied for a year in Marquette College. He pursued his legal studies in the Milwaukee law school for two and one-half years, was admitted to practice by examination before the state board on July 3, 1907, and at once opened an office in the city and began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and first cousin, on the maternal side, to Rev. Francis R. Czerwinski, assistant pastor of St. Josephat's church. In politics he is aligned with the Democratic party. On June 30, 1896, he married Miss Agnes W. Grams, daughter of Francis S. and Mary (Krzycki) Grams, of Milwaukee, and to this union three children have been born, namely: Alice A., Esther H., and Eupheumia S.

G. Fred Bossert, who is one of the prominent men in the tanning business of Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City, born there on July 26, 1863. His father was Gottlob Bossert, born at Tübingen, Württemberg, Germany, and his mother was a native of Baden, Germany. His father immigrated to America in 1852, and after landing on the shores of the United States remained in New York for five years. His mother came to this country in 1854 and came west with her husband in 1857. While in New York Mr. Bossert was employed as a bookkeeper and after establishing his home in Milwaukee became associated with the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, with which he remained until he retired from active business a few years ago to enjoy a well earned respite from business cares. The subject of this review was educated at the German-English Academy of Milwaukee, and after leaving school learned the tanner's trade in the Pfister & Vogel tannery. After learning the trade he went to Vienna to study the chemistry of tanning and after spending two years in study there visited other parts of Europe for the same purpose. Upon his return to America Mr. Bossert was placed in charge of the Menomonee tanneries by the Pfister & Vogel Company, which position he still holds. He is recognized as one of the leading tanners and chemists of the Cream City and is one of the young business men who stands for progress. Mr. Bossert is affiliated with the Masonic order.

Harry E. Bemis, lawyer, is a native of Two Rivers, Wis., born Sept. 15, 1873. The grandparents on both sides of the family were residents of Wisconsin from a comparatively early day. The paternal

grandfather was in the government employ for many years, being inspector of the lighthouses along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The maternal grandfather was a surgeon by profession and came to Milwaukee in 1841, where he lived for a few years and then moved to Two Rivers, where he practiced his profession for twenty-five years, and until his death. One member of the Bemis family, a cousin of the father of Harry E., of this sketch, was the chairman of the committee on hotels during the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. He was the proprietor of the Hotel Richelieu, Chicago, at one time the finest hotel in the West. The parents of Harry E. were James E. and Minnie (Oswald) Bemis, the former of whom, a native of Rutland, Vt., died in 1901; the latter is a native of Deerfield, Ohio, and was born in 1856. The son was educated in the graded schools and high school of Two Rivers, was graduated from the latter in 1891, and for the five succeeding years was a teacher in Minnesota. In 1898 he came to Milwaukee and began the study of law in the office of W. J. and J. H. Turner, with whom he is still associated. He was admitted to the bar by examination in 1903 and handles the probate work of the office, which has had the settlement of some large estates; he also attends to the collecting department. In politics he is a Republican, and interested in political movements, but is not a seeker after public office. He is a member of the Congregational church, and of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Bar associations, and also of the Equitable and Fraternal Union. He is unmarried.

Arthur Frederick Belitz, attorney, of Milwaukee, was born at Kiel, Manitowoc county, Sept. 23, 1872, and is the son of Henry F. and Helen (Schlichting) Belitz, both natives of Germany, the former born in Prussia and the latter in Oldenburg. The mother is still living, but her husband died in 1878. The parents came to the United States in 1852 and were married in Sheboygan. The father, a teacher by profession in Germany, emigrated in consequence of the revolution that was disturbing the country in 1848. He studied law, and was a practicing attorney and a very prominent man in Sheboygan county. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in what was known as "the German regiment," officially as the Ninth Wisconsin infantry, under Colonel Salomon, and was made captain of Company K, otherwise known as the "Tell Sharpshooters." The regiment was recruited from all parts of the state, but quite largely from the lake counties, and left the state on Jan. 22, 1862, reporting at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it joined the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments, for the great Southwest expedition under Gen. "Jim" Lane. It marched 160 miles in March following, to Fort Scott, and although the expedition as first planned was abandoned, yet the regiment saw much hard service and some skirmishing. Captain Belitz was in the expedition under Colonel Weir, when the latter exposed the troops to needless hardships and took them into a position where they were likely to be cut off from their supplies; and Colonel Salomon, the next in command, by the advice of the other officers, arrested Colonel Weir and assumed command of the expedition, taking the troops safely through, reaching Fort Scott in time to protect it from a threatened attack.

At the instigation of Colonel Weir, Colonel Salomon was court-martialed for mutiny, but was fully exonerated and later promoted. The object of the expedition was largely to intimidate the Indians, who had been instigated by the Confederates to take the field against the government, and that purpose was fully accomplished, many of the Indians giving up their arms and others forming four companies of an Indian regiment for the assistance of the Union troops. The regiment was almost constantly on the march and suffered greatly from the heat and want of water. Later it participated in the engagements at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, the raid to Rhea's Mill, on Van Buren, and in the pursuit of Marmaduke. Captain Belitz resigned his commission in the Ninth Wisconsin, and later organized the Forty-fifth volunteer infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel, and participated in the engagements with that regiment in Tennessee, and was mustered out at the close of hostilities. Beside Colonel Belitz there were four of his brothers and brothers-in-law in the army during the Civil war. Arthur F. attended the public schools of Keil and New Holstein, and the high school at Chilton, supporting himself by doing chores, and was graduated from the latter in 1888. After teaching for two years he went to Milwaukee and entered the business college, and afterward worked in the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and for the Milwaukee Harvester Company, as collector, for one year. He then entered a law office, and after spending some time in legal study, applied on Jan. 2, 1895, for a position in the Federal civil service and was appointed to the quartermaster general's office in the war department, remaining until 1899. In the meantime the war with Spain broke out, and he was placed in charge of the clerical work connected with water transportation, under Col. Chas. Bird. This was technical work and very valuable experience. In 1899 he left Washington, D. C., for Cuba, and was there clerk in charge of the construction of barracks, under Gen. C. F. Humphrey, afterward quartermaster-general. In 1900 he returned to Washington and was assistant editor of the publications of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the treasury department, two years, and was then appointed to a position in the Bureau of Standards, acting as disbursing agent until 1904. In the meantime he had been pursuing his legal studies in the law department of the George Washington University at the national capital, and on leaving returned to Wisconsin and entered the law department of the state university, also acting as secretary for Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He was graduated from the College of Law in 1905, with the degree of LL. B. and remained with Judge Winslow another year, assisting him in the preparation of Winslow's Forms for publication, which was issued in two volumes in 1906. On Jan. 1, 1907, he came to Milwaukee and is associated with the well-known law firm of Kronshage, McGovern & Fritz. Justice Winslow says of him: "He is a young man of unusual legal and business ability—has not only exceptional natural legal perception, but has a thorough legal education and is well grounded in the basic principles of the law, instead of being a mere finder of cases. He is industrious, thoroughly reliable and always genial and pleasant to work with." In

view of his experience, preparation and native qualities, by which he has won his way since he was thirteen years of age, he has without doubt before him a promising professional career. He is a member of the advisory board of the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital. In politics he is independent, and in 1892 served as a delegate to the Populist county convention in Milwaukee. On Aug. 15, 1900, he was married to Charlotte M. Ullrich, daughter of William F. and Katherine (Steele) Ullrich, of Washington, D. C. Captain Ullrich was the first person in the United States to enlist for service in the Civil war. He was a member of Cole's cavalry of Maryland, and after a ninety days' service re-enlisted and served until the close of hostilities. He then entered the regular army and served for forty years, mostly in the West, and slept with the "boys" of the Spanish-American war in the trenches of Santiago. He is still living at Washington, D. C.

William Benjamin Rubin is the senior member of the well-known law firm, Rubin & Zabel, with offices in the Cawker building in the city of Milwaukee. This firm ranks among the leading ones at the bar of the Cream City, its practice being especially marked in what is known as "jury cases," and in this branch of the profession it has few equals in the number of cases handled and won. Mr. Rubin was born in the little city of Borispola, in the State of Poltava, in South Russia, on Sept. 1, 1873, son of Henry and Bertha (Bernstein) Rubin, both of whom were also born in Russia. The paternal ancestors were merchants in the Czar's domain, while on the mother's side they were numbered among the land-owners. A maternal uncle served with distinction in the Crimean war, also in the last Turko-Russian war, and in recognition of his services the Czar conferred distinguished honors upon him. Henry Rubin, the father of the subject of this review, migrated with his family to America in 1883, and, locating in Milwaukee, he established himself in the mercantile business, which he followed until his death. In his native land he had followed similar pursuits and had also followed the profession of the law. He died in Milwaukee in 1901 and his widow still resides in that city. William B. Rubin received his preliminary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, completing a high school course in two years, after which he took a three-years' course in engineering in the University of Wisconsin. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in which he received the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1895 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1896. Returning to Milwaukee, he immediately began the practice of his profession, and was so engaged alone until January, 1906, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Zabel, the firm name being Rubin & Zabel. Mr. Rubin's sympathies are always enlisted in the cause of the oppressed and his talents are frequently called into action in defense of that class against the oppression and encroachment of those who would wrong them, in which matters he never asks for compensation. In the last decade he has appeared many times as the champion of labor organizations, and he succeeded in dissolving the first labor injunction ever dissolved in the State of Wisconsin and the second one dissolved in the United States. He has consistently refused retainers offered, preferring to remain a

strictly anti-public corporation attorney. He was prominently identified with the Henry Goll case, acting as chief counsel for the defense upon only one week's notice, after the counsel who had been in the case for one year withdrew. On this, though he was on the losing side, the papers complimented him highly for the manner in which he conducted the defense, and for the skill he displayed as a trial lawyer. He has had remarkable success in murder cases and in criminal law generally, while in civil practice he has met with even more good fortune. In the civil courts of Milwaukee his firm has had, for the last four years, more cases on the calendar, and has tried more cases than any other firm. In one case in particular Mr. Rubin saved 700 policy-holders from paying assessments to the Minneapolis Fire & Marine Insurance Company after the company had become insolvent. In another instance an undertaker, in charge of a burial, was refused carriages by the liverymen because the undertaker was a non-union man; suit was brought against the officers of the liverymen's union, and Mr. Rubin defended; he lost the decision in the lower court, but taking an appeal, he secured a reversal of the decision and a victory for his clients before the Supreme Court of the state. Mr. Rubin was also retained for the defense in the Schissler murder case, to move for a rehearing of the case in the Supreme Court, after the defendant had been convicted and after a new trial had been denied by the Supreme Court. One of the most notable cases in which Mr. Rubin has been retained was the famous molders' case, in which the Allis-Chalmers Company secured an injunction against 1,000 molders. Mr. Rubin succeeded in having the original temporary injunction, which was issued by Judge Quarles of the United States District Court, modified. The injunction, which was sweeping in its terms, was thereafter made permanent by Judge Sanborn, and from this decision the molders appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Although such eminent and older counsel as Mr. Judson, of St. Louis, and James D. Beck, of New York, were retained in the case, Mr. Rubin was given the unusual honor of making the closing argument before the court. As may be inferred from his attitude in his professional life, his sympathy for the unfortunate extends further than the limits of the court-room, and he has assisted in the organization and is a prominent worker in many charitable movements. When a man is put on trial for his liberty, and he has no money, he will defend him, always refusing to take an appointment from the court, as he does not care to put a charge against the county. He was married on Sept. 12, 1897, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Joseph A. and Josephine Mesirow, also an active worker in the field of charity, and to this union there has been born one son, Abner. Mr. Rubin is a member of no political party, but always takes an active interest in all civic matters, and advises all workingmen to vote for themselves. They have called upon him, during the last six years, to make four Labor Day addresses, an honor which Milwaukee unions have accorded to no other person, and he has received at different times gifts from labor unions as tokens of their appreciation of his services—a watch and chain from the tanners, a library table from the building trades, a desk from the

steamfitters, and handsome testimonials from the machinists and molders. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Eagles, Macca-bees, Woodmen, Turners, the Germania Society, and B'nai B'rith, and he also has membership in the Milwaukee and the State Bar Association. He was one of the founders of Mt. Sinai Free Hospital and for several years a member of its board of directors; also one of the founders and a director of the Provident Loan Society, which was organized for the purpose of loaning money, at low interest, to worthy people in distress, and thereby exterminating the numerous "loan sharks" that have been preying upon the unfortunate poor. He is president of the Independent Jewish charities of Milwaukee.

Henry Victor Kane is numbered among Milwaukee's successful attorneys. He is a native of Milwaukee, the son of Patrick and Katharine Kane, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter at Sunderland, England. He received his early education in the parochial schools of Milwaukee, and completed the classical course of Marquette College in June, 1899, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., where the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1900, that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1901, and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. After leaving the law school at Georgetown he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in September, 1902. Since then he has devoted himself to general practice of the law in his native city. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a practical Roman Catholic and is a member of a number of organizations affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. He has also membership in the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Jefferson Club, and is a member of the executive committee of the Marquette College Alumni Association, of which he was president during the years 1904 and 1905.

Charles H. Phillips, a prominent attorney of the city of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Jan. 21, 1859, son of Joseph and Mary (End) Phillips, the former of whom came to Milwaukee in 1842, when but a mere boy, and became a clerk in a general merchandise business, located at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, of which Mr. Phillips and George End afterward became the proprietors, as co-partners, under the firm name of Phillips & End, and continued in the general merchandise business until sometime after the war, when Mr. End located at Sheboygan, Wis., and Mr. Phillips established a tannery and continued in the business until 1877, when he disposed of his tannery to the Pfister & Vogel Leather Co. He then established, and until his death on Sept. 10, 1906, was the senior member of the firm of Phillips & Rebhan, in a general fire insurance business. In the early days of Milwaukee Mr. Phillips took a great interest in politics, and in 1870 he was mayor. Mr. Phillips' mother died when he was less than ten years of age. Charles H. Phillips received his early education in the parochial schools and later attended the public school and Markham's Academy and completed a course at the Spencerian Business College. His first employment was that of bookkeeper in his father's tannery, and while connected with his father he also learned the tanner's trade; and when his father disposed of the business to the Pfister

& Vogel Leather Co., he remained with that firm as salesman until 1889, then accepting a position with another firm of tanners and remained with them until late in the year 1890. On Jan. 1, 1891, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the office of the Secretary of State at Madison and remained so employed until January, 1895, during the incumbency of Thomas J. Cunningham as Secretary of State, and while thus engaged he took a course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, in addition to his clerical duties, and graduated there in 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1895 he returned to Milwaukee and established himself in the law business, and is enjoying a fine practice, having associated with him his son Joseph. He was married on Nov. 19, 1884, to Miss Helen Ramstack, of Milwaukee, and to this union there have been born two children, viz: Joseph and A. Helen. His political principles have always been Democratic. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Calumet Club, Milwaukee Bar Association and other social organizations.

Edwin G. Kohlsdorf, D. D. S., graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College, Dental Department, 1904, now practicing his profession in Milwaukee, was born at West Bend, Washington county, Wis., on Sept. 19, 1880. He is the son of John Kohlsdorf, born in Germany in 1849, and Anna (Arzbacher) Kohlsdorf, born in Washington county, Wis., in 1855. The paternal grandfather, Robert J. Kohlsdorf, a native of Breslau, Prussia, born Dec. 27, 1815, brought his family from Germany in 1853, and after several moves around the state settled at West Bend, Wis. A miller, like his father, he built the Kohlsdorf Mills on the Milwaukee river in the northeast corner of section 13, West Bend, Wis. He resided on a farm bought from Judge Mann in 1870, outside of West Bend, where he lived until 1890, coming then to Milwaukee, where he afterward died. He was a captain in Company E, Tenth Wisconsin infantry, from 1861 to 1863. His wife, Bertha (Fliegel) Kohlsdorf, native of Prussia, and to whom he was married in 1848, died in Milwaukee. The maternal grandfather, native of Braubacham Rhine, born in 1826, a graduate of medicine in the university of Gueshine, came to this country in 1851 and settled in the state of Wisconsin and afterwards in West Bend, there being the pioneer leading practitioner until his death in 1866. His widow, Clara (Nockin) Arzbacher, is now a resident of Milwaukee, the only living grandparent of the subject of this review. Dr. Kohlsdorf received his primary education in the public schools of Milwaukee and then attended one of the high schools. He matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College in 1901 and there received his degree of Dental Science in 1904. Since graduating he has practiced in Milwaukee. Professionally he is a member of the Southern Wisconsin Dental Society and the Wisconsin State Dental Society. While a student at the Milwaukee Medical College he became affiliated with the Psi Omega Dental fraternity, and is now a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Andrew Kunny, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's church, Milwaukee, is one of a family of nine brothers—eight of whom are living—and one sister who died at the age of one year. The parents, Nicholas and Margaret (Kandal) Kunny, the former of whom died on Feb. 23, 1908,

at Fredonia, Wis., aged seventy-four years, were natives of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The father came to Illinois in 1853 and thence to Wisconsin in 1861, but the mother came directly to Wisconsin about 1849. She came to this country at the age of seven years with her parents and is the daughter of one of the first settlers of Ozaukee county. After their marriage Nicholas Kunny and wife settled on a farm in Fredonia, Wis., where by thrift and frugality they succeeded in making a prosperous living. The oldest son, and also Nicholas and Mathew, are in California; John B. is now on the home farm; Christopher is in Oklahoma; Charles was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1905 and is now practicing law in Port Washington, Wis.; Peter, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., June 14, 1908, and is buried in Holy Cross cemetery, Holy Cross, Wis., was the superintendent of the schools of Ozaukee county for two terms (1896-1900); and the youngest, Bartholomew, is preparing himself for the medical profession. Four of the sons have been engaged as teachers in the public schools. Andrew, the subject of this sketch, was born at Fredonia, Ozaukee county, Wis., Jan. 9, 1877. After acquiring his elementary education in the public and parochial schools of his native town, he prepared himself for his chosen life work by entering, on Nov. 14, 1895, the Seminary of St. Francis. He was ordained June 18, 1905, and read his first mass on June 29, following, in the church of Holy Cross, town of Belgium, Ozaukee county. Shortly afterward he was appointed assistant pastor of St. Joseph's church and has since filled the position, bringing to his work enthusiastic devotion and the careful preparation of years.

Hans Gustav von Stockhausen, deceased, who was prominently identified with the drug business in Milwaukee for many years, was born at Cassel, capital of the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on June 5, 1841, the son of Baron Hans Adolph and Emma von Stockhausen. The mother was born on Sept. 28, 1806, at Cassel, and died on May 18, 1863, at Steinbach. The subject of this review was the youngest member of a family of six children, and was the only member of his family who came to America. One of his sisters is still living in Germany. His father, who held the rank of captain of the body guard in the German army, was an extensive land holder and was employed in managing his own estates. He was born Oct. 27, 1797, in Meinberg, Braunschweig, and died on May 18, 1855, at Wuelmersen. Our subject was educated at a private school, and later received an excellent military education at the military academy in Cassel. He served for a number of years in the German army, where he rose to the rank of captain before coming to this country. He arrived in the United States in the year 1867, coming directly to Milwaukee, Wis., and was associated with Charles H. von Baumbach as a druggist up to the time of his death, which took place on March 2, 1892, in the fifty-second year of his life. Politically Captain von Stockhausen was affiliated with the Democratic party, though he never took an active part in politics and never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was a faithful member of the Episcopal church, and belonged to the fraternal order of the Sons of Hermann, Milwaukee. He was most happily married on March 14,

1878, to Miss Rebecca Bemiller, who was born Dec. 11, 1856, at Chambersburg, Pa., the daughter of Charles and Christina (Russ) Bemiller, both of whom were born in Germany, the father on April 26, 1815, and the mother on July 29, 1821. Three children were born to Hans Gustav von Stockhausen and wife: Emma, who lives at the home, 492 Cass street, with her widowed mother; Elsie, the wife of Henry Weidenbacher, of Milwaukee; and Otto, an engineer, who also lives at home, and is a sergeant in Company F, First Wisconsin National Guard. Mrs. von Stockhausen's parents emigrated from Germany and came to Milwaukee in the year 1866. Her father was a draughtsman and surveyor by profession and served the city of Milwaukee in many important capacities. He was city surveyor and laid out Kilbourn Park, and also planned the city water system. He retired from active business pursuits some time before his death, which took place June 20, 1888, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow survived him some years longer, and died Sept. 9, 1900, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Leo Reitman, a rising young attorney of Milwaukee, was born in that city Feb. 16, 1881, a son of Philip and Julia (Loeb) Reitman, who are natives of Bingen-on-the-Rhine and West Preuss, respectively, the former born in 1854 and the latter in 1856. The paternal grandparents migrated to America in the early sixties and settled in New York city where the grandfather engaged in mercantile business. The maternal grandparents settled in Milwaukee soon after their arrival in America, and the grandfather was engaged in the meat business. The father of the subject of this review came to Milwaukee in early manhood and there married. For the past few years he has been engaged in the real estate business, but prior to his entrance into that field of endeavor he was a clothing merchant. The oldest of his four sons, Arthur Reitman, M. D., graduated at the University of Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in Milwaukee, and he is now engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city, officiating also as an instructor in his professional alma mater. Leo Reitman, the second oldest son, whose name introduces this review, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, taking a high school course at the South Side high school, after which he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at which institution he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While in the high school and also in the university he took great interest in oratory and debating, winning the first prize for oratory in the South Side high school in 1901. He was a member of the debating teams of that school in 1900 and 1901, which won over both the East Side and West Side high schools of Milwaukee. He is a deep lover of music, being an expert violinist and a member of several musical societies, as well as a follower of athletics, having been a member of the track, basket ball and foot ball teams at his various schools. After receiving his degree in law he entered the law office of George Sylvester in Milwaukee and remained there one year, since which time he has been associated with the firm

of Rubin & Zabel, besides conducting an independent law practice that is fast assuming gratifying proportions. Mr. Reitman is a Republican in his political views, his religious affiliations are with the Jewish church, and he has a membership in the Lincoln Club, the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Maccabees, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the Harmony Musical Club. He formerly belonged to the Musician's Union of Madison, and the University of Wisconsin orchestra; also to the Singing Society, Madison Choral Union. He is now connected with an amateur orchestra, known as the Harmony Musical Club, in which he plays the first violin.

Archibald D. Campbell, chief carpenter of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad shops in Milwaukee, is one of the men who came West when this section of the country was entering upon an era of growth and development that can hardly be paralleled in the history of this great nation. At that period, when Milwaukee was beginning its existence, there came thither from all parts of the world, men poor but honest, with sturdy independence and a determination to succeed, who have achieved results entitling them to a page in the history of the city which they have helped to make. Among those who aided in the advancement of Milwaukee is Archibald D. Campbell, the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Scotland on June 4, 1836, the son of William and Jane (Binnie) Campbell, both of whom were born and reared in the same country. Archibald was given the benefit of an elementary education in the public schools of his native country and after leaving school learned the carpenter's trade in Glasgow. He lived in Scotland for several years, but after his mother's death came to America with his father and located in Milwaukee. The elder Campbell was also a carpenter and worked at his trade until his death in 1876. Archibald worked as a carpenter after coming to this country, and then obtained a position in the shops of the Jefferson & Indianapolis railroad, where he was employed several years. In 1888 he accepted a position as carpenter in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Like so many of his race, Mr. Campbell was an expert workman, paid strict attention to business and was rapidly advanced to chief carpenter of the shops in Milwaukee, which position he has continued to hold for the past thirty years. To-day he is one of the oldest and most valued of the road's employees. In 1865, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Rochial Wylie, who has borne him four children: John J., Jane B., Mary R. and William A.

Edward Dougherty, deceased, who was one of the well-known and popular citizens of Milwaukee, was a native of Wisconsin, born at Muskego Center, Waukesha county, Wis., June 8, 1846. His parents were Edward and Mary (Morgan) Dougherty, both natives of Ireland. The elder Dougherty emigrated from Ireland about 1840, and soon after landing in the United States bought a farm at Muskego, where he reared his seven children: William, Charles, Mary, Sarah, Peter, Edward and Ellen, all of whom were made welcome on the hospitable old farm. Mr. Dougherty never gave up active life, and

was still managing his business when he was called to his last rest on Dec. 13, 1876, after an unselfish life, devoted to his family and the interests of his fellow men. Edward attended the public schools of Muskego until he was grown, when he left home and went into northern Michigan and engaged in the lumbering business, but returned to Wisconsin and worked as a carpenter in Milwaukee. Subsequently he became a member of the city police force and was promoted to roundsman. During his twenty-five years of service for the city he gained the friendship and respect of all who knew him by his kind heart and good judgment. He was compelled to resign from the force because of ill health, and on April 11, 1906, crossed the great divide, after a life devoted to his fellow men, unselfish, kindly and upright. On Jan. 10, 1875, Mr. Dougherty married Miss Margaret Sullivan, the daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (Carey) Sullivan, of Muskego, Wis. Seven children blessed this union: Nellie, at home; William, a plumber on National avenue; Francis, the wife of George Fitzpatrick, a railroad inspector; Alice, deceased; Edward, deceased; Margaret, at home; and George, who is associated with his brother in a plumbing establishment on National avenue. Mrs. Dougherty's parents were born in Ireland and emigrated to America and settled about 1840, at Muskego, Wis., where the father conducted a farm for a few years, but with the prospects of a happy and eventful life before him was summoned by the grim time-keeper, death, leaving a family of five children and his wife, who survived her beloved husband but a few years. Both were devout Catholics and died in the faith. During his life Mr. Dougherty was closely connected with the Democratic party and was one of its strong supporters. With his family he was a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church and there was no place his loss was more keenly felt than in the congregation where he had been a hard worker.

Frederick William Friese, commercial editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, is a native of Germany, born at Sophienthal, near Berlin, Prussia, Dec. 23, 1837. His father, William Friese, was born at New Langsow, Prussia, May 30, 1805, and his mother, Maria (Franke) Friese, was a native of Sophienthal, Prussia, born there on March 28, 1813. His parents immigrated to the United States and came to Milwaukee in the summer of 1843, and after a brief stay went west, locating in what was then an unbroken wilderness, which became the township of Lebanon, Dodge county, Territory of Wisconsin. Frederick was only six years of age when he came to Wisconsin and when old enough attended the district school and afterward continued his studies at Watertown, six miles distant. In 1853 he came to Milwaukee and entered the office of the Free Democrat, a newspaper published by S. M. Booth, and learned the printing business. After learning his trade he secured a position as mail clerk, but gave that up to accept a more congenial occupation as commercial reporter and continued in that vocation until 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin infantry, known as the Milwaukee light infantry. In April, 1864, with two other members of the light infantry, he opened a recruiting office for the organization of a company, and on June 2, was promoted to third sergeant. This regiment was organized at Camp

Washburn, Milwaukee, in May and June, for the 100-days' service and left the state on June 13. It reached Memphis on the 17th and was assigned to the Third brigade. It had a brush with Forrest's cavalry near the Hernando road, the enemy five thousand strong, breaking through the picket line and entering Memphis. The Thirty-ninth was engaged in detachments, in guard and picket duty, the entire summer, until its return of service expired, and it was mustered out at Milwaukee on Sept. 22, 1864. In 1860, in company with George Godfrey, Mr. Friese entered upon the publication of a daily market report of the Chamber of Commerce, and with the exception of the time he was in the army continued this journal until 1886. At that time Mr. Godfrey died and the management and publication devolved upon Mr. Friese. On Jan. 1, 1865, he became commercial editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and in February, 1873, also assumed the duties of musical critic. For over forty-three years Mr. Friese has been faithful to his post of duty at the Sentinel office and is one of the veteran members of the newspaper fraternity of the Cream City. Kindly, upright and just he has won a high place in the esteem of all the newspaper men by his warm heart and sound judgment. He always takes interest in political matters but has never been personally ambitious to hold office. He is a Republican and ever ready to defend the policies of the party. Mr. Friese is one of the members of the E. B. Wolcott Post, G. A. R., and with his family belongs to the Episcopal church. On June 26, 1860, he married Mary Elizabeth, the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Wheatley, residents of Wheeling, Va. Three children came to bless this union: Augustus W., born April 30, 1861; Ada, born Aug. 26, 1863; and Emma, born Feb. 9, 1866, and died Feb. 6, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Friese are among the oldest residents of Milwaukee and dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends at their beautiful home, 591 Lake Drive.

Fred Doepke, vice-president and superintendent of the Wrought Washer Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, is recognized as one of the leaders in the manufactured iron industry of the Cream City. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Kenosha on March 28, 1862, the son of John and Emilia Doepke, who were born and reared in the Fatherland. His father immigrated to America when he was a young man and settled in Kenosha, where he engaged in the fishing industry. When twenty years of age he came to Milwaukee and found employment with G. D. Noryis & Company, for whom he worked twenty years. Fred was reared in Milwaukee, where he continued to reside and was sent to the German-Lutheran Academy at Scott and Grove streets. He engaged in the grocery business for two years after leaving school, but he did not care to become a storekeeper and worked at the Cream City Iron Works to learn the machinist's trade. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman machinist for several years and was employed in one of the largest bolt shops in the east. Mr. Doepke learned every branch of the business and twenty years ago came to Milwaukee and almost immediately went into partnership with A. J. Reed, who had been manufacturing for some years. The company was reorganized and assumed its present name, Mr. Doepke becoming

vice-president. The company is one of the substantial manufacturing concerns of the city, due to the untiring efforts and excellent management of its members. Mr. Doepke has varied business interests and is a director of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank and president of several mining companies. Being one of the oldest residents of the city Mr. Doepke is a member of the Old Settlers' Club; he is a popular member of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1892 Mr. Doepke was united in marriage with Miss Anna Disch, the daughter of Myron and Elizabeth Disch, of Milwaukee. Two children have been born to this union, Ralph and Fred, Jr.

John Brewster Jenkins, deceased, was born in West Topsham, Orange county, Vt., April 17, 1829, the son of William and Anna (Brewster) Jenkins. The father, being a farmer, never came West, but he and his wife died in Vermont. A maternal ancestor of our subject, William Brewster, came to America in the Mayflower. There were six children in the family, of whom our subject was the second, viz: Thomas, John B., Carrie, Mason B., William, and Charles, and of these Thomas and Mason B. served their country in the Civil war. Our subject received his schooling in the public schools of Orange county, Vt., starting to work on his father's farm at an early age, but tiring of the monotony of farm life, he resolved to seek his fortune in the great West, and we soon find him again working as a farm hand near Storytown, Wis., from which place he went to Evansville, Wis., where he learned the mason's trade, which he followed during life, both here and in Milwaukee, of which latter city he became a resident in 1887. He retired from work about six years before his death, which took place on Dec. 23, 1905, aged 74 years. On Nov. 12, 1848, he married Miss Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Salome (Bowen) Layton, of Newberry, Vt., and to their union were born six children: Annette, wife of E. L. Cassels; Eleanor, deceased; Ida May, deceased; Laura, wife of W. H. Morrison, of Kansas; George W., and Harriet, wife of F. W. Dickens, assistant secretary of the Milwaukee Fidelity Trust Co. Mr. Jenkins was a member of Hanover street Congregational church, and was politically a Republican. He was modest in his tastes, quiet and unobtrusive in his bearing, and an affectionate parent and a faithful friend.

Erwin Plein Nemmers, a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Kenosha, Wis., on Jan. 14, 1879. He is one of two children of Michael L. and Barbara R. (Plein) Nemmers, the former of whom is a native of St. Donatus, Iowa, and the latter of St. Joseph, Minn. His paternal grandparents, Michael and Anna (Ewen) Nemmers, migrated to this country from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and settled in Iowa. His maternal grandparents, Adam and Anna (Wetle) Plein, migrated to this country from Rhenish Prussia, and settled in Minnesota. He received his education at St. Francis' Parochial School (Milwaukee), Marquette College, and Georgetown University. He has received the following degrees, in course: that of A. B., from Marquette College in 1898; and those of A. M., Ph. D., LL.B. and LL.M., from Georgetown University, in

1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, respectively. In October, 1902, he began the practice of his profession at Milwaukee, where he has been following his profession ever since. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic and in politics, a Democrat. He is a member of the alumni association of Marquette and Georgetown universities, of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin bar associations, of the Jefferson Club (Milwaukee), of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association (Milwaukee), and of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. His father, one of the early graduates of the Catholic Normal School at St. Francis, Wis., has been following his profession of Catholic organist since 1875, and is a popular composer of Catholic church music. His sister, Adalina Plein Nemmers, a graduate of Holy Angels Academy (Milwaukee) and the Wisconsin College of Music, is now continuing her musical studies at Vienna, Austria, under the guidance of Maestro Theodor Leschetizky.

Louis Nuesse, the secretary of the Rockwell Manufacturing Company, was born in Milwaukee, on April 6, 1867, a son of Gustav and Christine (Freilhube) Nuesse, both parents being natives of Germany. The father, who was born in Hanover, Germany, came to Milwaukee in 1848, and was for many years traveling representative of the old crockery firm of Mueller & Schickel, on East Water street. He died in January, 1900. The mother came to this country with her parents in 1852 and died in January, 1905. Louis Nuesse, the subject of this review, was reared in the Protestant faith, receiving his education in St. John's parochial school, which was supported by the members of "the old brown church," corner of Fourth and Prairie streets. Leaving school before he was quite thirteen years of age, he entered the employ of a wholesale millinery concern as errand boy. He was later with the Cornillie Bros. Co., corner of Washington and Barclay streets, and in 1887 entered the employ of the then Sanger, Rockwell & Co., which later was made a stock company and for many years has been known as the Rockwell Manufacturing Company. Several years after this he was made a director in the company, and on the death of H. H. Rockwell was elected to the office of secretary, which position he now holds. Mr. Nuesse is a member of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, also of the Athletic Club. On May 4, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Werner, daughter of Valentine and Emily (Klug) Werner, early German arrivals in Milwaukee. Mr. Nuesse's wife died Feb. 15, 1907, as did also his daughter. Three boys, Louis, Jr., Elmer, and Arthur, survive with the father.

Herbert P. Bradley, of Wauwatosa, is a native of New York state, having been born in Oswego on March 29, 1863. His parents were Frederick C. and Maria J. (Parker) Bradley, natives of England, who were there married and came to America in 1860, settling first in Prince Edward's Island, and coming from that place to New York. The family removed to Milwaukee in 1870, and here the children were reared and educated. One son, older than Herbert P., Harry E. Bradley, is a leading physician of Milwaukee, and was surgeon major during the Spanish-American war. After leaving the public schools Herbert attended the academy, and later took a course in the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, and was employed as clerk in the E.



NORMAN L. KNEELAND

P. Allis works for eight years. Coming to Wauwatosa he engaged in the real estate business for about two years, and since 1894 has been town clerk, now serving his eighth term, and is also health officer of Wauwatosa. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious faith a member of the Episcopal church. In February, 1885, Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Marian S. Dillingham, daughter of Dr. A. W. and Charlotte H. (Stewart) Dillingham, of Milwaukee, and they have two children: Edith M. and Helen C.

William von Baumbach, born July 9, 1835, at Kirchheim, Prussia, came to America with his parents in 1849, and locating in Cleveland, Ohio, lived there for seven years. The father, Louis von Baumbach, was born in Kirchheim, Prussia, in 1799. His mother, nee Minna von Schenk, was born in Buchenau, Prussia. Of the family of eight children—six boys and two girls—all except Clothilda, the youngest, were born in Prussia, the last-born being a native of Elyria, Ohio. They are in the order of birth: Ernst, Moritz, William, Frederick, Lillian, Charles, Reinhardt, and Clothilda. Previous to coming to Milwaukee, William had been employed as clerk in stores in Elyria and in Cleveland, but in 1856, in company with two older brothers, he came to Milwaukee and started for himself in the nursery business. He was very successful in his business operations, and in 1898 retired from the cares of commercial life and built a beautiful home in Wauwatosa, where he expects to pass his declining years. He was united in marriage in 1868 to Miss Susan Brooks, daughter of Sheldon and Salome (Ware) Brooks, who was born in Canton, N. Y., in 1843. The father was a native of Highgate, Vt., and the mother of Broom, Canada. Mrs. von Baumbach was one of a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters—as follows: Achsa, Clinton, Ellen, Susan, Olive, Merab, Lemuel, Gilbert and Goodloe. To Mr. and Mrs. von Baumbach one daughter, Lillian, has been born, and she is the wife of Edwin Coulthard. Mr. von Baumbach is a supporter of the Republican party.

Norman L. Kneeland, deceased, of Wauwatosa, was born on Feb. 6, 1832, at Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y. The family history is a most interesting one and has been prepared with great care by Hon. Stillman Foster Kneeland, LL. D., judge advocate general of the state of New York and the author of a number of standard legal works. Family legends run back to the Vikings who overran Europe in the Tenth century, but authentic history begins with Alexander Kneeland, born about 1225, who lived in Gowrie, Scotland, and the Kneelands acquired their first coat of arms—a hare with a hunting horn suspended from its neck, and as a crest, a falcon upon a mailed hand, with two greyhounds for supporters—as hereditary foresters to the ancient Earls of Douglas. The later coat of arms, which was brought to this country by the first of that family, was bestowed on Maj. William Kneeland, or his son, Capt. John Kneeland, and is described in heraldic terms as "He bearest Sable; a Lyon rampant, Or, holding in his Dexter paw an Escutcheon, Argent charged with a cross," and carries the motto, "A cruce et ferro corona." This was a mark of favor from Mary, Queen of Scots, of whom Maj. Kneeland was an ardent supporter. The name in the earliest known form, Kneeland, is, in

England and Scotland, variously spelled Kneland, Cleland, Knells, Kineiland, Newlands, Neelands and Neylands, whose relationship may be traced by the similarity of their coats of arms. After the establishment of the family in this country certain branches adopted the phonetic spelling, and we find that Neeland, Neland, Nealand, Neiland, Nelán, Nealan and Neyland, were all variations of the spelling of the same name, adopted by some of the descendants of Edward Kneeland—the Edward who fought in King Philip's war writing his name "Edward Neland." The genesis of the family in this country is found in the descendants of John and Edward Kneeland, brothers, who came about 1630, the former settling in Boston and the latter in Ipswich. They belonged to the twelfth generation from Alexander Kneland, the line being as follows: (1) Alexander, (2) James, (3) John, (4) John, (5) John, (6) William, (7) William, (8) Alexander, (9) James, (10) William, (11) John, (12) Edward. Norman L. Kneeland, of this sketch, is a descendant of Edward, the American line continuing as follows: (13) Edward, (14) Benjamin, (15) Isaac, (16) David, (17) David, (18) Sylvester W., (19) Norman L. Edward (13) was born in Ipswich in 1640, and died in the same place in 1711. He was a soldier in King Philip's war. Benjamin (14), from whom two-thirds of all the Kneelands now in America are probably descendants, was born in Ipswich, July 7, 1679, and died in Hebron, Conn., in February, 1743. Isaac (15) was born at Hebron, Conn., May 15, 1716, and married, first, Sarah Beach; second, Content Rowley, a descendant of Edward Fuller, who came to America in the Mayflower. He fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. David (16), son of the second marriage, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 23, 1752, and married his cousin, Mercy Kneeland, the latter a descendant on the maternal side of the Pepoon (originally Pepin) family, descended from Louis I, and among the French Protestants who fled from France to escape religious persecution. It was after one of the three brothers of this name, who came to America, that Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi river between Wisconsin and Minnesota, was named. David died on Feb. 24, 1834, and his wife on Jan. 9, 1834. David (17) was born at Marlboro (formerly Hebron), Conn., Aug. 23, 1772; married Statira Williams, a descendant of Thomas Williams, who came over in the Mayflower, and of Rev. John Robinson, out of whose church came the original "Puritans." Sylvester W. (18) was born on May 27, 1803, at Hartford, Conn., and died in Eagle Harbor, N. Y., May 26, 1875. At a very early age he was taken by his parents to western New York and spent practically all of his life in that vicinity, mostly in Genesee and Livingston counties. He married April 5, 1827, his step-sister, Sarah Hannah, and they bought a farm in Bergen, Genesee county, where the three older children were born. In 1832 they removed to Barre, Orleans county, where the younger children were born, and which is now owned and occupied by their great-grandchildren. Mr. Kneeland was a successful farmer, an excellent business man, and for some time a justice of the peace. There were eight children in the family as follows: Almira, born July 1, 1828, married Arnold Gregory and died

June 16, 1881; David, born July 28, 1830, died Feb. 13, 1849; Norman L., of this sketch; Moses J., born Aug. 30, 1833, died Oct. 23, 1851; Sarah J., born Jan. 16, married Henry S. Danolds, died Dec. 22, 1875. James Pierson, born Feb. 27, 1838, married Alice Peaslee; Sylvester Hanna, born April 20, 1840, unmarried; Ella A., born March 27, 1846, married Arnold Gregory. The three last-named are all of this family who are now living. Norman L. Kneeland received his education at Knowlesville, Albion Academy and Genesee College, and after reaching manhood engaged in manufacturing business in St. Catherine, Canada, remaining there three years, and then removed to Orleans county, N. Y., from which place he entered the military service, shortly after the breaking out of the Civil war, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York volunteer infantry. His regiment was assigned to garrison duty at Baltimore, Md., but after a year of service he was incapacitated for duty by a serious illness and was discharged for physical disability. In November, 1865, he decided to go west, and started by way of the great lakes for Milwaukee, Wis., locating after his arrival on a farm of ninety acres about two miles from the city. The property had been owned by his father and uncle for some fifteen years, but he purchased it, soon afterward built a comfortable home and resided therein until 1889, when he sold the place to the park commissioners of Milwaukee, and it became a part of the beautiful Washington Park. Mr. Kneeland then retired from active work, and built a handsome residence in Wauwatosa, which his widow now occupies. On March 11, 1856, Mr. Kneeland was united in marriage to Miss Carrie A. Baker, daughter of Otis and Laura (Burnham) Baker, of Albion, N. Y. Mrs. Kneeland was born near Medina, in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1839. Her father was a farmer by vocation; was a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier of the war of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland the following children were born: Ella A., born Jan. 7, 1857, at St. Catherine, Canada; Otis Sylvester, born Aug. 5, 1859, at Eagle Harbor, N. Y.; married Margaret Frame and they have had a family of seven children; David M., born Feb. 28, 1861, at Eagle Harbor, N. Y., married Cornelia Buttles, of Milwaukee (Otis and David both reside at Lewiston, Mich.); Anna M., born July 29, 1864, at Eagle Harbor, N. Y., married Charles A. Carpenter and resides at Faribault, Minn.; Sarah L., born March 9, 1866, married William A. Godfrey, and resides in Wauwatosa; Rose B., born Aug. 19, 1872, is now the wife of Morris Ives, of Chicago; James Ralph, born July 11, 1880, resides at home with his mother, as does also the oldest daughter, Ella A.; Frank, born April 19, 1883, at Milwaukee, died on Aug. 10, 1883. Mr. Kneeland was a member of the Methodist church, a supporter of the Republican party, and had served for some time in the city council, being president of that body at the time of his death, Dec. 23, 1900. He was a man of sterling character, and wide influence, and in his death the community suffered a loss which it will be difficult to replace. Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland, in his summing up of the family characteristics, says: "Strong of constitution, religious, combative, self-opinionated, honest, temperate, too much

given to hospitality and humanity to be over-frugal or over-rich, yet withal independent, mirthful, happy, intensely desirous of the good-will of others, always holding to a good-will of themselves (or as the Scotch put it, having a great 'conceit of themselves'), hopeful, good-natured, always inspiring hope and cheer in others—these are the tendencies of the race, however much they may differ in the individual." These leading characteristics he sees expressed in the coat of arms as "Nobility, designated by the fact of a coat of arms; strength and courage, shown by the lion rampant, and Christianity by the cross." In these particulars Mr. Kneeland was a characteristic descendant of his long line of noble ancestors, and another proof of the influence of heredity upon a man's life and achievements.

Luther A. Warren, deceased, late of Wauwatosa, was born at Grafton, Mass., March 31, 1834, and died on Jan. 6, 1903. His parents were Jonathan and Livinia (Damon) Warren, the former born in Massachusetts on Feb. 4, 1810, and the latter was a native of New Hampshire. The father came to Wisconsin in 1839, when Milwaukee was a little village and most of the surrounding country was a forest wilderness. He took up a homestead in the town of Wauwatosa, just across the street from the present residence of Mrs. Luther Warren, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1877. Luther A. was only five years of age at the time of the removal of the family to the west, and was reared in Wauwatosa, obtaining his education in the village schools, and graduating from the high school. He remained on his father's farm, assisting in the work of the place until his marriage when he was twenty-four years of age, then going to Milwaukee and entering the insurance business which he followed for twenty-seven years. The later years of his life he spent at Wauwatosa, superintending the work of the old homestead until his death. On Jan. 11, 1859, he was married to Miss Anna L. Hoppin, daughter of Richard and Lydia (Potter) Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., and the children born to them are: Clara, wife of Charles G. Wade, of Wauwatosa; Helen, wife of W. R. Nethercut, also of Wauwatosa; and Frances, wife of Harold W. Nicholson, deceased, late of Milwaukee. Mr. Warren was a Republican in his political beliefs and a member of the Congregational church. He was a worthy representative of the stanch New England families who came westward in such numbers in the late thirties and the forties, and whose influence in the laying of the foundations of this commonwealth are so marked. He was a man widely known in his section of the state, and as widely esteemed.

Reuben Mahler, a prosperous citizen of Milwaukee, who is engaged in the fur business, was born in Roumania, Nov. 1, 1881, being the son of Gershaw and Lecia Mahler, who were born in the same country in 1858 and 1866, respectively. His parents immigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee in 1895. His father is a painter by trade and since coming to the city has continued to work at this trade. Reuben, our subject, was educated in the public schools of his native country until he was fourteen years of age and then came to America with his parents. From that time he attended

the public schools of Milwaukee and learned the English language. After finishing school he learned the painter's trade with his father, but did not care to become a painter and served his apprenticeship as a furrier with Savitsky. He was then employed by Hansen's Fur Factory and also Wallace Smith Company, later employed by the Russia Tanning and Fur Company as foreman, and he learned the business most thoroughly. While working for the last named firm he accumulated a sufficient capital to establish himself in business, and early in 1908 opened a fur establishment of his own, where he has met with remarkable success. Mr. Mahler is a self-made man and his present success is the reward of tireless industry, attention to detail and a successful effort to please his patrons. In politics he is a Republican and a stanch supporter of the principles of that party. With his family he is a member of the Jewish Temple. In 1902 occurred his marriage with Miss Rose Stockland, and one child has come to bless their union: Jennie, aged four years. Mr. Mahler is secretary of the Krauken Unterstutzung Verein, the Roumania Congregation. Mr. Mahler is a provident man and carries insurance in the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Albert S. Dahl, who owns and operates one of the largest plumbing establishments of the West Side at 1613 State street, is a native of Iceland, born there on Dec. 6, 1869, the son of Albert and Gertrude Dahl, who were born in Iceland in 1835. His father was a carpenter, who immigrated to the United States in 1876 and located in Milwaukee. Albert, the subject of this sketch, was given the benefits of the scholastic training of the Milwaukee public schools and then was associated with the White Hill Sewing Machine Company, but severed his connection with that firm to accept a more congenial one with the A. P. Allis Company. Mr. Dahl was ambitious and not contented to remain an employee for any length of time. He learned the plumber's trade, and after working at it for some time established himself in business at his present location in 1902, where he has successfully continued. He has built up a good trade by fair dealing, strict attention to business and a desire to please his patrons and now conducts one of the most substantial establishments in the neighborhood. Mr. Dahl is a self-made man and owes his success to his own efforts, his natural ability, integrity and unceasing efforts. On April 22, 1896, he was united in marriage with Miss Elfrida Rupp, of Milwaukee. They have two children: Laurine, aged eleven; and Evelyn, who is eight. Mr. and Mrs. Dahl are members of the Reformed Lutheran church, in which they are willing workers. Mr. Dahl is a firm advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and of Tripoli Temple, Noble of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

Gustav Merten, one of the popular dry goods merchants of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on Oct. 10, 1859, the son of Edward and Josepha Merten, both natives of the same country. The elder Merten immigrated to America and located in Milwaukee, where he

still lives. Gustav Merten, the subject of this review, received his primary education in the public schools of Germany, near Carlsbad, Austria, one of the famous old towns of Europe. He left home and attended a business school where he learned the tailor's trade and then took a course in the cutting school in order to command a better position. The opportunities offered in a new country appealed to him and he left his native land for America. Soon after landing in the United States he came to Milwaukee, and in 1884 became cutter for a wholesale cloak house on Broadway. In 1887 he established himself in business and for a year was on Reed street, before he moved to his present location, 518-520 Sixth avenue, where he conducts one of the leading dry goods stores of the district. Mr. Merten is a self-made man and his success in his chosen occupation is a result of his own industry, fair dealing and an effort to cater to the demands of his customers. He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Sons of Hermann, and is trustee of that organization for the state of Wisconsin; the United Order of Foresters; Harmony Lodge, No. 142, Free and Accepted Masons; the Gegenseitige Unterrichtungs Gesellschaft Germania Society, and the South Side Turners. In 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Merten and Miss Bertha Watka, the daughter of William Watka; they have become the parents of four children: William, Clara, Hilda and Walter, who have all been reared in Milwaukee.

Benjamin F. Parker, member of Grand Army of the Republic Post, No. 1, at Milwaukee, Wis., and also a member of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, was born on July 27, 1839, at Conneautville, Pa. His father and mother, Ledyard P. and Hannah (Thompson) Parker, had four children, of whom he is first in order of birth, the others being David, Mary and Jane. The father died in Meadville, Pa., about the close of the war and the mother is a resident of Mauston, Wis. In the paternal line Mr. Parker traces himself to early stock in the history of the country; his mother was of French-American birth, her father belonging to the latter and her mother to the former nationality. The son attended the schools of Meadville until he was eleven, when he entered the Meadville Academy. In 1853 he went to Waukesha county, Wis., to live with an uncle, who initiated him into a knowledge of the business of a carpenter and builder. His uncle removed to Waushara county, where he lived until he enlisted, in April, 1861, at Milwaukee, and was mustered into the "Wisconsin Rifles," which was assigned to the Second infantry as Company K. The regiment went from rendezvous at Camp Randall in the latter part of June to Washington and was assigned to Tyler's division in Sherman's brigade. Mr. Parker was in the action at Bull Run, and was a participant in the experiences of the Second, which entailed all the credit of bravery on the rank and file and left the officers where the officers left the command in action. After returning to Arlington Heights, Company K drilled for artillery service, there being a scarcity in that branch, and the company became Battery A, First Wisconsin heavy artillery. It was assigned to duty at Fort Cass, there passed the winter of 1861-2, and in the following

summer Mr. Parker, in his capacity of corporal, was selected to drill new recruits, arriving in response to the call for additional 300,000 troops. He was afterward with the battery at Fort Ellsworth in garrison duty in defense of Washington. He was promoted to sergeant and, with two others of the same rank, received orders to proceed to Wisconsin on recruiting service for three batteries for the battalion, of which the First was to be the nucleus. Mr. Parker was stationed at La Crosse and he enlisted what was afterward assigned as Battery C, being made Second Lieutenant of the command. The battery was mustered at Milwaukee in October and ordered in November to report to General Thomas at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was in command of the battery through the fighting at Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and all the service through which the troops there passed, his proficiency in military matters placing him at the head in emergencies. He passed the winter of 1863-4 in garrison duty, and performed the same until the spring of 1865, holding and guarding the position, it being the base of supplies and consequently the object of Confederate attack, and the situation was, until the arrival of Hooker from the East, filled with danger, the river being low and the troops insufficient to guard it. At the date mentioned the battery was sent to Athens, Tenn., and later to Strawberry Plains. During the summer he was detailed for duty on the general court martial at Greenville, Tenn., and in the fall, in September, 1865, reported at Nashville for muster-out. He was promoted at Chattanooga to junior first lieutenant in 1864, and in the spring of 1865 to senior first lieutenant. While at Chattanooga he was a member of the Council of Administration. On his return to Wisconsin he settled at Mauston and engaged in the sale of furniture with O. F. Temple, their relations being severed in 1873. While residing at Mauston he joined the Independent Order of Good Templars, and in 1873 was made Grand Secretary of Wisconsin, holding that position for twenty-seven years. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Toronto, in May, 1885, he was made Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the World and has been re-elected since that date. In 1881 he was elected Secretary of the Good Templars' Mutual Benefit Association and is still the incumbent of that position. He is managing editor of the International Good Templars' Magazine, a journal devoted to the interests of the society throughout the world, and which is published at Milwaukee. Mr. Parker has held a commission in the Wisconsin National Guards since 1869; he formed a company at Mauston, in which he held the various ranks and was commissioned major of the Third battalion in 1881. In 1883 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and was called into service with the Third regiment during the Spanish-American war. He is now retired. He has taken all the degrees of the Masonic order, including the thirty-second. He belongs to La Fayette Lodge, to Calumet Chapter, and Ivanhoe Commandery, all in Milwaukee, and to the Wisconsin Consistory, thirty-second degree at Milwaukee, and to the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and served two years as Grand Master. He has attended every meeting of the

Grand Lodge since its organization. Mr. Parker is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and held the position of High Chief Ranger for ten years, ending in June, 1905. In political affiliation he was always a Republican until recently he has acted with the Prohibitionists. His marriage to Lucille W., daughter of H. G. and Lydia A. (Combs) Penniman, occurred at Mauston on Feb. 3, 1868. Their only child is named Addie M., and she is the wife of Col. G. H. Windsor, of Superior, Wis. They have one daughter, Miss Helen Lucile.

Henry Gilman Rogers, deceased, late a prominent business man of Milwaukee, Wis., and a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, was born April 28, 1841, in Milwaukee. He completed his education at Beloit College, and, a few months after attaining his majority, entered the military service of his country. The progress of the war during the first year of its existence had brought to reflective, prescient men the conviction that the movement of the South, at first regarded as something like impetuosity, which would cool in a few months, had method in its madness, and that a question as important as the founding of the republic was at the fore for settlement and must be met. Probably the history of enlistment in the summer of 1862 would make the most remarkable showing of the real character of American citizenship and its responsibilities that could be brought forward. Every interest in the country was in peril; all that had been accomplished and all the promise of the future hung in the balance when the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin enrolled, organized and hastened to the front. Mr. Rogers enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, and on the organization of Company B, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, was made a corporal. Bragg was marauding northern Kentucky and the regiment moved southward to participate, in a little more than a month after leaving the state, in the battle of Perryville. They chased the fleeing Confederates and returned afterward to Nashville to prepare for further activities, which they encountered at Stone's River. Corporal Rogers distinguished himself on the field and was made sergeant during the action. In May, 1863, he was promoted to orderly sergeant and passed the successive months on the march to and in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Chickamauga, until the battle of Sept. 19, in which he received five wounds. Two bullets struck his right arm, and almost immediately afterward an explosive shot cut away the second and third fingers of the left hand; a buckshot hit the same hand and severed the cords of the little finger, holding its position in the hand for two months, and finally working itself out. A minie-ball took off the first joint of the first finger of the same hand. He was hit ten different times during his term of service, but paid no attention to the near approach of the deadly missiles. One bullet ploughed through the top of his head gear, cutting off the hair from his head along its track, and a shot struck his right cheek on the facial bone; one shot hit his gun, glanced and struck his lip with little injury; and, although several other missiles came in his way to remind him of Confederate civilities, he received such slight results that he did not heed them. After the battle of Chickamauga he went

to the field hospital of the Twenty-first army corps, having been wounded on Sunday and wounds not dressed until Wednesday. He remained in the hospital until Oct. 8, 1863, when he rode sixty miles over the mountains to Stevenson, Ala., to return to Wisconsin on a sixty-day furlough, his arm resting on a pillow during the ride. The scarcity of supplies was felt by the wounded and suffering in the hospitals as well as among the troops awaiting help at Chattanooga, and his strong desire to reach some point where he could receive proper care and food caused him to take the risks of his journey, the aggravation resulting from its severity making necessary an extension of his furlough to ninety days, during which he was under treatment. He had been offered the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin by Governor Lewis, but his wounded condition prevented his acceptance. He was unable to rejoin his regiment, and was mustered out Jan. 27, 1864, at Madison, having been commissioned lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, to date from Nov. 23, 1863. In addition to the actions named, Mr. Rogers was in the scrimmages at Guy's and Hoover's Gaps. After his return to Milwaukee, he engaged as soon as sufficiently recovered, in the real estate business, which he afterward prosecuted. He always maintained his interest in the military affairs of Wisconsin and was made lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment, National Guard, during the administration of Governor Ludington. He was also made major of the Fourth battalion (Fourth Milwaukee, National Guard). As soon as the order of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Wisconsin, on Oct. 10, 1866, he connected himself with Post Phil H. Sheridan, No. 9, of which he was commander, and also served in other positions. The post surrendered its charter, and in 1880 he became a charter member of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest members in the state and country, and was always actively connected with the affairs of the order. In 1874 he was assistant quartermaster-general of the Wisconsin Department, junior vice-commander in 1875, senior vice-commander in 1876, and was made department commander in 1877, thus holding the positions in regular sequence, and his is the only instance of regular advancement in the state. His wife, one of the most prominent women in the order of the Woman's Relief Corps in Wisconsin, was made department president in 1886, and re-elected in 1887. Through her administration new life was infused into the auxiliary of the Grand Army by her energetic activity and unflagging efforts to advance the material interests of the organization. Many new corps were added to the general body, and she organized and systematized the workings of the department in a manner which has been felt far beyond her personal administration. She is a woman who never does anything with which she is connected in a half-way manner or with half-heartedness; and consequently her influence is always felt. It is impossible, in a sketch like this, to do full justice to the value of Major and Mrs. Rogers to the Department of Wisconsin. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the National Pension Committee of the Woman's Relief Corps, and was its secretary in 1889. Her activities

in the charitable avenues of the order have never ceased, and at successive conventions she receives recognition in her work by appointment to such positions as best give opportunity for benefit to the needy in the Grand Army. James H. Rogers, father of Mr. Rogers, who traced his ancestry back to the settlers on the Atlantic seaboard in an early period, went from Keesville, N. Y., to Milwaukee in 1836. He bought government lands, which he held, and which have greatly increased in value in the rise of property in the city. He married Sophia Emily Fletcher, who belonged to the family of the wife of Daniel Webster, and was born at Alsted, N. H. In his father's line he was of Quaker extraction, and her forebears on her mother's side were soldiers in the Revolution and the War of 1812. Five hundred of her family were Union officers in the Civil war. Charles D. Rogers, brother of Mr. Rogers, enlisted in the Fifteenth Wisconsin infantry, and was quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment until his discharge for disability; he was afterward made second lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, promoted to first lieutenant, and mustered out as captain of his company. Alexander H. and Jacob Rogers, cousins, were non-commissioned officers in Company D, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin. Oscar Gregory, another cousin, enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Indiana, and led his regiment home as colonel, having reached that position from the ranks. Frank H. Fletcher, another cousin, was a major and paymaster in the war. The marriage of Mr. Rogers and Laura Gertrude Butler took place Oct. 11, 1864, and they have two children: Laura Butler and William Henry. Rose died in infancy and Charles Edward when less than two years old. William and Lydia Ann (Squiers) Butler, the parents of Mrs. Rogers, were born respectively in Pittsfield, Vt., and Rutland, Vt. One of the great uncles of Mrs. Rogers, in the maternal line, was of the disguised party that made tea in Boston harbor, and several others of the same generation fought in the Revolution and in 1812. Henry Gilman Rogers died at Oconomowoc Lake, Wis., on June 17, 1908.

Richard Schmidt, a deputy in the clerk's office of Milwaukee county, is a native of Pomerania, Germany, where he was born on March 6, 1870, a son of John H. and Frederica Schmidt, both born in Pomerania. The father served three years in the German army, and in 1874 came with his family to the United States. He located in Milwaukee, where he has been for many years engaged in the grocery business, and where he and his wife are still living. Of their two children Frank is associated with his father in business and Richard is the subject of this sketch. Richard Schmidt was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and the Lutheran parochial schools, and began his business career as a bell boy in the old Kirby House. Subsequently he was assistant surveyor for one year; was cashier in a dry goods house; was engaged in the gents' furnishing goods business for a time, and then became a guard at the House of Correction. In 1895 he left this position to become a deputy under August F. Zentner, then county clerk, and has continued in the office under

different administrations until the present time. Politically Mr. Schmidt is a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the German Lutheran church of the Missouri synod. On May 21, 1893, Mr. Schmidt married Miss Bertha, daughter of William A. and Johanna (Strey) Plautz, of Milwaukee, and to this marriage have been born three children, viz.: Herman, Charlotte and Alfonse, all living. Mr. Schmidt's long connection with the affairs of the clerk's office has made him an efficient official, and his uniformly courteous treatment of all patrons of the office has made him deservedly popular with the people.

Frank O. Phelps, county clerk of Milwaukee county, was born at Laona, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 1, 1848, a son of Lawson P. and Eleanor B. (Gordon) Phelps. The father was born in New York state in 1819, his ancestors having come from England during the Colonial epoch. He was a carpenter and joiner and died on Oct. 3, 1857. The mother was born in 1822, at Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and died on March 9, 1900, at Beaver Dam, Wis. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch and his sister Kate, now the widow of Adelbert G. Stocking, of Milwaukee, are the only survivors, and the only ones that reached years of maturity. Frank O. Phelps received his elementary education in the common schools of his native state and upon arriving at manhood became a bridge-builder. He came west to engage in that occupation, attended Wayland University at Beaver Dam, Wis., and after leaving college was for some time engaged in farming in Dodge county, Wis. He then embarked in the mercantile line, and from 1874 to 1895 was a traveling salesman with headquarters in Milwaukee. For the next two years he was a solicitor for a life insurance company, and in 1897 became assistant secretary of the Republican county committee, which position he held until 1905. In 1902 he was elected county clerk, and has since been twice re-elected. Mr. Phelps has been an active political worker for many years, stands high in the councils of the Republican party, and his repeated elections to the responsible office he now occupies is a well deserved recognition of his fidelity to the cause of his party and his fitness for the position. He is a member of Independence Lodge, No. 80.; Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the "Porch Climbers"; and his church connections are with the Christian Scientists. He is universally esteemed for his genial disposition. On Nov. 15, 1869, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Celia S. Hyland, daughter of Amasa Hyland, one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, well-known in pioneer days, and the owner of several thousand acres of land. To this marriage were born two children: Maud G., who died single on May 21, 1890, and Hugh G., an electrician of Milwaukee. Mrs. Celia S. Phelps died on Dec. 2, 1892, and the following year Mr. Phelps married Mrs. Belle J. Miter, *nee* Rose, a daughter of Henry Rose, of Princeton, Milwaukee county. No children have been born to this second marriage.

Carl Otto Broecker, chief clerk in the county clerk's office of Milwaukee county, was born at Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, July 10, 1849. His father, Robert Broecker, was born at Barmen, a city just across the Wupper river from Elberfeld, and the mother was a native of Elberfeld. Both passed their lives in their native land, where the father was a banker and an influential citizen. They had four children, of whom Robert died in infancy; Carl Otto is the subject of this sketch; Laura is the wife of Julius Ehlers, a retired manufacturer of Geneva, Switzerland, and Hedwig is the wife of Dr. Mueller, a professor in the Real Gymnasium, of Elberfeld. C. Otto Broecker was educated in the Real school of his native city and left school, after having passed the examination, to serve for one year in the army instead of the usual three years' term. This year he passed as a volunteer member of the Second company, Second regiment, Imperial foot guards, after which he served as an officer in the Franco-Prussian war, being promoted for meritorious conduct on the field. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in 1871, and spent some time in traveling through European countries, particularly France, Belgium and England. He arrived in this country on March 17, 1872, and for some time was engaged in prospecting for minerals in Colorado and other western states. Returning to New York via Omaha, Cincinnati, and Baltimore, he became bookkeeper for the Empire Wringer Company, of Auburn, with which concern he remained for about five years. In June, 1878, he came to Milwaukee, where he became connected with the iron manufacturing business. He was occupied in agricultural pursuits for a time, but returned to office work to accept a position as bookkeeper with Sanger, Rockwell & Co., now the Rockwell Manufacturing Company, which position he held for fifteen years, and since 1899 has held his present position—that of chief clerk in the county clerk's office. Mr. Broecker is a Republican and takes a commendable interest in furthering the interests of his party. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 175; Excelsior Chapter, No. 40, Royal Arch Masons; Kilbourn Council, No. 9; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights-Templar; a thirty-second degree member of the Milwaukee Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a Noble of Tripoli Temple, A. A. O., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oasis of Milwaukee. He is also financial secretary of George H. Walker Council, National Union, and belongs to Security Lodge, Knights of Honor. In 1887 Mr. Broecker married Mrs. Caroline Acker, *nee* Oswald, a native of Germany, who died in Milwaukee in 1892. By her former marriage she had four children, which were reared and cared for by Mr. Broecker as though they had been his own. Of these children, Eugenia is deceased, John and Edward have a machine and pattern shop at San Pedro, Cal., and Lena is the wife of Frank G. Perrigo, of Seattle, Wash.

Aaron Ivins Comfort, M. D., assistant surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, was born at Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pa., March 4, 1827, a son of Ellis and Ann (Ivins) Comfort. The father was a teacher and spent his life in educational work. He died in 1832 and his widow survived until 1860, when she passed away at

the age of sixty-three years. Of their seven children, Dr. Comfort is the only one living. One died at the age of eleven years and all the others after arriving at years of maturity. Dr. Comfort was educated at Williston Seminary, Amherst College, and the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in medicine in the spring of 1860, being immediately appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in that institution. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of volunteers by President Lincoln, and served with the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He was "surgeon-in-charge" of the general hospitals at Columbia, Clarksville, and Nashville, Tenn. He was at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River and Franklin, as well as in several cavalry engagements, but fortunately escaped injury. At Stone's River, or Murfreesboro, while looking over the field for a wounded officer, Dr. Comfort captured and disarmed a Confederate soldier, bringing him to the Union headquarters as a prisoner of war. He was also present at the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of captain on Nov. 3, 1865. He served as acting assistant surgeon after the war until 1892. During this time he was surgeon in charge at Forts Ripley and Randall; post surgeon at Forts Hayes, Wallace, Lyon, Garland, and what is now known as Fort Crawford; assistant surgeon at Fort Lewis, the cantonment of the army on the north fork of the Canadian river, and of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and acting assistant surgeon at Fort Sully and of the Nez Perces Indians—Chief Joseph's band. After thirty years' service in the regular army, he was appointed, on May 1, 1892, to the position of first assistant-surgeon at the National Military Home for disabled veteran soldiers at Milwaukee, where he has since remained. Dr. Comfort is a member of the American Medical Association, the Milwaukee County, Wisconsin State, Milwaukee and Brainard Medical societies, having held the office of president in the last two, and is a member of the alumni association of the University of Pennsylvania for Wisconsin. He has made valuable contributions to the scientific literature of the country, especially along archaeological lines and pertaining to the science of medicine. In recognition of his work of research and in describing various mound-builders' relics, the Minnesota Historical Society made him an honorary member. Politically Dr. Comfort is a Republican. Although reared as a Friend he belongs to no other religious denomination, but regularly attends the Episcopal services held at the home. He belongs to Independence Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templars; Wolcott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been surgeon for twelve years, holding that position at the present time (1908), and he is a member of the Wisconsin Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. On Nov. 2, 1904, Dr. Comfort married Miss Harriet, daughter of David and Amelia (Burnham) Bryant, of Milwaukee.

Capt. William Schroeder, the well-known keeper of the Pier Head Light Station, Milwaukee, and for many years a sailor before the mast, was born at Hamburg, Germany, June 7, 1844, the son of

Tony and Magdalena (Woltmann) Schroeder, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Hamburg, and died without leaving their native land. They reared a large family of eight children, of whom two are now living in Milwaukee, and a third child, August, is still presumably living in Germany. William received a fair common school education in his boyhood, and when a lad of only fifteen shipped before the mast as a sailor, a calling he continued to follow until he was forty-nine years of age. He sailed the Baltic, Atlantic, and Mediterranean sea, going from Hamburg to Genoa, Italy, and making nearly all the old world ports. He sailed these waters from 1858 to 1869, and in the latter year crossed to the United States and came on west to Milwaukee. Here he shipped as mate on a number of different vessels at various periods during the next ten years, and during the last fourteen years of his life as a sailor, he was master and owner of the sailing schooners "Belle Laurie" and "Guide." In this capacity he did a trading and freighting business on the great lakes until the year 1893, when he sold the "Guide," and on June 22 accepted the post of assistant-keeper at the Pier Head Light Station, Milwaukee. In October, 1897, he was promoted to the position of keeper and transferred to Green Island, in Green bay, near the port of Menomonee, Mich. He was stationed there until 1899, when he was again transferred to his present station as keeper. The post is a responsible and important one, and Captain Schroeder holds it under the United States civil service rules, which call for a high degree of expert knowledge. Captain Schroeder has a brother, Henry, living in Milwaukee, who is a paint contractor, and who came to the United States two or three years after our subject's arrival in this country. Captain Schroeder is allied with the Republican party in politics, and the various members of his family have always been faithful members of the Lutheran denomination. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Old Settlers' Club (South Side), in whose proceedings he has always taken a lively interest. He was married on Oct. 7, 1872, to Miss Maria Woltmann, daughter of John H. and Anna (Muenster) Woltmann, of Hamburg, Germany. Of their four children, the two oldest, Amelia and Annie, died in early childhood; William, Jr., is a painter by trade, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and resides at home with his father; John, the youngest child, is a bridge structural iron worker, a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and also lives at home with his father. The parents of Mrs. Schroeder both died in Milwaukee, her father in 1896, and her mother on Nov. 20, 1907, at the home of Mrs. Schroeder on the pier.

William C. Spindler, superintendent of the Department of Outdoor Relief of Milwaukee county, has his office at 681-683 Market street, Milwaukee. He is the son of William H. and Christina Spindler, both natives of Germany. They were married in Germany and came to the United States in 1860 with their infant son, William C. Mr. Spindler was for many years engaged in the manufacture of carpets and cloth in Waukesha county, which was the home of the family until the death of Mr. Spindler, at the age of fifty-two years.

His widow is now living at 342 Sixth street, Milwaukee, at the advanced age of eighty years. Two daughters, Mrs. William Hannon and Mrs. Lena Seybold, and one son, William C., the subject of this sketch, make up the family. William C. was born in Germany on Sept. 22, 1859, came to Wisconsin with his parents, and attended public school in Waukesha county. For some time he was engaged in farming, but came to Milwaukee about 1886 and was for five years engaged in manufacturing. Since that time he has been secretary of the Waukesha Milk Company. For ten years he has held his present position as superintendent of the department of out-door relief, which furnishes partial support to about 2,000 families, and at some times even a larger number. The office force consists of two assistants, one storekeeper and an ambulance driver. All commitments to the county almshouse, hospital and home for dependent children pass through this office. Mr. Spindler is affiliated with the Republican party. His sympathies are with the Lutheran church, although he is not a member of the organization. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias. On Thanksgiving day, 1894, Mr. Spindler was married to Miss Susie Hartkopf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hartkopf, of Appleton, Wis. Two children were born to them, Lucy and Edna.

Moses James White, M. D., of Wauwatosa, belongs to a family which has given many members to the medical fraternity. His father, two of his uncles and his brother follow the same profession as himself. His father was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the medical college of the University of Edinburgh. Moses White, Sr., M. D., was a native of Scarva, Ireland, born 1815, and his wife, Susan (Wallace) White, was born at Banbridge, Ireland, in 1831, the daughter of a landed proprietor of that place. Dr. M. J. White was born in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28, 1860, and was educated in the graded and high schools of that city, later becoming a student at Princeton University and at La Fayette College, and obtaining his medical education in the medical department of the University of New York City, obtaining his degree in March, 1884. Following his graduation he was the assistant physician in the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane, in New York City, until 1887, and was then assistant physician in the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane for one year, when he accepted the position of medical superintendent of the same institution, which position he has held up to the present time. He is the professor of mental diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and occupies the same chair in the medical department of Marquette University; is also the author of many articles on psychiatry, published in the American Journal of Insanity and other periodicals. He is also the author of a series of lectures delivered annually in the colleges mentioned above. Dr. White is one of the leading alienists of the state, his long experience in dealing with the varied forms of mental diseases making him an authority on these subjects. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Milwau-

kee Medical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic order, Ivanhoe Commandery. In politics he is independent, supporting candidates for office and political principles as they appeal to his judgment and convictions. On Feb. 17, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lownes, daughter of George B. and Elizabeth (Post) Lownes, of St. Louis, Mo., and to the union two children have been born. Reginald James was born on May 29, 1887, and Marjorie, born on Jan. 22, 1890, died on April 16, 1897.

Frederick H. Bark, of Wauwatosa, was born in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Germany, Oct. 28, 1867, and is the third son of John and Sophia (Krull) Bark, both natives of the same place, who came to America with their family in 1880. The son was educated in the German Lutheran schools of the city and resided with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age when he went to Chicago where he was engaged in an upholstering establishment for three years. He then went into the furniture store of his brother Ferdinand in the village of Wauwatosa, remaining in the partnership about a year, when he went into business by himself continuing in the same up to the present time. On Nov. 5, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Sieglow, a native of Wauwatosa, and daughter of August and Mary (Heiden) Sieglow, both natives of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, who came to the United States about 1870. They located first in Rochester, N. Y., and after a residence of two years removed to Wauwatosa, where Mr. Sieglow was engaged in quarrying and teaming. In 1878 they located in Mequon, Ozaukee county, living for a short time on a farm. Leaving that place to a son they moved to Cedarburg, in the same county, where they still live, and conduct a farm near the village. To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bark six children have been born. The eldest died in infancy and following are the five surviving: Edgar, Frederick H., Laurine, Harold and Dorothy. Mr. Bark is a Republican in his political faith, but although elected to the position of alderman, has never taken a very active part in politics. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and belongs to the fraternal society Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Bark's long established business, and his honorable methods of dealing with his customers have given him an assured standing in the community in which he resides, and the success which he has won is the result of his own qualifications for business, and admirable traits of character.

Ferdinand Bark, of Wauwatosa, is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and is the oldest son of John and Sophia (Krull) Bark, natives of the same country. The father came to America in 1880 and located in Milwaukee, later establishing himself in the lumber business. He is now retired from active business life, and with his wife is living on Seventeenth street, Milwaukee. Their four children are Ferdinand, of this sketch, William, a resident of Greenfield avenue, Milwaukee; Frederick H., elsewhere noticed in this volume, and Minnie, deceased. Mr. Bark, born March 5, 1863, began working for himself at the age of fifteen, learning the art of wood-carving, and continued in this occupation until 1885. At that date he went on a farm in partnership with his father-in-law, remaining about three

years, and then returned to his occupation of wood-carving for a year. About 1885 he opened a furniture store in Wauwatosa, maintaining the same for a period of ten years, and was then appointed assistant superintendent of the poor for Milwaukee, filling the position for four years, and at the end of that time, in 1904, was elected superintendent of the county poor farm, which position he is still occupying. In March, 1885, he was married to Miss Minnie Eggert, a native of Germany, and daughter of Frederick and Mary (Rambath) Eggert, residents of Wauwatosa since 1870, but both now deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. Bark and wife: William F., single and residing with his parents; and Lillian, now the wife of Dr. Norman Hollenbeck. Mr. Bark began his education in his native land, but also attended school for a time in the Second ward school of Milwaukee; his wife was educated in Wauwatosa. They belong to the Lutheran church, and Mr. Bark is found in the political ranks of the Republican party.

George Henry Fowler, retired, was born in Lewis county, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1834. His grandfather was Silas J. Fowler, and his father was George J. Fowler, the latter being born on Aug. 13, 1788, in New York state. He married Anna Maria Williams, born on Jan. 26, 1803, in Cherry Valley, N. Y. They came to Milwaukee in 1842, and there the father opened a general store where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ticket office now stands. Later he moved to West Water street and opened a shoe store, and subsequently to East Water street where Kenney's shoe store now is. For a time he had a partner by the name of Eley, but later he sold out and retired from business, and in 1854 moved to Wauwatosa, where he lived nine years, and then returned to Milwaukee, locating on Clybourn and Sixth streets, where he died in 1876, his wife having passed away fourteen years earlier (1862) in Wauwatosa. Mr. Fowler was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under Captain Cook in the defense of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. He was the father of five children. Of the three now living, George H. of this sketch is the oldest; Elbert W., now a resident of Chicago, was a lieutenant in the Tenth battery of artillery; Katherine M., now Mrs. George R. Hayden, resides on the corner of Windsor Place and Newhall street, Milwaukee, her husband being a superintendent for the E. P. Allis Company; James, born in 1829, died in 1868; Mary Elizabeth, born in 1832, died in 1849. George H. was educated in the Milwaukee schools, and spent some time in Beloit College, but did not complete the college course. He resided with his parents until he was eighteen years of age and then was employed as a clerk in the drug store of Lake & Williams, and later with Lake & Hopkins, for a year. He was employed in a similar capacity in the store of John H. Tesh for four years, and in the fall of 1858 opened a drug store in connection with I. M. Morton, where Wright Bros. now are. In 1861 he sold out and moved to a farm located in section 16, town of Wauwatosa, and there spent the next twenty-seven years of his life. In November, 1889, he rented the farm, which he still owns, and built the beautiful home in Wauwatosa, where he now lives and where he expects to spend the

remainder of his life. On Feb. 10, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Breed, a native of Wauwatosa and daughter of A. O. T. and Margaret (Shields) Breed, both of New York state. Mr. Breed came from near Syracuse, in 1835, and his wife came one year later. They were married in Wauwatosa and opened the first general store in Milwaukee, on the location later occupied by the well-known firm of Bradley & Metcalf. In 1840 they sold out and went to live on a farm, and lost several thousand dollars—a heavy loss in those days—through the provisions of the bankrupt law. The farm which they occupied is now the site of White City and West Park and was their home until the death of Mr. Breed in September, 1875. His wife, born in 1818, died in Milwaukee. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Fowler four children were born: Elliot Scott, born on Jan. 4, 1860, resides with his father; Lilly Myra, born on May 13, 1864, died on May 3, 1895; Roy Edward, born on Feb. 6, 1874, was married on Sept. 6, 1906, to Miss Clare Porter, of Niagara Falls, where they now live, Mr. Fowler being the chief chemist in a chloride of potash factory; Myron Marshall, born on July 31, 1876, is unmarried and is the electrical engineer with the Western Electrical Company, of Chicago. Both of the younger sons are graduates of the University of Wisconsin, where Roy was employed as an instructor for two years; later he took a post-graduate course at Cornell.

Thomas H. Wood, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Milwaukee, was born on a farm in England on Nov. 26, 1821, a son of William and Helen (Whelden) Wood. The father was a farmer by vocation and served in the English army under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. His land was part of one of the memorable battle fields of Cromwell's struggle against the English kings and covered the larger part of the field of one of the most decisive battles of that war. Mr. Wood received the limited educational advantages afforded by the paid schools of his native country, and when he had finished the prescribed course he enlisted in the British army and served for a period of twelve months. After coming to this country he located first in Manistee, Mich., and became interested in lumbering. He built the first mill on Bark river, and was a partner of John Stronach, of Manistee. He then went to Mason county, Mich., where he built the first saw-mill in the county. He had been successful in Manistee, and became the manager of four large mills, but the school facilities were inadequate and the company by whom he was employed gave him a change of location in order that he might send his son to school. He came to Milwaukee after seventeen years of a busy career in Michigan and here engaged in the same line of business. When the Civil war broke out he was intensely loyal to the Union cause, and although he could not go himself he helped in many ways in the enlisting of men for service. In 1864, while he was conducting a small grocery and hotel at Elm Grove, Waukesha county, he determined to enlist, becoming a private in Company E of the Forty-Eighth Wisconsin, and was mustered into the United States service in February, 1865. Mr. Wood was offered a lieutenancy in the company, but declined it, and three weeks

after his enlistment was made orderly sergeant, a position which he held until mustered out. The regiment saw no active service against the Confederate army but did good work in Kansas and Colorado against the Indians and guerrillas. Company E was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Dec. 30, 1865, and Mr. Wood returned to Milwaukee. He again engaged in the lumber and shingle business and conducted it successfully for some time, but subsequently left it to form a partnership with Guy C. Legyard in a grocery firm. After a year he disposed of his interest to his partner, and entered the realty business with a Mr. Neidermann. He had by thrift and industry saved sufficient to purchase several choice lots and buildings, to many of which he still retains the deed. When he retired he had accumulated a small fortune, and the income derived from his property allows him to live in comfort. Reared in the school of hardship and privation he became thoroughly imbued with those qualities of industry and frugality which made so much for his later success. At the present time Mr. Wood is the owner of the beautiful residence where he now resides, the property at the northwest corner of Walker and Barclay streets, the house and lot at 583 Washington street, and twenty-four acres of land in the town of Brookfield, Waukesha county. He also owns the brick building at the corner of Greenfield avenue and Clinton street. He has been rather unfortunate in several financial transactions of recent years, having recently to settle a \$12,000 note for six and a half cents on the dollar, and has lost altogether more than \$30,000, but still has a sufficient income to keep clear of debt and live comfortably. Mr. Wood was united in marriage on April 20, 1850, to Miss Cornelia J. Parrigo, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Warren H. and Delia Parrigo. Mr. and Mrs. Parrigo came to Milwaukee in 1846, and he owned and operated a ferry crossing the Milwaukee river until the time of his death, which occurred in 1849. His widow passed away in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born two children, the elder of whom, a daughter, died when but three months old. Warren H. Wood, a son, was born in 1852 and was killed in the railroad yards at Freeport, Ill., when twenty years of age. The wife and mother never recovered from the shock sustained by the news of his death, and from that time until her demise, which occurred in 1883, she gradually wasted away. Mr. and Mrs. Wood adopted Stella A. McDonald when she was but seven years of age and had her name changed to Mattie C. Wood. She was born in Watertown, Wis., and it is with her that Mr. Wood now makes his home. For several years she was in charge of the ladies' department of the New York Life Insurance Company, and at the present time is traveling in the interest of a medical institution to be located either in Chicago or Milwaukee, and is meeting with great success and encouragement in her efforts. Mr. Wood has long been prominent in fraternal circles, especially in the Masonic order, which no longer calls upon him for dues. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Order of Red Men. Probably nowhere can be found a more striking example of a distinctly self-made man than Mr.

Wood. Coming to this country with no capital but the two and one-half dollars which he had borrowed and a capacity for work he has made of himself one of the most substantial citizens of the community. He has always been one of the most stanch adherents of the Republican party, and as the representative of that party served three terms as deputy treasurer and one term as treasurer of Mason county, Mich., and twelve years as a member of the common council of the city of Milwaukee.

Paul H. Rupp, M. D., No. 1502 Center street, Milwaukee, is of German antecedents. His paternal grandfather, Louis Rupp, came from Germany to Green Bay, Wis., when he was a boy, and thence came on a sled to Calumet county where he later engaged in the grain business. Subsequently he removed to Chicago, and was in the sash and door business, and was burned out at the time of the great Chicago fire, and died soon after. The maternal grandfather, Philip Altpeter, was also a native of Germany and came to Milwaukee when a young man, being one of the first coopers in the city. He spent the remainder of his life in Milwaukee. The parents of Dr. Rupp are Louis P. and Lillian (Altpeter) Rupp, the former born in Calumet county, Wis., Oct. 19, 1853, and the latter in Milwaukee, Jan. 26, 1860. The father was for many years engaged in the drug business in the city, and is now employed as clerk in the office of the state treasurer at Madison. Dr. Rupp attended the public schools of Milwaukee, attaining there an excellent education. His interest in medicine began while in the employ of his father in the drug store and he later decided to study medicine, entering the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1904, and immediately after he began his practice in the city where he was born on Aug. 10, 1881. Although a young man, Dr. Rupp is succeeding well in his chosen profession, and has the prospect of a successful career before him. In politics he is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and his professional affiliations are with the American Medical Association, of which he has become a member.

O. W. Williams, D. O., No. 373 First avenue, Wauwatosa, Wis., was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, Feb. 23, 1872, and is the son of Joseph B. and Julia (Taft) Williams, both natives of Ohio, the former born on Sept. 9, 1826, and the latter on Aug. 12, 1846. His father was a private in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio infantry, and served for three years in the Civil war, participating in the battles of Gettysburg, Cedar Creek (where he was wounded), Richmond and Petersburg, serving under Generals Sheridan and Grant. He is now living at Brewster, Minn. Of the seven children born into the family, all are living. Dr. Williams attended the public schools of Worthington, Minn., in his boyhood, and obtained his collegiate training at Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Pa., and later was graduated at the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy. He began practicing at Lake Geneva, Wis., where he remained for five years, and on Oct. 29, 1904, he came to Milwaukee, where he has built up a very large and successful practice. On Nov. 24, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Rose Bateman, daughter of Perry and

Cornelia, (Baker) Bateman, of Northfield, Minn. Their four children are Leah Rose, Dorothy Cornelia, Alma Carrol, and Theodore Harold. In his political affiliations Dr. Williams is a Republican, but has never cared to enter largely into that field of activity. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, and in connection with his professional work he is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association, and the Milwaukee organization of the same school.

Nelson Miles Black, M. D., 690 Summit avenue, was born at Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Ill., Jan. 21, 1870, and is the son of John Dick Black, born at Meadeville, Pa., July 10, 1841, and Selinda Gibson (Wood) Black, a native of Holly, N. Y. The paternal ancestors belonged to the old colonial stock, and served in the Revolutionary war. The parents came west and located in Illinois, and later in Michigan, removing subsequently to North Dakota, where Mr. Black was prominent in the affairs of the state, serving on the state central committee of the Republican party for some time, and also as register of deeds for eight years. He has now retired from active business life and spends his winters in the south. He was a participant in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in the three-months service and later re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania infantry as lieutenant. This regiment participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and shared in the pursuit of Lee, in the movements in Virginia and the Mine Run campaign. It was also in the battles of the Wilderness, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor and the assault on Petersburg, and at Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, and Five Forks, and after the grand review at Washington was mustered out at Alexandria, May 31, 1865. Lieutenant Black was later appointed to the position of adjutant and served on the staffs of Gens. Francis C. Barlow and Nelson A. Miles, and while on the staff of the latter was ordered to Fortress Monroe and had charge of the prisoners at that place. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in his official report of the battle of Reams' Station, Aug. 24, 1864, says: "Lieutenant Black, acting aide-de-camp, was fearless in his endeavors to press the men forward again after they had broken," and he was recommended by Gen. W. S. Hancock for promotion "for gallantry at Reams' Station." This recommendation was acted upon, and he was breveted captain Dec. 17, 1864. His name also appears elsewhere in the official records of the Civil war, his position as acting assistant adjutant-general devolving upon him important duties and positions. During the Spanish-American war he was appointed major and chief commissary of subsistence and assigned to the staff of General Miles. Dr. Black was educated first in the public schools, and was graduated from the high school of Dowagiac, Mich., and later from the school of pharmacy of the Northwestern University of Chicago, taking his degree in the latter in 1890. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1894. He began his practice as the house physician at St. Barnabas Hospital of Minneapolis, remaining there for fourteen months, and then

spent some time in St. Christopher's Hospital for children in Philadelphia, and also at Will's Eye Hospital in the same city. He came to Milwaukee in 1897, as assistant-surgeon for Dr. Wurdeman, remaining one year, and was then appointed first assistant-surgeon with the rank of captain in the First North Dakota infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war, and remained in the military service from April, 1898, until December, 1899. He was recommended by General Lawton for brevet major in the United States army for "conspicuous service on the field of battle at Lapote Bridge, Philippine Islands. Returning to Milwaukee, he resumed his practice, as a specialist in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He spent six months doing post-graduate work in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. Dr. Black belongs to the national, state, county and city medical associations, to the Milwaukee Oto-Ophthalmic Club, the Chicago Oto-Ophthalmic Society, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology. In the patriotic societies he belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War, the Order of Foreign Wars, Milwaukee Commandery, and he has also taken the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order. In politics he is a Republican. He was united in marriage in 1901, to Miss Erna Leidersdorf, daughter of Bernard and Fanny (Duttenhofer) Leidersdorf, of Milwaukee, and to the union two children have been born: Selenda Frances Louise, and Carl Nelson Bernard.

William R. Kennedy, M. D., No. 130 Thirty-second street, Milwaukee, was born in Appleton, Mo., May 8, 1872. His paternal grandfather, Patrick M. Kennedy, came to this country from Scotland with his family, locating in Ohio. He was a physician by profession and a man of large means, having owned an estate in Scotland. The maternal grandfather, Milo Butler, was also a physician and practiced in Illinois and Missouri. Two of the sons of the last-named, A. H. and Homer Butler, served in the Civil war; one was a bugler and died from lung disease, brought on by strain and exposure. Dr. Kennedy's father, William Stewart Kennedy, was born in Edinburgh in 1850 and came to this country with his parents when a child. He married Ada A. Butler. William R. was educated in the graded and high schools of Shelbyna, Mo., and obtained his pre-medical training under the preceptorship of Dr. Hazard, of Anamosa, Iowa, and then entered the homeopathic medical department of the University of Iowa, in which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1895. He began practicing in Greenwood, Wis., remaining about a year and a half, and then removed to Kaukauna, Wis. After three years he returned to Greenwood, practicing there and at Neilsville for about two years. In 1902 he came to Milwaukee, having specialized in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and taken a post-graduate course of study along those lines in Edinburgh University and London. He is a member of the Wisconsin State, Milwaukee County, and Brainard Medical Societies, and also of the Masonic order, chapter, and council. In politics he is Republican, and is a member of the Congregational church. On Aug. 3, 1901,

he was married to Miss Edna J. Mason, of Corning, Iowa, daughter of Rev. Philip H. and Florence H. (Holmes) Mason, of Rockton, Ill. They have two children, Florence Marjorie and Ada Janette.

Charles A. Faber, M. D., of 1313 Forest Home avenue, is a native of Wayne, Washington county, Wis., and was born on April 30, 1860, of German parentage. His father, Philip Faber, came to the United States with his parents in 1845. The grandparents, John and Elizabeth Faber, both passed their last days in Washington county. The maternal grandparents came to this country in 1852 and also settled in Washington county. They were farmers. The parents of our subject spent their declining years in the city of Fond du Lac, the father, Philip Faber, dying on Oct. 30, 1899. Their family of six children, four daughters and two sons, are all living. Dr. Faber began his education in the public schools of Wayne, later attended the high school of Fond du Lac, and then entered the Northwestern University (Lutheran) of Watertown, taking the full classical course. After leaving college he entered the drug store of J. C. Huber, of Fond du Lac, remaining there until he passed the state examination in pharmacy, and then went into the drug store of W. J. Brier, of Plymouth, where he was employed for six years. After spending a year in the school of pharmacy at Philadelphia he returned to Plymouth and resumed the drug business under the firm name of C. A. Faber & Co., W. J. Brier retiring and taking a position in the River Falls Normal School. Later Dr. Faber decided to study medicine, his long experience as druggist having made him familiar with a considerable portion of the work of preparation, and he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, was graduated in 1897, and in July of the same year he began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, where he has been ever since, meeting with large success in his chosen work. He belongs to the American Medical Association, and to the Wisconsin State, Milwaukee County, and Milwaukee Medical Societies, and to the Brainard Medical Society. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in political matters gives his support to the Republican party. On Oct. 12, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Borngesser, daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Thomas) Borngesser, of Milwaukee. Of the two children born to them, Ruth, the oldest, is deceased, the younger being Charles A., Jr.

Hugo Henry August Schlaeger, M. D., 1217 Wells street, Milwaukee, was born on Dec. 4, 1874, in the city where he now resides. Dr. Schlaeger's parents, Henry and Augusta (Hubner) Schlaeger, were both born in Germany, the former in 1836 and the latter in 1839, the former being at the time of immigration fifteen years of age and the latter twelve. The father started in when a boy with the well-known firm of Bradley & Metcalf, and became foreman of the finishing department in their large shoe establishment. He died on Feb. 18, 1896, and his widow still resides in Milwaukee. They had a family of five children, three of whom are living. The first born, Ida, was married to W. J. Schubert in 1884 and died in 1892, the mother of three children: Arthur, Esther and Gladys (twins), all of whom reside in the city. One brother, William H. Schlaeger, born in Mil-

waukee in 1862, was educated in the public schools and began the practice of dentistry in that city in 1882, remaining there until 1904, when he removed to Mobile, Ala., where he is now following his profession. He was married in 1890 to Miss Lizzie Seidler, of Milwaukee, and they have four children: Johanna, Walter, Cornelius and William. Amanda, the second daughter, born in 1872, was married to John Picken in 1896, and at present is residing in Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Schlaeger was educated in the public school and business college of the city, and was connected with the Daily News something over a year. He then entered the dental laboratory of his brother, William H., who is mentioned above, and there he was employed three years. Having decided to follow the medical profession, he entered the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1898, and he has been in active practice ever since. He has a large general practice, and is also medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, the Reserve Fund Fraternal Beavers, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He belongs to these organizations and also to the Archeological Society of Wisconsin. In politics he is a Republican and takes an active part in the political movements of the day. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. Dr. Schlaeger went abroad in 1891 and traveled extensively in Germany and other parts of the old world for two years. He is also familiar with his own land, having traveled in almost every portion of the country.

Charles S. Fisher, D. O., of Wauwatosa, was born in Milwaukee county, Dec. 28, 1884. The grandparents on both sides of the family were among the early settlers of Milwaukee county. William Fisher was a native of Massachusetts and participated in the Civil war as a soldier in a Wisconsin infantry regiment and was killed while in the service. His wife's maiden name was Theresa Thompson. Their son, C. T. Fisher—the father of Dr. Fisher—was born in Milwaukee county, and married Nancy M. Swan, daughter of N. J. and Hammah (Gilbert) Swan, of whom the former is now deceased and the latter is still living. Dr. Fisher was educated in the Wauwatosa schools, and after graduating from the high school was a student in the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee. Later he took a course of instruction in the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., received his degree of D. O. on Jan. 25, 1906, and has since been practicing with excellent results in the city of Milwaukee. He belongs to the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association, to the American Osteopathic Association, and to the Atlas Club of Kirksville, Mo. In politics he is a Republican and his church membership is in the Congregational society.

Christian H. Beyer, M. D., No. 90 North avenue, Milwaukee, is a native of the city where he now resides, and was born on Aug. 26, 1872. He is of German ancestry, although his father, Christian Beyer, was also born in Milwaukee, in 1851, and his mother, Louise (Schultz) Beyer, was born in Germany, but came to America as an infant, in 1852. The paternal grandfather came to Milwaukee in an early day and was one of the first bakers in the city. The maternal

grandparents, Theodore and Elizabeth Schultz, came also in the pioneer days, and settled on a farm in Milwaukee county, but they both died in the city of Milwaukee, the former in 1891 and the latter in 1889. Dr. Beyer is the only child of his parents, and his mother, after the death of his father, contracted a second marriage, with Mr. Rudolph Preuss, both of whom are now residents of Milwaukee. Christian H. attended the public schools of the city, graduating in the high school, and then entered as a student the University of Lake Forest. His professional education was obtained at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of M. D. The year following graduation he served as the house physician at the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital, and since that time has been a practicing physician in Milwaukee, making a specialty of obstetrics and also serving on the medical staff of the county hospital for the chronic insane. In politics he is independent, supporting such men and measures as appeal to his own judgment. His church affiliations are with the Lutheran organization, as are those also of his parents. In 1898 he was united in marriage to Miss Alma Truss, daughter of Jacob and Wilhelmina Truss, of Milwaukee. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Amy, Ruth, Myra and Clyde.

Arno W. Kratzsch, M. D., No. 192 North avenue, Milwaukee, the only child of his parents, Herman and Sophia (Kresse) Kratzsch, natives of Germany, the former born on Feb. 17, 1826, and the latter on Feb. 5, 1831. The parents came to the United States in 1851, locating on a farm in Washington county, Wis. The mother died in 1861, and Mr. Kratzsch subsequently married Ernestine Kresse, by whom he had three children, all living. The father died on the farm in 1882. Arno W., born near Newburgh, Washington county, on Dec. 29, 1859, attended the public schools of the village during his boyhood years and later became a student in the Whitewater Normal School. He then followed the profession of school teaching, closing this part of his career as principal of the school at Thiensville. It was through this work that he acquired sufficient funds to carry him through a course in medicine. His medical education was obtained at Rush Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of M. D., and he began his practice in Plymouth, Sheboygan county, where he remained for three years, and then removed to Cascade, in the same county, where he practiced for eleven years. In 1898 he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since followed his profession with great success, and he has been for some time one of the lecturers in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Milwaukee and Sheboygan County Medical societies. In politics he belongs to the Republican party, and has always taken an active interest in political movements. He was particularly prominent in Sheboygan county, and for some time he held an important position in the pension department. In his religious faith he belongs to the German Lutheran church. On Sept. 7, 1882, occurred the marriage of Dr. Kratzsch and Miss Eva E. Zaun, of Ozaukee county, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Bauernfeind) Zaun, who now reside in Mil-

waukee. Dr. and Mrs. Kratzsch have two children, Althea and Camilla.

Nelson W. Reynolds, M. D., No. 1019 Second street, Milwaukee, was born in Thiensville, Ozaukee county, Wis., of Canadian parents. The latter, both natives of Quebec, were John and Margaret (Neilson) Reynolds, and came to Thiensville about 1865. The father was a farmer, and died in Lincoln, Neb., in 1902. His widow and the three children born to them are all living. Dr. Reynolds was educated in the public schools of Thiensville, Ozaukee county, and at the Oshkosh Normal School. After having graduated at this institution he taught school for a time in Nebraska, to which state the family moved in 1892. Returning to Wisconsin, he took a course of study in the Milwaukee Medical College, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1898, and he began the practice of his profession in Lone Rock, Wis., where he remained over five years. Then coming to Milwaukee, he established himself in the city, and although his residence in the city is comparatively short, he has built up a fine practice and is a member of the staff of Trinity Hospital. In politics he is a Republican, but not active along those lines. On Feb. 29, 1904, he was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Day, daughter of Charles W. and Juliet (Chase) Day, of Depere, Wis., the former of whom died in February, 1906. To this marriage one son, John, has been born.

Henry Blank, M. D., a prominent physician of Wisconsin's metropolis, was born in Grafton, Ozaukee county, Wis., on Jan. 4, 1861, and is the son of George and Catherine (Reitman) Blank, of Hanover, Germany. The father was a veteran of the war between Germany and Denmark in 1848 and was in three battles. Immediately afterward he immigrated to the United States, and the home of the family was for six years in New York state. In 1854 they removed to Wisconsin and settled in Grafton, where both of the parents, natives of Hanover, Germany, died, the mother, Catherine (Reitman) Blank, in 1865, and the father, George Blank, in 1884. Of their family of five children, three are living. Henry was educated in the public schools of Ozaukee, from 1877 to 1899 was a student at the Whitewater Normal School, and for the four succeeding years was a teacher at Bartlett's Station, Ozaukee county. While still engaged in that profession he began his study of medicine, and later entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1885, beginning immediately to practice in Jackson, Washington county. He remained there nineteen years and then moved to Milwaukee, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Milwaukee, and in 1897 was elected professor of orthopedic surgery. He is also on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, and was, from 1893 until 1898, United States pension-examining surgeon. The following medical associations claim his membership: Washington County Medical Society, which he served as president; Brainard Medical Society of Milwaukee; Wisconsin State Medical Society; American Medical Association. Other orders to which he belongs are the Free Masons and Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat, and was president of the jury

commission for years; was clerk of the village of Jackson, a member of the school board, and was district delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1896. His religious faith is represented by membership in the Lutheran church. In May, 1885, he was married to Miss Anna B. Haunser, of Mequon, Ozaukee county, Wis., the daughter of Henry and Barbara (Sperber) Haunser. The parents were natives of Germany—the father, born in Saxony, served in the Saxon army, and the mother was born in Bavaria—and they were among the early settlers of Ozaukee county, coming about 1840; both are now deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Blank eight children have been born. Following are their names and birth years: Catherine, 1886; Anna, 1887; William H., 1889, died in 1894; Rosa, 1891; Althea, 1895, died the same year; Zenta, 1896; Henry, 1898; Paula, 1902.

Wallace William Runkel, M. D., 349 Third street, was born in New Lisbon, Juneau county, Wis., March 1, 1872, and is the son of John Louis and Laura (Stein) Runkel, the former born in Germany and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father came to Wisconsin about 1847 with his parents; he is a minister of the Evangelical church, and has served as such for forty years. His wife, now deceased, came west with her parents. Rev. John L. and Mrs. Runkel were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living. Dr. Runkel obtained his education in the public schools, and was graduated from the high school. Upon deciding to enter the medical profession he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Milwaukee, in which he was graduated in 1898, and has since been in active practice, gaining an honorable position among his colleagues. He is a member of the Evangelical church, and in politics is a supporter of political principles and policies as they are set forth by the Republican party.

Allen L. Herron, M. D., 514 West Twenty-fourth street, Milwaukee, was born in Jonesville, Texas, April 17, 1865, and is the son of Rederick and Vina Herron. His collegiate education was acquired at Southland College, Helena, Ark., in which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. Later he entered the medical department of a university at Washington, D. C., in which he was graduated on April 13, 1892, beginning his practice as a medical examiner in the government pension bureau. Later he practiced for a year in Illinois, coming to Milwaukee in 1896, where he has since continued his profession, and has become recognized as a skillful and successful practitioner. He belongs to the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Medical societies and to the American Medical Association. Fraternal organizations which claim his allegiance are the orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows. In politics he follows the fortunes of the Republican party, but like the majority of those of his profession has little leisure to devote to practical politics; in religious faith he is a Methodist. In 1894 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida B. Wood, of Washington, D. C., and to this union three children: Juanita, Richard, and Lucille, have been born.

John C. Zartzin, M. D., 213 Nineteenth street, Milwaukee, was born in New York city, May 20, 1879. His parents, Bernard and Sarah Zartzin, were both born in St. Petersburg, Russia, and

came to the United States in 1876, locating in New York city. In 1886 they removed to Milwaukee, where the father died on April 6, 1904, and where his widow still resides. Dr. Zartzin was but seven years of age at the time that the family settled in Milwaukee, and all of his early school life was connected with the educational institutions of the city. After graduating at the high school he entered the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he received his degree of M. D., in 1903. Since that time he has taken post-graduate work in both Chicago and Philadelphia, and has followed the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. He is the senior instructor in medicine in the medical department of Marquette University—formerly the Milwaukee College of Medicine—and is a member of the city, county, state and national medical associations. Although a young man, he has won a creditable place in his profession, and has before him the prospect of an exceptionally useful and prosperous career.

Henry Fehr, M. D., 502 Park Place, Milwaukee, is of Swiss parentage. His father, Jacob Fehr, born in 1823, came to this country in 1852. He grew to manhood in the city, and learning the trade of a blacksmith, spent a long life within its precincts, passing away in 1903, at the ripe age of eighty years. The mother, born in 1830, came later to this country, and the marriage occurred in Milwaukee. She died twenty years before her husband, her death occurring in 1883, when she was fifty-three years old. Dr. Fehr, born on Sept. 7, 1873, was reared in Milwaukee and educated in the city schools, then spending three years as a student in the University of Wisconsin, and later was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1898, with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in South Dakota, where he remained about five years, returning to Milwaukee in 1904, where both his reputation as a skillful young physician and the financial returns for his work are constantly increasing. In connection with his medical college work, he had the invaluable experience of a year and a half as interne of the Augustina Hospital, Chicago, and is a member of the medical associations of the city, county and the state. He also maintains his connection with the college fraternity, Phi Rho Sigma. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and in religion is liberal in his views.

William F. Hilger, M. D., 1408 Vliet street, Milwaukee, was born in Menomonee Falls, Waukesha county, but of German parentage. His paternal grandparents, Peter and Mary Hilger, were among the pioneer settlers of Waukesha county, taking up government land in the forest wilderness and clearing it. They both died in their home in Waukesha county. The maternal grandparents, Servetus and Clara Ullman, were among the pioneers of Milwaukee county, settling at Granville. Dr. Hilger's parents, William and Clara (Ullman) Hilger, were both born in Germany and came to this country with their respective families, the former in 1830. The father was a farmer of Waukesha county, and a large land-owner, and the original homestead is still in possession of the family. They had a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters are now living. The father died in 1897, but his widow is still living. William F., born

in Menomonee Falls, July 17, 1873, attended the local schools for his early education, and later the high school of Waukesha and the Normal School of St. Cloud, Minn., then entering the Northern Indiana School of Pharmacy, at Valparaiso, in which he was graduated in 1899. Deciding then to enter the medical profession, he matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1903. He began the practice of his profession in that city, and has since continued it there with excellent success, and with large prospects of future usefulness and prosperity. On Feb. 10, 1903, Dr. Hilger was married to Miss Catherine Lauer, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Wolf) Lauer, of Milwaukee. The mother is deceased, but the father is still living and resides in the city. To the union two children were born, namely: Mary and Catherine. In politics Dr. Hilger is a Democrat, and in religion belongs to the Roman Catholic church. Professionally he belongs to the Wisconsin State, the Milwaukee County and the Milwaukee Medical societies, and he is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. An interesting item of family history is the fact that the maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Hilger was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and served under the great military leader.

Frederick W. Dodel, M. D., 1531 Vliet street, is a native of Switzerland, born on Feb. 19, 1850, and is the son of John Jacob and Catherine (Kraeher) Dodel, who lived and died in their native land. Dr. Dodel was educated in the public and normal schools and the University of Zurich, and came to the United States in 1875, landing in Philadelphia. He continued the profession of teaching altogether for twenty years, in Bridgeton, N. J., at the West Jersey Academy, and later, after coming west, in Thiensville, Ozaukee county, where he remained four years, and lastly in Milwaukee from 1889 to 1893. Deciding to enter the medical profession he began his studies in the Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he graduated in 1897; he has since that time practiced in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Germania Mutual Sick and Mortuary Benefit Society, besides being one of the examining physicians of the same. He was twice elected president of the "Union of Free Thought Societies of America," and resigned Nov. 27, 1897. Dr. Dodel has published a number of works, among them being English translations of "Moses or Darwin, a School Problem for all Friends of Truth and Progress," and Prof. E. Haeckel's "Theses of Monism." He is the author of "A Contribution to the Question of Reform of the Principalship System in City Schools," and "*Requiescat*, a Collection of Funeral Orations"; furthermore, he is a diligent contributor to the free-thought periodicals of America. In politics he is independent, resting rather upon his matured judgment of men and measures, than upon any party tag attached to them. In 1880, he was married to Miss Adelia Blaese, daughter of Gerhard and Mary (Thomas) Blaese, of Thiensville, Wis., the former of whom is now deceased. Three children were born to this union: Mary, now Mrs. Schueppert, of Milwaukee; Julia H., and Arnold W., the last-named a marine subaltern on the "Georgia." Mrs. Dodel died in 1893.

Henry C. Werner, M. D., 422 Eleventh avenue, Milwaukee, is a native of Fond du Lac, Wis., and was born on May 12, 1874. His parents, Henry and Minnie (Glasow) Werner, came to the United States from Germany in the early fifties and located in Washington county, Wis., and in 1867 moved to Fond du Lac, where they now live, retired from active life. Of their family of nine children, seven are now living. Henry C. attended the city schools of Fond du Lac and the German-English Academy of the same place, and later studied pharmacy, being admitted to practice as a licensed pharmacist. Deciding to study medicine, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, in which he was graduated in May, 1905, and has since been in active practice in Milwaukee. He belongs to the county, state, and national medical associations, and to the Evangelical church. In politics he is a Republican and is actively interested in the issues and movements of the party. Although he entered a field already occupied by many of the leading practitioners of the northwest, yet in his brief experience he has already demonstrated his ability as a successful physician, and has before him excellent opportunities for a successful professional career.

William Frederick Reich, M. D., Ph. G., No. 420 Eleventh avenue, Milwaukee, is of German descent. His paternal grandfather, John G. Reich, a highly-educated and well-to-do man, came to this country in 1855 and settled in Calumet county, where he followed his profession of veterinary surgeon for fifty years. He was a Republican in politics and a prominent and active force in the community in which he lived. His death occurred in 1904, at the age of ninety-two. His son, Charles, father of Dr. Reich of this sketch, also followed the vocation of veterinary surgeon, combining it with that of agriculture. He was born in Germany, coming to this country with his parents when thirteen years old, and married a native of the same land, Miss Annie Radelt, making his home in Calumet county, where he and his wife still reside. Dr. Reich attended the public schools of Chilton, Wis., and later became a student in the Chilton high school, graduating in 1889. Later he studied pharmacy in Chicago, graduating and practicing as a registered pharmacist at Chilton and afterward at Shawano, and he passed the examination as registered pharmacist of Illinois and clerked a short time in Chicago. Taking up the further study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, he obtained his degree of M. D. in April, 1899, and has since been in the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee, being a member of the county and state medical societies. He is the medical examiner for the Aid Association of Lutherans, of Appleton, Wis., and for the Otillian Verein, of Milwaukee, and has been connected with several other associations. He is a member of Bethany Presbyterian church, of Milwaukee, in which he is an elder, a trustee, and the treasurer. In politics he is aligned with the Republican party. On Nov. 30, 1905, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Aline Johnson, of Milwaukee, daughter of E. A. Luther, of Kingston, Ill., a prominent merchant of that city. To the union a daughter, Pauline Elizabeth, has been born.

Simon M. Mollinger, a promising young physician of Milwaukee, with office at 461 Eleventh avenue, was born on Feb. 10, 1882. His paternal grandparents, Michael and Elizabeth (Erdman) Mollinger, were of German birth, and came to Milwaukee in the early days. They kept a hotel—long known as the "Lake House"—for many years. After retiring from active life they still maintained their home in the city, where the father died in 1886; his widow is still living. The parents of the doctor, John and Marie (Baumgartner) Mollinger, are both natives of Wisconsin, the former born in Milwaukee in 1855 and the latter in Mayville in 1858. The father is a railroad man, and they reside in Milwaukee. Of their two children, Dr. Mollinger is the elder, and the younger, August, is deceased. The former acquired his general education partly in the public and partly in the parochial schools, and was graduated at the Milwaukee high school. Subsequently he entered the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1904, and has since been in the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and is the medical examiner for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the same; the orders of Railway Conductors, Locomotive Engineers and Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic, as are also his parents.

Ernst Jacob Panetti, M. D., 547 Eleventh avenue, Milwaukee, is the grandson of Dr. Jacob Isabius Panetti, a native of Ivrea, northern Italy, who was a surgeon in the Napoleonic wars and participated in the war with Russia in 1812. Later he settled in Germany and died near Langensenn. The parents of Ernst J. of this sketch, were Jacob Philip and Frederika (Wimmer) Panetti, both natives of Bavaria, Germany. The father studied medicine at Wurzburg, Bavaria, and in 1854 immigrated to Baltimore, Md., and in 1868 removed to Wisconsin, locating in Beaver Dam, where he followed his profession for nine years, and then finally settled in Hustisford, Dodge county, which was his residence until his death, May 29, 1897, his wife passing away the following year. Of their family of six children, five are living. Dr. E. J. Panetti, the third generation following the same profession, was born at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26, 1865, obtained his early education in the public schools and by private tuition, and began his medical studies under the direction of his father, later entering the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1901, and he has been in the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee since that time. In politics he is independent, and in religious views is liberal. On Jan. 29, 1888, he was married to Miss Bertha Gauger (daughter of Ferdinand Gauger) who was born in Germany, but came to this country in 1869 when a child, and with her parents settled in Milwaukee. To this union has been born one son, Harold Ferdinand. Dr. Panetti belongs to the county, state, and national medical associations, to the college fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Alexander J. Heller, M. D., No. 417 Mitchell street, is the son of Joseph and Palaga (Pawinski) Heller, both natives of Posen, Ger-

many. The former came to the United States in 1866, locating in Milwaukee on Oct. 31, of that year, and there he began his business life as a merchant in the dry goods and grocery line, continuing in this business until his death, Dec. 18, 1887. He married in Milwaukee, his wife having come to the city in 1868, at the age of fourteen, as a member of her father's family. After the death of her husband she continued the business, and is still a resident of the city. All of the four children born into the family are living. Alexander J., born in Milwaukee, Feb. 21, 1878, obtained his elementary education in the public and parochial schools of the city, and his higher education at Marquette College, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Milwaukee for his technical and professional training. He was graduated at the last-named institution on May 11, 1901, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his native city. He is a member of the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Medical societies. On Nov. 4, 1901, he was married to Miss Mary Bartkowiak, daughter of Peter and Josephine (Pisczek) Bartkowiak, of Milwaukee, and to the union two children, Witold and Thadeus, have been born.

George H. Belding, M. D., 839 First avenue, Milwaukee, is a grandson of Henry K. Belding, a native of Vermont, who was among the pioneers of Wisconsin. He was a farmer by vocation, but combined that occupation with that of keeping a hotel, or inn, as was frequently the case in the early days when the country was sparsely settled. He lived at Black Earth, Dane county, until 1858, when he followed the tide of emigration at that time flowing toward Minnesota, and spent his last days in that state. Albert H. Belding, father of Dr. Belding, was born in Wisconsin, but accompanied his family to Minnesota. He participated in the Civil war, and afterward located at Caledonia, Minn., where he was a teacher for some time and subsequently a leading merchant of that place, where he now resides, and where George H. of this sketch was born on July 15, 1863. The latter attended the public schools of Caledonia, and later the Normal School at Winona, Minn., following the profession of teaching for a time. Subsequently he entered the dental college of the University of Iowa, in which he was graduated in 1891, and after following that profession for a time at Calmar, Iowa, concluded to pursue the study of medicine further, and for that purpose became a student in the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he received the degree of M. D. in 1903. Since that time he has pursued the practice of medicine in the city. He is a member of the dental organizations of Iowa, Northern Iowa, and Wisconsin, and was lecturer in the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College, occupying the chairs of oral surgery and prosthetic dentistry. In politics he is independent, and in religious faith a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1890 he was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Potter, whose death occurred in July, 1899. Of their three children: Irene, Ione, and Daisy, none survive. On Oct. 14, 1903, Dr. Belding was married to Miss Helen M. Field, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and they have one child, Alice Frances.

Hubert Spencer Steenberg, M. D., 497 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, is a native of the Badger State, having been born in Fond du

Lac, Dec. 26, 1876. His parents, Orrin C. and Harriet (Green) Steenberg, the former a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and the latter of Litchfield, Conn., came to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1861, and there the father was engaged in educational work, being superintendent and principal of the city schools several years, and later was engaged in the sash, door, and blind business as manufacturer. He was a prominent man in the city, and served as president of the Business Men's Association and also of the public library board. He died in Fond du Lac in 1894, and his widow still resides in that city. Of the three children born to them, the daughter is deceased, and Frederick G., the other son, is engaged in the same business as his father, being a manufacturer of sash, doors, etc., under the firm name of O. C. Steenberg & Company. Hubert S., a pupil in the city schools while acquiring his fundamental education, later attended the St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, and subsequently Ripon College, and he obtained his medical education at the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1902, and in which institution he is now instructor in therapeutics. Since graduation he has followed his profession in Milwaukee. Between the time of finishing his collegiate course and that of taking up the study of medicine, the Spanish-American war occurred, and Dr. Steenberg enlisted as sergeant in the Second Wisconsin infantry, in 1898, serving until the close of the war. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Congregational church, belonging also to a number of professional, patriotic and fraternal organizations, including the county, state, and national associations, and the Brainard Medical Society. He was married on April 28, 1898, to Miss Louise Huntington, daughter of Judge Howard Huntington, of Green Bay, Wis., who is now deceased. Their four children are David, Gerald, Harriet, and Clarice.

Frank J. Schultz, M. D., 495 Mitchell street, a promising young physician of Milwaukee, is of Polish ancestry, his parents, Martin and Agnes (Borzych) Schultz, having immigrated to the United States in 1881, and located in Milwaukee, where the father is engaged in the meat business. Dr. Schultz is one of a family of nine children, of whom seven are living. His early years were spent in the parochial Catholic schools, to which church the family is attached, and his collegiate training was obtained at Marquette University, in the medical department of which he was graduated on May 14, 1907. Since graduation he has established himself in his native city, where he was born on Sept. 26, 1883. The period of his professional life has been too short for a demonstration of his skill in his chosen profession, but his own energy and careful preparation for his work, combined with the fact that the city has a large colony of his countrymen, who are bound together by the ties of both language and church relations, would indicate that a large and useful professional career was open before him.

William Sweemer, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., is one of the leading professional men of the city of Milwaukee, and was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Medical College, serving as Professor of Diseases of Children from 1894 to 1904, at which time he resigned because

of the constant growth and expansion of his private practice. He was subsequently appointed professor emeritus of that branch. He also served as Pediatrist to Trinity and Milwaukee County Hospitals. Dr. Sweemer was born at Cedar Grove, Sheboygan county, Wis., on Dec. 20, 1853. He is the son of John and Margaret (Traas) Sweemer, both of whom were natives of Holland, immigrating to America in the 40's and settling in Sheboygan county, Wis. The father was a mechanic by occupation, but after coming to America he purchased land and followed farming the remainder of his life, both he and his wife dying in Sheboygan county. When but a boy, Dr. Sweemer's inclination and desire was to become a physician. Accordingly he studied two years under the late Dr. Almon Clark, of Sheboygan (who was later appointed surgeon to the National Home, of Milwaukee), and subsequently entered Rush Medical College. In the following fall, 1882, he continued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, the medical department of the University of Illinois, graduating in 1884 with one of the highest standings in a class of fifty-six. He then went to Holland, Mich., practicing his profession there two years, and then, in 1886, located in Milwaukee, where his success as a practitioner is a matter of common knowledge. Dr. Sweemer has been married three times; first on Sept. 30, 1880, to Miss Mary Manting, of Holland, Mich, and to this union there were born two children, James and Mary, the former of whom died at the age of nine years. The second marriage was to Miss Fannie Houtkamp, of Milwaukee, and to this union four children were born: Aletta, Alice, Harriet, and William. The maiden name of his present wife was Miss Florence Mae Tripp, of Beaver Dam, Wis. In politics Dr. Sweemer gives his allegiance to the Republican party in national elections, but is otherwise independent. He is a member of Calvary Presbyterian church, is also a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical, the Milwaukee County Medical and the Brainard Medical societies.

Lewis J. Daniels, M. D., No. 185 Eleventh street, Milwaukee, is a native of the metropolis of Wisconsin, born March 10, 1872. His father, Emanuel Henry Daniels, is a native of Tourcoing, France, and came to Milwaukee in 1842, being married to Miss Anna Greuwis, of Antwerp, Holland, in the village of Merton, Waukesha county, Wis. He has been in the hardware business on West Water street, Milwaukee, since 1871. His wife and the five children which were born to them are all living. The father served in the Civil war as a private, and was detailed for special duty, serving in all about two years. Lewis J. attended the ward schools and the high schools of the city, there acquiring his general education. His technical and professional education was obtained at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of M. D. and has since been in active practice in Milwaukee. He is on the medical staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital, is instructor in gynecology in the medical department of Marquette University, is a member of the national, state, county, and city medical organizations, and is the medical examiner for the Michigan Mutual and National Life associations. In

politics Dr. Daniels is a Republican, but not active in that line. He was married on April 20, 1904, to Miss Anna Estelle Jung, daughter of Philip Jung, of Milwaukee. Anna, the only child born to them, is deceased.

William Emil Durr, M. D., 408 Grove street, Milwaukee, is an eminent surgeon of the city of his birth. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Durr, was a native of Germany, came to Milwaukee in the very early days of that settlement and there spent the remainder of his life. His father, Emil Durr, born in Milwaukee on Oct. 6, 1840, is a prominent business man of the city, was one of the organizers and at one time president of the German National Bank, and has served as an alderman of the city. At present he is interested in the United States Gypsum Company, and still resides in the city where he was born. Dr. Durr's mother, Adelaide (Coleman) Durr, is a native of Allegany county, N. Y. The three children born into the family are all living. Dr. Durr, born in Milwaukee, July 26, 1865, was educated in the ward schools and high school of Milwaukee, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1888, subsequently entering the medical college of the Northwestern University of Chicago, in which he received his degree of M. D. in 1891. For the two succeeding years he was employed as house physician in Cook County Hospital, and since 1893 has practiced in Milwaukee. His specialty is surgery, and he ranks as among the most skillful in that line among the surgeons of the state. Professionally he is connected with the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, and Brainard Medical societies. Politically he ranks with the Republican party, and in religious faith is a member of the Congregational church.

Daniel Hopkinson, M. D., No. 1058 Third street, Milwaukee, is a native of England, his parents being Samuel and Margaret (Cavanaugh) Hopkinson, both born in Leeds, England, the latter on Feb. 5, 1837. The father came to Milwaukee in 1892, and the mother, accompanied by her son, Daniel, the following year. Mr. Hopkinson died in March, 1904, but his widow is still living. Of their family of three sons and three daughters, all are living. Daniel Hopkinson, born on March 13, 1876, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, acquired his general education in the public schools of the city, taking a course in the high school. He obtained his medical education in this country, being a graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College, taking his degree of M. D. in 1901, and he has since been practicing in the city. He was the house physician of Trinity Hospital for a year, and has been professor of histology and bacteriology in the medical department of Marquette University for six years. He is a member of the Wisconsin State, Milwaukee County and Milwaukee Medical societies, of the Alumni Association of Milwaukee Medical College, and he is on the staff of Trinity Hospital and pathologist for the same, and is also a member and consulting pathologist for the county hospital. Although a young man, Dr. Hopkinson has advanced rapidly in his profession, and bids fair to take a high rank both in the scientific knowledge and its practical application to the difficult and complicated cases constantly arising

in the practice of medicine. Dr. Hopkinson supports the Republican party, but takes no very active part in politics. He is an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, although not a member. On Aug. 24, 1904, he was married to Miss Mignonette Meinecke, of Milwaukee, daughter of Gerhart and Caroline Meinecke, of that city, and they have one daughter, Manette.

John J. McGovern, M. D., No. 2119 Prairie street, is a member of the firm of P. H. & J. J. McGovern, and is a native of Elkhart, Sheboygan county, Wis., born Feb. 14, 1864. His father is Lawrence McGovern, mentioned elsewhere in this work. The public schools of Sheboygan county furnished the foundation for Dr. McGovern's education, and this was supplemented by attendance at the high school of Plymouth, and later by a course at the University of Wisconsin. Deciding to follow the profession of medicine he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and then transferred to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he received his degree of M. D. in 1893, and the same year he began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. He is one of the examining surgeons and secretary of the second United States Pension Board in Milwaukee and belongs to the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Milwaukee County, and Milwaukee Medical societies; to the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity, and to Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar. On Dec. 23, 1898, Dr. McGovern was married to Miss Grace E. Neilson, of Granville, Wis., daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Ireland) Neilson. These parents came from Quebec to Wisconsin in the early sixties, locating in Granville, Milwaukee county. Cornelius Neilson is a grandson of Hon. John Neilson, whose uncle, William Brown, edited the first paper in Quebec. To Dr. McGovern and his wife five children have been born, namely: Donald Neilson and Robert Francis, deceased; Margaret Grace; John Neilson and Francis Henry, twins. The doctor is a supporter of the principles of politics as expressed by the Republican party, although he has never taken a very active part in political movements. In company with his brother, he has built up a large and lucrative practice in the city, and is counted among the leading men of his profession.

Frank E. Brown, M. D., No. 193 Twelfth street, Milwaukee, is the son of a physician, John Emory Brown, M. D. The latter was born in Clyde, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1834, and married Harriet L. Royce, born in Eagle Harbor, Orleans county, N. Y., May 19, 1836. They came to Milwaukee in 1891, and there Dr. Brown practiced his profession until his death, Nov. 18, 1906, that of his wife having preceded his by a few months, she passing away on Feb. 12 of the same year. Dr. Brown participated in the Civil war, entering as a private in a volunteer infantry regiment of Iowa, and served until the close of the war, having been promoted to the position of assistant surgeon. The paternal grandfather was Philo E. Brown, a native of Rushville, N. Y., and the son of a soldier of the Revolution. He was both a minister and a physician, and spent two years, 1868 and 1869, in Green Bay, Wis., but returned East, spending his later years in his native town, where he

died at the age of seventy-six years. The maternal grandfather, Thomas J. Royce, also a native of New York, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged ninety-one years. Dr. Frank E. Brown, born in Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, Iowa, March 30, 1860, is one of a family of nine children, six of whom are living. He acquired his early education in the common schools of Eagle Harbor, N. Y., and later entered the high school of Albion, N. Y., taking his collegiate training in Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and receiving his professional degree in Hahnemann College, Chicago, in 1891, when he began a general practice, which he has continued with marked success to the present time. He is a member of the medical staff of the House of Mercy and belongs to the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society, the Milwaukee Homeopathic Society, having served as president of the latter; to the American Institute and to the National Aurificial Surgeons' Association. He is a member also of the fraternal organizations, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In matters of religious faith he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political affairs gives his support to the Republican party. On Oct. 4, 1900, he was married to Mrs. Lucy J. Haylett, of Milwaukee, daughter of W. F. and Marian (Fisher) Greer, the former of whom is deceased and the latter resides with her daughter, Mrs. Brown.

Milton A. Barndt, M. D., 223 Thirty-third street, Milwaukee, was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Wis., on March 6, 1859. His ancestry is German, and the families by that name are descended from two brothers who settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. William Barndt, father of the doctor, was born in 1821 at Summeytown, Montgomery county, Pa., and came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating in the town of Granville, where he followed the vocation of farming, and later, about 1872, moved to Menomonee Falls, Waukesha county, where both he and his wife died. The latter, whose maiden name was Catherine Wambold, was born in 1824, in Bucks county, Pa., and was the daughter of Samuel Wambold, who was also one of the early settlers of the town of Granville, where both he and his wife passed away. William Barndt and his wife were the parents of two sons, one of whom died at the age of seventeen years, leaving Dr. Barndt, of this sketch, the only survivor of the family. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee county and Menomonee Falls, and after taking a collegiate course taught school for some years. Deciding then to study medicine he went to Valparaiso, Ind., for the preliminary work, and then spent a year in Hahnemann College, Chicago, later graduating in the Chicago Homeopathic College, April 30, 1893. He has since done post-graduate work in both Chicago and New York city. His first location for the practice of medicine was Menomonee Falls, and in 1894 he removed to Delavan, Wis., where he remained for six years, coming in 1900 to Milwaukee, where he specializes in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He belongs to a number of distinguished professional societies, among them the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Homeopathic, Ophthalmological, Otolological and Laryngological Society; the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical So-

ciety; the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine; and he has served as secretary and president of the state organization and is at present a member of the state board of medical examiners. He belongs also to the Masonic order, being a member of Damascus lodge, Delavan chapter, and Ivanhoe commandery. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Grand Avenue Congregational church. On April 23, 1897, he was married to Miss Elizabeth G. Folts, of Allen's Grove, Walworth county, Wis. She is the daughter of David and Harriet (House) Folts, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter is a resident of Milwaukee. To the union one son, Milton David, has been born.

James Hugh Hackett, M. D., is a typical Milwaukee citizen, as his parents and grandparents have lived here since 1837. He is the youngest son of the late Edward and Bridget (Lannon) Hackett, and was born at 381 Jefferson street, opposite the postoffice, March 18, 1865. At this time Dr. Hackett's father was deputy sheriff of Milwaukee county, a position held by him up to the time of his death, in December, 1874. His widow survived him nine years, passing away in August, 1883, leaving five children to mourn her loss: Edward P. Hackett, Mrs. Eugene Cary, Mrs. Thomas P. Finnegan, Katherine and Dr. James H. Hackett. The family was among the earliest parishioners of St. John's Cathedral, in the schools of which the subject of this sketch obtained his earliest education, after which he was enrolled as a pupil of Marquette College. He left here to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, having been the successful candidate in a public competitive examination held in the court house. His stay there was but eighteen months as he had inducements to return to his native city and engage there in business. In 1890 he entered upon his medical studies and was graduated in 1894 at the New York University, subsequently acting as house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital for a term of two and a half years. In November, 1896, he opened an office in Milwaukee at 128 Wisconsin street, where he yet remains. He is assistant health commissioner and medical examiner for the police and fire departments. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Milwaukee and Brainard Medical societies, and is on the surgical staff at St. Mary's Hospital. In fraternal circles he is enrolled in the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Knights of Columbus, and is medical examiner for both councils. Dr. Hackett was united in marriage on June 20, 1900, to Anna Marie, eldest daughter of the pioneer settlers, James Conroy and Margaret (Mockler) Conroy, and has made his home ever since at Prospect Hill, Milwaukee.

William Duncan McNary, M. D., No. 686 Prospect avenue, Milwaukee, is the eldest son of James Webster and Henrietta (Williamson) McNary, the former born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 1, 1837, and the latter in Xenia, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1843. The father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and filled pulpits in Oshkosh, Ashland, and La Crosse, besides that of Grace church, Milwaukee, for fourteen years, coming to the charge in 1886. He owns a farm near Milwaukee and spends his summers in Wisconsin, but his winters at Indian River, Fla.

His wife died on Nov. 27, 1904. The three children born to Rev. and Mrs. J. M. McNary are all living. The oldest, Mrs. E. C. Clark, is a resident of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; William D., of this sketch, is the second, and J. Foster, M. D., of Milwaukee, is the youngest. Rev. Mr. McNary served in the Civil war as a professional nurse. Dr. William D. McNary acquired his early education in the public schools, and then entered the Lake Forest College, in which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of B. A. Entering Rush Medical College at Chicago, he took his degree of M. D. in 1896. Since that time he took a course in osteopathy in 1898-1900, and his practice is limited to diseases of the spine. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, but has taken no active part. His religious faith is expressed by membership in the Calvary Presbyterian church. On June 12, 1907, he was married to Miss Bessie Greenwood, of Milwaukee, daughter of John W. and Mary (Ryall) Greenwood, of the same city. Dr. McNary belongs to the order of Free Masons, and is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, both paternal and maternal ancestors having participated in the Revolutionary war.

Warren Brown Hill, S. M., M. D., 507 Thirty-ninth street, Milwaukee, is a native of that city and the son of Avery and Angeline L. (Brown) Hill, the former a native of Belchertown, Mass., born in 1825, and the latter was born near the same city in 1827. The father came to Milwaukee in the early forties and was one of the largest contractors of the earliest days. He built the old depot of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, the Clifton House, Spring street Congregational church, now Lincoln Hall, and many other important buildings. Dr. Hill's maternal grandparents, Samuel and Clarissa Brown, came west with their family in 1835, Mrs. Hill being at that time a little girl of eight years. Mr. Brown had spent the previous year in Milwaukee, and when he brought his family to the pioneer village on the banks of Lake Michigan, Mrs. Brown was the only white woman in the settlement. He was also a contractor and builder and came to Milwaukee to build the American House, now the Plankinton House. Both of Dr. Hill's grandfathers were among the men who counted in the community in its early development, being both men of strong characteristics and with the courage of their convictions. In the turbulent years that immediately preceded the Civil war, both were strong Abolitionists, assisted in the operations of the "Underground Railway", and later in the organization of the Republican party, to which they always gave allegiance. Warren Brown Hill was born on Oct. 23, 1861, was educated in the graded and high schools of Milwaukee, and at the age of sixteen he removed to Iowa, soon after beginning his career both as a teacher and a student of medicine. In 1881 he went to Denver, Col., where he was engaged by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company as surveyor, later returning to Iowa, where he resumed his work as a teacher, remaining until 1889. At that time he removed with his family to Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of completing his medical studies, and was graduated at the school of medicine, Baltimore Uni-

versity, on March 30, 1892, with the degree of M. D. His honorary degree of M. S. was bestowed by Marquette University, Milwaukee, in June, 1907, it being the first M. S. degree conferred by that institution. Returning to his native city, he there began the practice of his profession the August following his graduation and was soon after elected to membership in the Brainard Medical Society. He was one of the organizers of the Practitioners' Society, of Milwaukee, in 1892, in 1893 became a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1895 was elected secretary of the section of materia medica, pharmacy, and therapeutics, of that body, and the following year was elected chairman of the section. Other societies to which he belongs in connection with his profession are the Fox River Valley, Northwestern, and Wisconsin State Medical societies. He was one of the founders of the Milwaukee Medical College, now the medical department of Marquette University, has been secretary of the board of directors and has occupied the chair of materia medica and therapeutics since the organization of the college. Upon the death of Dr. Earles in 1908 Dr. Hill was elected president of the Milwaukee Medical Association and dean of the medical department of Marquette University, and upon taking the office resigned the chair of therapeutics and accepted the chair of gynecology. In politics he is a Republican, but has little time in his busy life to devote to the subject, and has never cared to become an aspirant for office or political honors. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason, and he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters, and the Modern Woodmen of America. In November, 1883, he was married to Miss Carrie N. Ward, born at West Union, Iowa, daughter of Orsin and Ellen (Wheeler) Ward, now both deceased. They have five children, namely: Grace L., Florence A., Emerson W., Loraine, and Marian L.

Gilbert E. Seaman, M. D., Milwaukee, is the son of A. L. and Jessie (Gordon) Seaman, the former a native of Nova Scotia, and the latter of Scotland. They came to Alpena county, Mich., in the early days, Dr. A. L. Seaman being one of the pioneer physicians of Northern Michigan and was well and widely known throughout the state as a cultured and successful practitioner. He was educated in Arcadia College and received his technical and professional training at Berkshire Medical School and Harvard School of Medicine, of which he was a graduate. To him and his estimable wife, ten children were born, of whom five are living. Mrs. Seaman is still living, but the doctor died in 1897. Gilbert E. Seaman was born in Alpena, Mich., on Sept. 19, 1869, and received his earlier education in the common and high schools and the Episcopal Academy of Michigan, and he studied medicine at the Detroit College of Medicine and the Michigan College of Medicine, and later took a post-graduate course at the University of Berlin, Germany. He began his practice in Milwaukee in 1892 as a general practitioner. In 1898, upon the declaration of the war with Spain, he offered his services to the government and served for two years, first as captain and assistant surgeon of the Fourth Wisconsin infantry, and then as surgeon of the mounted troops of General Mc-

Arthur's division in the Philippines. Later he resumed his profession in Milwaukee and is now a specialist in the diseases of the eye and ear. He originated the idea of the Blue Mound Sanatorium, a charitable institution for patients afflicted with tuberculosis, the first of the kind in the state, and is at present the secretary and treasurer of the institution. In connection with his professional life Dr. Seaman is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society (of which he is the president), the Milwaukee County Medical Society and the Milwaukee Medical Society. In politics he supports the Republican party and has accepted office only in the line of his profession, having been assistant health officer of the city for a period of eight years. Dr. Seaman is a conscientious student, keeping up with all the latest discoveries, methods and appliances of his profession, and is acquiring a wide reputation in the line of his specialty for careful work, and successful operations. Beside his technical knowledge, his studies abroad and his travels have given him a culture and wider outlook. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sivyver, of Milwaukee, daughter of Byron G. and Clara Harshaw Sivyver, both of whom are now deceased. To the marriage two children, Francis and Elizabeth, have been born.

Philip Angus Fox, M. D., was born in the house that he now occupies on Jackson street, Milwaukee, on April 2, 1879. His father was Dr. William Fox, born in Oregon, Dane county, Wis., educated at the University of Wisconsin and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1870, with the degree of M. D. In 1879 he came to Milwaukee and practiced his profession in that city until his death, April 12, 1897. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics a Democrat. Professionally he was one of the most widely known and successful physicians of the state, and a distinguished member of a family that has probably contributed a larger number to the profession than any other in the state. His wife, Narcissa (McDill) Fox, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1850, was educated at the University of Wisconsin and Lawrence University, and was graduated at the latter in 1868, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from her alma mater. She was married to Dr. Fox, Jan. 18, 1877. seven children, five boys and two girls, being born to the union. Of the former, one has entered the regular army and two—of whom the subject of this sketch is one—are in the medical profession. Mrs. Fox is still a resident of Milwaukee. The children in the order of their ages are as follows: George Alexander, Philip Angus, William Edward, Narcissa (Mrs. Bigelow), Jennett, Mark Hubert, and John McDill. Dr. Philip Fox was graduated at the Milwaukee high school in 1896 and then became a student in the University of Wisconsin for two years. His professional training was acquired at Rush Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1901. The two years following he spent in Manila, in the Philippines, and in 1903 went to Germany, where he continued his medical studies, returning to Milwaukee in 1904, and there he has since enjoyed a successful practice. From 1896 to 1898 he served as hospital steward of the First Wisconsin regiment of National Guards. While in the Philippines he became a member of

the Manila Medical Society and still retains the connection; he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in political matters a supporter of the Republican party. He was married on May 20, 1908, to Kate A. Burloch, of New York city.

Charles Martin Scanlan, lawyer and author, Milwaukee, born in New York city, May 10, 1854, came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1859, and has been a resident of this state ever since. He is the son of John and Hanora (Green) Scanlan, the former of whom was born in Sligo, Ireland, Sept. 16, 1812, and the latter at Dromahaire, County Leitrim, Ireland, June 8, 1813. His father was a millwright in the old country, and after his marriage came to the United States in 1848, locating in New York city, where he was a contractor and builder. When the parents of Charles M. moved to Wisconsin they located on a farm at Mt. Hope, Grant county, where they lived to a ripe old age; the father died on June 5, 1906, and the mother on March 13, 1906. This venerable couple was survived by six sons, namely: John J. Scanlan, a lawyer at Fennimore, Wis.; Francis M., a lawyer, living on the old homestead at Mt. Hope, Wis.; Charles M., the subject of this sketch; Thomas C., a contractor at Highland, Wis.; Judge Patrick W., of Salem, S. D., formerly judge of the county court, but now engaged in the active practice of the law; and Dr. Peter L., of Prairie du Chien, Wis. A daughter and son died in infancy, and another daughter, Anna C. Scanlan, author of the historical novel, "Dervorgilla, or the Downfall of Ireland", and of an unpublished volume of poems, died on June 18, 1894, aged 27 years. Charles M. first attended a district school, later Patch Grove Academy, Grant county, Wis., and then the Platteville State Normal School, where he finished in 1878. Then he began to read law with Hon. W. E. Carter, of Platteville, and completed his course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, in which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of his profession in the city of Boscobel, Wis., in the office of John D. Wilson, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he located at Janesville, Wis., and practiced alone until the spring of 1886, when he received an appointment under Cleveland's first administration in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. While there he had supervision of the contracts and accounts for the District of Columbia during the first year; then with several others he was detailed to adjust the second and third classes of "Alabama Claims", amounting to some \$3,500,000. On completion of that work he was detailed on the accounts of the government with United States officers until the fall of 1888, when he resigned and went to Europe for several months. Upon his return from abroad he was appointed by General Black on the Board of Legal Review in the United States pension office. At the close of Cleveland's administration he resigned and came to Milwaukee, opened a law office, and has been engaged alone in active practice ever since. During his experience as an attorney Mr. Scanlan has been engaged in a number of important cases, among which may be mentioned the following: State vs. Cummins et al., State vs. Lee, Barber vs. United States, and Carey vs. United States, and he is now engaged

in an important trade-mark case, involving important questions of international law. In addition to his law practice Mr. Scanlan has written extensively on various subjects, and is the author of the following works: "Law of Hotels", published in 1890; "Scanlan's Rules of Order", for societies, conventions, public meetings, and legislative bodies, first edition in 1906 and second edition in 1907, the first edition of which was exhausted within a year, and 1,300 copies of the second edition have been sold; and the "Clergymen's Hand-Book of Law," which is now being published by Benziger Bros. of New York. Also he has in manuscript a work entitled "Law of Fraternities". In 1895 he completed and published his sister's novel "Dervorgilla; or the Downfall of Ireland." Mr. Scanlan has always affiliated with the Democratic party in politics, and is prominent in its councils; in religion he is a Catholic. Among the numerous fraternal and literary societies to which he belongs may be mentioned the Knights of Columbus, in which order he has been Grand Knight of Milwaukee Council; the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, in which he has been president of the Gesu Branch; the Liberal Club; the Cardinal Gibbons Reading Circle, and numerous other literary societies. He has a decided literary bent, and is very active in all that pertains to the literary life of the city.

William Alfred Jackson was born in the city of Janesville, Wis., Nov. 19, 1867. He is the son of Alfred Augustus Jackson, who is a native of Oneida county, N. Y. His mother was Anna E. (Dyer) Jackson, who was born in Madison county, N. Y., and was the daughter of Burton Harvey Dyer and Rebecca W. (Johnson) Dyer; she died on Nov. 28, 1867. His paternal and maternal ancestors were of Puritan stock. William A. Jackson was educated in the public schools of Janesville and in the University of Wisconsin. He was graduated in the law department of the University in 1891. Immediately after his graduation he entered the law office of the firm of Jackson & Jackson, composed of his father and his brother, Frank Dyer Jackson. In 1892 the latter retired and William A. took his place as a member of the firm, where he remained until February, 1905, when he removed to Milwaukee and became associated with Messrs. Cary, Upham & Black, attorneys. For ten years prior to his removal to Milwaukee, he was the district attorney of Rock county. He was elected to that office for five consecutive terms and declined another nomination. During the period that he held the office of district attorney there was a large amount of criminal business in the county. His faithfulness in the performance of his official duties, and the careful and prudent management of the business of the county, were recognized by the residents thereof, by his election to the office for five terms. He has been an enthusiastic and active Republican since he became a voter, and for a large portion of that period was a member and an officer of the Republican county committee. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, and also belongs to the F. & A. M., B. P. O. E., and I. O. O. F. On Nov. 24, 1897, he married Mary Emeline Stevens, daughter of Maj. Fenton F. Stevens, a veteran of the Civil war, and Mary (McKey) Stevens, of Janesville, Wis.

Mrs. Jackson was a graduate of Kemper Hall, Kenosha. She died on April 21, 1903. Since his removal to Milwaukee, William A. has continued to be identified with the firm of Cary, Upham & Black. He is a member of the Athletic, Country, and University clubs, and is a director of the latter.

Albert H. Blatchley, a member of the firm of Blatchley & Gilbertson, attorneys, is of English and French descent. His paternal great-grandfather, in company with three brothers, came to the United States at an early date, and the ancestor of the family under consideration settled in New York, as did also another brother, the other two seeking the settlements in Ohio and the further west. On the maternal side the family was of French-Huguenot blood, going to England in 1625, on account of religious persecution. After two generations had lived in England, Mrs. Blatchley's grandfather came to the United States. Mr. Blatchley's parents were Ashhel and Frances E. (Greenleaf) Blatchley, the former, born in the Susquehanna Valley, N. Y., died in 1903, and the latter, born in Kingston, Green Lake county, in Wisconsin, died in 1896. The father came to Wisconsin in the forties with his family and settled in Kingston, where he followed the vocation of farming, spending the rest of his life at that place. He was probably the most widely known man in the county, was for many years a member of the board of supervisors, a member of the school board, and greatly interested in educational matters, and whatever pertained to the advancement of the community to which he belonged. Albert H., born in Kingston, May 29, 1866, obtained his early education at the public school, later became a student at the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated in the college of law with the degree of LL. B., in 1895. He began his practice in Baraboo, forming a partnership under the name of Blatchley & Smith, and remaining there for two years. Coming to Milwaukee, in 1897, he formed a partnership with the late W. C. Williams, which continued until the death of Mr. Williams the following March, and he then formed a partnership with W. E. Burke, under the name of Blatchley & Burke, which continued for three years. Following this he was a member of the firm of Blatchley & Riley for a year, then practiced alone until he formed the present business connection. While the firm does general legal work it gives special attention to matters connected with corporations, and Mr. Blatchley has been connected with some important litigation. His practice of law really began some three years before he was admitted to the bar. In 1892 James H. Davidson, now member of Congress from the Eighth district, was practicing in Princeton, Green Lake county, in company with his brother-in-law, R. W. Wilde, a young graduate of the law department of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Davidson, wishing to remove to Oshkosh, arranged with Mr. Blatchley, with whom he had been associated in some work, to go to Princeton and go in partnership with Mr. Wilde, which he did, remaining two years, and then entered the law department of the state university, taking the full two years' course in one year. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1889 was appointed postmaster at Kingston, Wis., which position he resigned when he entered upon the

study of law. While a resident of Kingston he was a member of the Congressional committee for four years, but since that time has taken no active part in political movements. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Free Masons, Columbian Knights and Independent Order of Foresters; belongs also to the bar associations of the city and state. Mr. Blatchley has been twice married, and by the first union has one son, Robert O., now a student in the high school of the city. On June 6, 1906, he was married to Mrs. Etta M. Hoar, daughter of John N. and Lottie (Smith) Foster, of Shell Lake, Wis.

William Edward Black, a member of the legal firm of Cary, Upham & Black, one of the leading firms of the Northwest, was born in Richland county, Wis., May 23, 1867, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The American progenitors of the family came to this country about four generations ago, and the father, James A. Black, who was born in Virginia, is still living. He settled in Richland county in 1850 and engaged in farming and milling. The mother's maiden name was Mary Woodward, and their marriage occurred in Richland county. William E. attended the public schools for the acquirement of his elementary education, and was a student at the high schools of Richland Center and Sextonville, being graduated at the latter in 1884. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, was graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. L., and in the college of law in 1890 with that of LL. B. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Richland Center, in company with his uncle, O. F. Black, and there he remained two years. Coming to Milwaukee on May 17, 1892, he entered the office of Wells, Brigham & Upham, which association continued until the death of Mr. Brigham in 1897. At that time the partnership of Fish, Cary, Upham & Black was formed, which also held until broken by a death, that of Mr. Fish in 1900, since which time the other three members have constituted the firm. It carries on a very large legal business, there being employed in the office twenty-one persons, a number of them lawyers of ability and repute, beside the three members of the firm. It handles much important litigation, and many large financial interests are committed to its care. Messrs. Cary and Black are individually attorneys for the estate of Daniel Wells, Jr., one of the largest estates ever probated in Wisconsin. In politics Mr. Black is an independent Democrat, but takes no active part in political movements. Socially as well as professionally he is prominent in the city and belongs to a number of organizations of a social nature, among them being the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and the University Club, and he also maintains his connection with the college fraternity, Phi Delta Theta. On June 22, 1897, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Julia Saveland, daughter of Capt. Zach and Gunnel J. (Brady) Saveland, of Milwaukee. Captain Saveland, whose death occurred about 1887, was a lake captain and one of the most prominent and widely known of his craft that ever sailed out of the port of Milwaukee.

Rev. William Keller Frick, D. D., pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Milwaukee, is a native of Lancas-

ter, Pa., born Feb. 1, 1850. His parents were both natives of the same state, and of German and Lutheran antecedents. His father, William Frick, was born in Northumberland, Aug. 31, 1791, and died on Jan. 21, 1863. His mother, Barbara (Keller) Frick, was a native of Lancaster county, March 2, 1809, and Nov. 16, 1869, marking the beginning and end of her life. The first ancestor in America came from Palatinate, Germany, in 1732, and settled in Philadelphia, most of the family remaining for several generations in that state. The father of Rev. William K. Frick was a justice of the peace for over thirty years, being noted for his just decisions, and was returned to office irrespective of the political parties in power. He enlisted in the War of 1812, but saw no active service. The mother's people also came to America before the Revolution. A cousin, Col. William Frick, participated in the Civil war, and saved Lancaster county from invasion by the Confederates by burning the bridge at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., which there crossed the Susquehanna river. William K. was educated at the public schools of Lancaster, and was graduated in the high school of that city in 1865, then entering the Muhlenberg (Lutheran) College, at Allentown, Pa., in which he was graduated in 1870, with the degree of A. B. His training for the work of the ministry was acquired at the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Philadelphia. He finished his course in 1873 and was the same year ordained by the "Ministerium of Pennsylvania", the oldest Lutheran synod in America. He was the first pastor of the St. Paul English Lutheran church in Philadelphia, remaining ten years, and then was appointed to a professorship in Gustavus Adolphus College, in St. Peter's, Minn., remaining there for six years. After spending some time in missionary work in the West he came to Milwaukee in September, 1889, and founded the first English Lutheran church in Wisconsin, of which he is still pastor and from which have sprung several other churches. The Church of the Redeemer has now above 500 communicants, and has exerted a wide influence among the people of the Lutheran denomination. Rev. Dr. Flick is the English recording secretary of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran church of North America, now serving his fifth term, and biennially publishes the reports of the Council, which makes a volume of 300 pages. He has also written "The Life of Henry Melchior Muhlenburg, Patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America", and is a contributor to "The Lutheran", a weekly publication, and other periodicals. He was one of the founders and served as both president and secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest, and is the only one of the founders now connected with it. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, is secretary of its board of trustees, and was for six years, from 1893 to 1899, a professor in the institution. On Oct. 7, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa F. Klump, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Schmidt) Klump, of Allentown, Pa. Their oldest son, William Gerald, married Miss Anna Carlson, and has three children: Harold, Warren, and Lilian. Lilian Louise married Sherwood G. Oxborrow, and has one child, Sherwood Frick. Norman Keller, an alumnus of Beloit College, is a pro-

fessor in Wagner College, Rochester, N. Y. He is married to Miss Edith I. Johnson. Raymond Lewis, the youngest, resides with his parents.

Henry Kampschroer, rector of St. Michael's Catholic church, Milwaukee, is the son of John and Elizabeth (Soppe) Kampschroer, natives of Westphalia, Germany, and now both deceased, the former dying in 1881 and the latter in 1868. They never came to this country but it is the home of five of their children. Beside the subject of this sketch there are John, a merchant residing in La Crosse; Bernard, a farmer in Hewitt; and two sisters who live in Marshfield, Wis. Rev. Henry Kampschroer was born on Dec. 28, 1843, in Westphalia, Germany, acquired his early education in the parish and common schools of his native land, and took his classical degree in the college at Munster, metropolis of Westphalia, in 1862. Subsequently he entered the theological college in the city of Munster, in which he was graduated in theology and philosophy, in 1864. Two years later he came to the United States and entered the Seminary of St. Francis, remaining until Jan. 29, 1868, when he was ordained to the priesthood, celebrating his first mass on Feb. 2, following, at St. Joseph's church. He was assistant pastor of that church for about six months, and was then appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church at Eau Claire, for eight months, and then rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral at La Crosse for nine years. In May, 1872, he was appointed to the church at Prairie du Chien, but in September, 1873, was returned to St. Joseph's in La Crosse, being in charge there until 1877. For the following year he acted as secretary to Bishop Heiss, of La Crosse, and in 1878 became the professor of philosophy and master of discipline at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. After two years he was sent back to La Crosse as administrator of the diocese, the see being vacant on account of the transfer of Bishop Heiss to Milwaukee. The years 1881-82 he spent abroad, visiting the countries of Europe, and on his return was appointed rector of St. Henry's church in Watertown, remaining there from September, 1882, until Aug. 20, 1902, when he was transferred to the position which he now holds. He occasionally lectures in the seminary, if occasion demands, but it is not a part of his regular work. He has written some articles on practical theology and other allied subjects, but the press of other duties in his large parish leaves little leisure for intellectual pursuits. The parish was organized in 1883 by Father Philip Vogt, assistant of St. Joseph's church, and the first rector was Rev William Neu. The present church, built in 1892, is a fine stone building with a seating capacity of 1,200. The families in the parish number between 1,100 and 1,200, and the schools include 1,196 pupils, who are under the instruction of twenty-two teachers, all except one male teacher being sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee. Beside the church edifice the society owns a frame parish house, two school buildings, one of solid brick and one of brick veneer. The church buildings cost \$125,000 at the time of erection, but could not be replaced for less than \$165,000. The parish is in a prosperous condition, both spiritually and financially. There is some debt on the property, but it is being met as necessary. The whole value of the church property approximates \$200,000.

Edward W. Frost is an attorney of Milwaukee, and his ancestry in one line goes back to Richard Warren, who came over in the Mayflower. On the paternal side his ancestors settled in what is now known as Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1650, coming from Binsted, Hampshire, England. His forebears of three successive generations fought in the three wars: the French and Indian war, the Revolution and the War of 1812—all being officers. His parents, who are still living, are Simeon T. and Phoebe (Wheeler) Frost, the former born in New York state, April 14, 1831, and the latter in the same state, June 5, 1836. They never came west. His father graduated at Yale in 1857 and is a teacher. Born at Southington, Conn., May 28, 1859, Edward W. obtained his university education at Harvard and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B., subsequently studying law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow, of New York, being admitted to the New York bar in 1886. Removing to Milwaukee in 1887, he has practiced law since that time in this city, a member of the firm of Frost & Frost, in which he is the senior partner. In politics Mr. Frost is a Republican, not a politician, however, in the usual sense of that term, but is interested in all movements tending toward a betterment of general conditions and the improvement of industrial situations. He was appointed by Governor Davidson, one of the Wisconsin members of the commission for the Uniform Divorce Law Congress in 1905-6, was also a member for Wisconsin of the general council of the American Bar Association, 1907-8, is the secretary of the International Juvenile Court Society, and a member of the National Child Labor Committee. He is deeply interested in the last named movement, has devoted much time and attention to it, and has appeared much before legislatures, drafted bills, and worked in other ways for the furtherance of these two objects which are so vitally connected with the welfare of children and of the general public as well. He belongs to the city, state, and national bar associations, and is a member of the University Club and the Harvard Club of Milwaukee, and of the Plymouth Congregational church. On Oct. 19, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida C. Canfield, daughter of John and Helen (Beach) Canfield, of Manistee, Mich.

Lewis Morris Ogden was born in Milwaukee, Jan. 1, 1863, and is descended from a family of lawyers. His grandfather, David B. Ogden, was a prominent lawyer of New York city for many years and was for a short time surrogate of the city. He died in the middle of the last century. The father of Lewis M. was born in New York city, came to Milwaukee in 1845, was a prominent member of the bar for many years, and had charge, either as attorney of record or counsel, of important litigation which formed the foundation for much of the unwritten law of the state. He died in Milwaukee in 1882, and his wife, who was Jane W. Johnson, survived him but six years. Lewis M. Ogden received his early education in the grammar department of Racine College and Markham Academy of Milwaukee, and studied law in his father's office, managing, at the same time, the abstract business. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1884, when he

was twenty-one years of age, and formed a partnership with John M. W. Pratt, under the name of Pratt & Ogden. After the dissolving of this association he practiced alone for some time, and then in 1889, formed a business connection with Mr. Hunter, to which Mr. Bottum was later added, the firm name being Ogden, Hunter & Bottum. This firm was dissolved in 1894, and for the year following Mr. Ogden was associated with the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, the senior member of the firm being Hon. J. V. Quarles, afterward United States senator, and now judge of the United States court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin. In March, 1895, he formed a partnership with Frank M. Hoyt, which continued until May, 1898, when the present firm of Ryan, Ogden & Bottum was formed, the senior member being Hugh Ryan, son of former Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan. Mr. Ogden has been engaged in many important legal matters and much litigation involving large sums of money and very valuable property. He was one of the counsel in the action brought to construe the will of S. S. Merrill, in which the Supreme Court of Wisconsin made the ruling that personal property could be tied up and not subject to transfer, without limit of time. This was the expression of a new principle of law and very far-reaching in its effects. He was also counsel in cases brought to set aside the inheritance tax law passed by the legislature. The Supreme Court, however, held that the law was constitutional. These and many other cases in which he has been employed are of great importance, and the principles established involved property rights and values which are beyond computation. It is in legal work of this character that Mr. Ogden, although a comparatively young man, has been engaged. He has been a prominent member of the Milwaukee bar for many years, and is considered one of the leaders among the legal fraternity of the city. In politics he is ranked with the "Gold Democrats," but has never been active in the political field, largely on account of his extensive and heavy law practice. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and his professional and social relations are marked by membership in the county, state, and American bar associations, and in the Milwaukee Club.

Jackson Bloodgood Kemper, attorney, of Milwaukee, was born at Nashotah, Waukesha county, Wis., on Jan. 25, 1865, and is the son of Lewis A. and Anna (Bloodgood) Kemper. The former, son of the distinguished Bishop Jackson Kemper, was born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1829, and died April 26, 1886. The latter was born in Holton, Me., Jan. 30, 1833, and died Sept. 25, 1886. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Kemper came to America in 1740, and his great-grandfather, Daniel Kemper, son of the original settler, was a colonel in the War of the Revolution and a member of the Order of Cincinnati. His grandfather, Bishop Kemper, was born Dec. 24, 1789, and died May 24, 1870, at Nashotah, where he is buried. He was made bishop in 1837, became the first missionary bishop of the Northwest, and in 1857 the first bishop of the diocese of Wisconsin. Nashotah, originally a mission, developed later into a theological school, and Bishop Kemper's name is indelibly connected with the growth and development of this institution. Kemper Hall, a girls' boarding school

in Kenosha, Wis., was named in his honor. A brother of Bishop Kemper, Daniel R., was one of a company of young men who went, in 1805, to South America to assist the people of Venezuela to gain their independence. They were captured by the Spaniards and shot. Recently the Venezuelans erected a bronze monument in their honor. Mr. Kemper's father was also an Episcopal clergyman, and a professor in the theological school at Nashotah from 1850 until his death in 1886. He was very prominent in the church, was a member of the standing committee and a delegate to several of the Episcopal conventions of the United States. His name came up prominently for the bishopric in 1874, and he would undoubtedly have been elected had he permitted his name to be used. On the maternal side the family is equally distinguished. Mr. Kemper is the eighth in descent from Francis Bloodgood (Francois Bloetgoet), who came to America from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1658, and settled at Flushing, L. I. He was secretary of the Dutch Commissioners, a member of the council, and occupied other prominent positions. He was killed by the Indians in 1676. A descendant, William Bloodgood, was an officer in the Revolution from the New York colony, and the family has always been prominent in the political, commercial, and educational life of the state. One great-grandfather of Mrs. Anna (Bloodgood) Kemper was Maj. John Whistler, grandfather of the eminent artist, James Whistler, and who was with the Maryland troops at the battle of Miami. William Bloodgood, grandfather of Jackson B., of this sketch, was born in 1801 and died in 1874. He was a graduate of West Point and, until 1837, an officer in the United States army. Jackson B. Kemper was educated at Racine College and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of B. A. In 1886 he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Francis Bloodgood, was admitted to the bar on examination in 1888, and was taken into partnership with his uncle and cousin under the firm name of Bloodgood, Bloodgood & Kemper. In 1893 William J. Turner, now a circuit judge of Milwaukee county, entered the firm, which was known as Turner, Bloodgood & Kemper until in 1896, when Mr. Turner retired and a younger member of the family, Wheeler P. Bloodgood, joined, making the firm Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood. Mr. Kemper represented the trustees under Governor Ludington's will in the cases brought for its construction, and in the subsequent litigation with the widow of Governor Ludington. The firm was largely interested in the litigation arising out of the bank failures of 1893, has also been engaged in many of the heavy bankruptcy cases since the present bankruptcy law went into effect, and in much other important litigation, and has a large general law practice. In politics Mr. Kemper is a Republican, but has never been an active participant in the field. He is a member of the Episcopal church, of the county and state bar associations, and of the Milwaukee, University, Milwaukee Country and Town clubs. On March 3, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Luella Greer, daughter of William T. and Harriet E. Greer, of Louisville, Ky. They have no children.

Patrick Henry Durnin, Catholic priest and pastor of the congregation of St. Rose, Milwaukee, was born in that city, Aug. 14, 1855.

His parents, Patrick and Mary (McGuirk) Durnin, were both born in Ireland, the former in March, 1832, and the latter in December, 1839, and are both living. They immigrated to the United States in 1843, locating first in New York, and coming to Milwaukee in 1855. Another son, George A., is a priest and professor of homiletics and English literature at St. Francis Seminary; Thomas J. is secretary of the Central Investment Company, with offices in the Marine National Bank building, and has charge of much valuable real estate, practically all that the Mitchell Bank owns or controls; John J., Philip D., Charles W., and Frank X., are proprietors and managers of the Cream City Laundry; Mary A., the oldest sister, lives with and keeps house for Rev. P. H. Durnin; Margaret T. is a teacher in the public schools, and Elizabeth is at home with her parents. Patrick H. received his early education in the public schools and later became a student in St. Francis Seminary, entering in 1871. He was ordained on June 27, 1880, by Archbishop Heiss, and officiated at his first mass on July 4, 1880, in the same church where he was baptized, St. John's Cathedral. His first charge was as assistant pastor of St. Patrick's, on the South side, Milwaukee, where he remained ten months, and was then assigned to the pastorate of St. Francis Borgia's church, at Cedarburg, Wis., where he remained for five years. St. Rose's church, Racine, was his next charge, staying there about two years, and on Feb. 19, 1888, he came to Milwaukee, where he organized the parish of St. Rose and built the church which serves the congregation to-day, a handsome structure of cream brick, seating about 800. The parish now includes 700 families, and at Easter there are about 2,800 communicants. The church property includes the church edifice, pastor's house, a frame building, two school buildings (that for primary work a frame building, and for the graded schools, of brick), and a frame house for the Sisters employed in the school and other church work. All of these have been erected by Rev. Father Durnin and are valued at about \$80,000, with only \$20,000 of indebtedness. Twelve teachers are employed in the schools, which number about 500 pupils. The pastor is an earnest and enthusiastic worker among his people, and the results of his labors are self-evident. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and Catholic Foresters. He was the first person, born of English-speaking parents in Milwaukee, who was raised to the dignity of the priesthood.

Ferdinand Joseph Falbisoner, of Milwaukee, is a priest of the Catholic church, and is now temporary chaplain of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Racine. He was born at Vulpmis Tyrol, Austria, Sept. 20, 1877, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Falbisoner, natives of the same place. The parents came to Waukesha in 1884, and the father is now employed in the Sacred Heart sanitarium. Ferdinand J. came to this country with his parents, and was educated at the parochial school of St. Joseph's, Alverno, Manitowoc county, Wis., at Pio Nona College, and at the Seminary of St. Francis. He entered the seminary in 1897, was ordained by Archbishop Messmer on June 18, 1905, and said his first mass on June 25. He was appointed assistant at St.

Lawrence, Milwaukee, and after serving there for a period of two years was assigned to duty as temporary chaplain of the Sacred Hart Sanitarium on April 30, 1908.

Rev. Boleslaus Edward Goral was born on March 12, 1876, in West Prussia, German Poland. Here he received his elementary education. In 1889 he came to America and entered at once the Polish St. Cyrill and Methodius Seminary in Detroit, Mich. His classical and philosophical studies were absolved in this institution with marked success. When he decided to devote his life to the priesthood he joined the archdiocese of Milwaukee, and in the fall of 1896 entered the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales in St. Francis, Wis. In this famous abode of learning he finished his theological studies in 1899, winning the first prize, a gold medal, for the best Latin dissertation on the habit and man as its subject. He was ordained priest by Most Rev. F. X. Katzer on June 18, of the same year. Rev. B. E. Goral was appointed professor of the institution where, but scarcely two months before he had been making his studies. He assumed his duties as professor in St. Francis in the fall of the year 1899. This position satisfied his craving for learning and knowledge, and gave him ample opportunity for further practical and theoretical development of his studies. Rev. Goral was the first Polish professor at St. Francis Seminary. He taught, during the nine years and two months of his professorship, Greek, German, French, Polish, Latin, and Polish Homiletics. During the last years prior to his resignation he taught Philosophy and Homiletics exclusively. Rev. B. E. Goral has a decided taste for literary life. When yet a student he composed many poems or translated them from other languages into Polish. Some of these, concealed under pseudonyms, have appeared in print, others still rest in manuscripts. He has also contributed many an article on various different subjects to the Polish press. Some of his sermons have, likewise, been printed in Polish journals. As translator he has attained quite a distinction. Some dramas, translated by him from German or English, have been produced on the stage by the St. Stanislaus Literary and Debating Society of St. Francis Seminary, and other dramatic societies. The comic opera "Bells of Corneville" (Chimes of Normandy), in his rendition, has been produced on the stage in Milwaukee with decided success. Rev. B. E. Goral is the only Polish-speaking collaborator of the monumental Catholic Encyclopedia which is being published in New York. Force of circumstances, and still more lack of time, have prevented him from writing more in English. "Zasady interpunkcyj polskiej" (Elements of Polish Punctuation Marks), published by Rev. Goral in 1905, has met with most favorable criticism. Competent European critics have pronounced this treatise the best that has yet been written upon this subject in the Polish language. The subject of our sketch is a well-known "book worm." With special predilection he has pursued the study of Polish philology and linguistics. He points out with pride that he is the possessor of the best equipped library in Polish philology and linguistics in America. In fact, there is hardly any work of some importance on these subjects that can not be found

in his collection. The great love which he has always shown for philological studies, finally influenced him to issue a periodical in this line. Thus it came about that in 1905 he began to publish the "Oredownik Jezykowy" (Language Messenger), a monthly devoted to the furtherance of the Polish language, literature, and pedagogy at large. This monthly has already done very much to preserve the purity and integrity of the Polish language, special attention being paid to the Polish-American slang. Some of the best living Polish philologists of Europe are its permanent collaborators. This magazine has demonstrated that the Rev. B. E. Goral is an accomplished Polish philologist, and is recognized as such by the Polish philologists in Europe. The "Oredownik Jezykowy" is being read by the elite of the Polish-Americans, especially by teachers and students of higher institutions. Rev. Goral is also well known in pedagogical circles. He was charged by the Polish Executive Committee of Chicago, Ill., with the preparation of a new series of Polish text-books for use in parochial schools. Lack of time prevented him from writing the books. Rev. Goral is a member of the diocesan school board of Milwaukee. In 1906 Rev. B. E. Goral was the motive power of the founding of a new Polish weekly, called the "Nowiny" (News), which appeared towards the end of that year in the city of Milwaukee. Rev. Goral was its editor-in-chief during the time it existed as a weekly publication. In 1908, when the Nowiny Publishing Company was reorganized and decided to publish a daily, the present flourishing "Nowiny Polskie" (Polish News), Rev. Goral was chosen its president, treasurer and general manager. This company also publishes the weekly "Tygodnik Polski" (Polish Weekly), a popular organ of the farmers of Wisconsin and the northwest. In October, 1908, Rev. Goral resigned from his professorship in St. Francis Seminary and assumed charge of St. Vincent de Paul Congregation in Milwaukee. He has not, however, given up his beloved studies, philology and philosophy. Rev. B. E. Goral is comparatively yet a young man, full of energy, and is determined to serve, to the best of his ability, the interests of his countrymen and mankind at large.

Anton Isidor Decker, pastor of the parish of St. Antonius, Milwaukee, was born at Folscheid, Luxemburg, Dec. 27, 1844. His parents, Peter and Anna Catherine (Agnes) Decker, were both natives of Luxemburg, the former born at Redange, in 1814, and the latter at Folscheid, in 1810. Rev. A. I. Decker came to the United States with his parents, landing on Aug. 10, 1846. The family settled on a farm in Ozaukee county, near Racine, Sheboygan county, and there he spent his youth. Arriving at manhood he chose the vocation of the ministry and entered St. Francis Seminary at St. Francis, near Milwaukee, to prepare for his work. He was ordained on Dec. 20, 1871, by Bishop Henni, and officiated at his first holy mass, Dec. 25, 1871, at Racine. He was first appointed assistant to Rev. L. Conrad, of the Holy Trinity church, Milwaukee, and, in 1872, organized the new parish of St. Antonius, where he has been the pastor for the past thirty-five years, his twenty-fifth jubilee having been celebrated on Dec. 25, 1896. He started a parochial school in 1872 with 140

pupils, and it now numbers 800. Religious services were held in the school building until 1881, when the present church, which is of solid stone, was built. A parsonage has also been erected, and the latest improvement on the church property is a large hall. The lower floor contains a dining-room, billiard, pool, and committee rooms, and the upper floor a large assembly hall with a seating capacity of 700, with a handsomely fitted stage, etc. Various parochial societies, established at the time of the organization of the church, are in a flourishing condition, among which may be mentioned the Women's and the Young Ladies' societies, also St. Anthony's, established in 1872. Rev. A. I. Decker also has charge of the new church cemetery, Mount Olivet. This is well laid out and is very beautiful, reflecting much credit on both his taste and care. He is a man well known throughout the city, and is very zealous in the prosecution of his work.

Augustus C. Umbreit, attorney, of Milwaukee, was born in Green Lake county, Wis., Jan. 7, 1861, and is the son of Rev. Traugo H. and Catherine (Blochwitz) Umbreit, both natives of Germany, the former born in Saxony and the latter in Bavaria. The father came to the United States in 1840 at the age of eighteen, coming directly to Wisconsin. The mother came in 1844 with her parents, being at the time six years of age, the two families settling on adjoining farms in the town of Manchester, Green Lake county. The father was one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist church and moved about from place to place according to the itinerant plan of that organization, serving, at different times, four churches in the city of Milwaukee. After retiring from active work he made his home in Beaver Dam, Wis., where both he and his wife died, the former in 1899 and the latter on Aug. 30, 1896, both being buried at Manchester. Augustus C. received his early education from his mother, and then at the public schools in the various towns where his father was stationed. Entering the high school at Madison he was graduated in 1879, and in the autumn of that year he entered the University of Wisconsin, taking the ancient and modern classical courses, and was graduated in June, 1883, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L., with special honors in Latin and in English literature. The next two years were spent in teaching first as the principal of the high school in Winnebago, Ill., and then as principal of Allen's Academy in Chicago. In 1885 he took his master's degree in Greek and history, and continued his work as an educator for two years longer, then taking up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1892, and immediately began the practice of his profession, continuing in private practice until he received the appointment as assistant district attorney in January, 1895, serving in that capacity until 1901. Mr. Umbreit is a lawyer of unusual ability, and his legal training, supplemented by his broad general culture, has given him large success in his profession, especially as a court lawyer, where he has conducted to a successful issue a number of important criminal cases for the state. One case of peculiar interest in which he appeared as attorney is known as the "Terlinden case," and was begun in 1901. A manufacturer of Germany absconded from that country with about

\$400,000. He was arrested at the instigation of the German consul at Chicago, when the question of extradition came up before the United States court commissioner. Mr. Umbreit appeared for the defendant and was beaten. In an appeal to the United States district court the lower court was sustained. An appeal was then made to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that it had no jurisdiction, and a final appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Umbreit arguing the case in January, 1902. After two months the Supreme Court rendered a decision sustaining the lower court and the prisoner was sent to Germany. At this time the attorneys' fees had amounted to \$7,500, and the prisoner had about \$20,000 in the Milwaukee banks, but it was tied up by the claims of German creditors. Mr. Umbreit then sued for the amount due him, obtained judgment against Terlinden, and then "intervened," i. e., asked to be made a party with the German creditors, on the ground that as a domestic citizen his lien was superior to that of the German creditors, they being foreigners, which contention the lower court did not sustain. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin overruled the decision of the lower court, giving its decision in the case in 1906. From this the German creditors appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the decision interfered with the treaty between the two nations, and that court sustained the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Mr. Umbreit is a Republican, but not active in political matters. In religious faith he is a member of the Episcopal church, and belongs also to a number of social and fraternal associations: the Calumet Club, the Westminster Civic League, the Sunset Club, the Royal Arcanum, and the University Club. He was united in marriage on Sept. 1, 1886, to Miss Helen Stanton, daughter of Loadovie and Emma (McKenzie) Stanton. Mrs. Umbreit is a distant relative of Edwin M. Stanton, the great secretary of war under President Lincoln, and is of Colonial descent, tracing, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, her ancestry back through both the paternal and maternal lines to participants in that immortal struggle. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Umbreit, namely: Stanton C., Freda E., and George M.

Albert W. Ladewig, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Grand Haven, Mich., on Nov. 10, 1864, son of William and Minnie (Lindow) Ladewig, both of whom were natives of Germany, who came to America as children with their respective families, each of which first located in the vicinity of Lockport, N. Y. The paternal grandparents afterward removed to the state of Michigan and died near Grand Haven, and the maternal ancestors moved to Milwaukee, where they spent the remainder of their lives. William Ladewig, the father of the subject of this review, moved from his early American home in New York state to Michigan and there lived for a number of years. He then removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., and some time later took up his residence in Milwaukee, about the year 1882, and he now lives in Waukesha, Wis. He received a very good education in the excellent schools of Germany, and before the removal of the family to America spent some time as a teacher in his native country. To himself and wife there

were born four children, all of whom are living. Dr. Ladewig received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wis., and then in preparation for a career as a practitioner in medicine he matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1900. Immediately after receiving his degree he opened an office in Milwaukee for the practice of his profession and has since been so engaged, meeting with excellent success from the beginning. He was married in 1890 to Miss Rosa Friedrich, of Milwaukee, daughter of Ernst and Agnes Friedrich, the former of whom is deceased and the latter resides in Milwaukee. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Ladewig no children have been born, but they have an adopted son, Harry. Dr. Ladewig maintains an independent position as regards political matters, supporting with his franchise the men and measures that meet his approval, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Hermann.

Ernest J. Weber, M. D., is engaged in the active practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee, his professional career dating from 1904, and in addition to his work as a general practitioner he officiates as instructor in the Marquette University. He was born at Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis., on Nov. 1, 1875, son of Burghard and Ellamunda (Judae) Weber, both of whom were natives of Germany. The maternal grandfather was Ferdinand Judae, who migrated from the Fatherland in 1837, and in 1840 became a pioneer settler in Milwaukee, where he became the owner of considerable property. Later he removed to Kewanee, where he and his wife lived out the remainder of their days. The father of the subject of this review was born in 1837, and when twenty-one years old, came to America. He settled at Cedarburg, Wis., and there he grew to manhood and lived a useful life, dying on Nov. 20, 1903, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow is still living, and of the thirteen children born to this couple nine survive. Another thing worthy of mention in connection with this family is the fact that four of the sons became physicians: Fred R., who died in June, 1907; Heman F., who is practicing his profession at Newberg, Wis.; Burchard A., who is mentioned more at length in another sketch; and Ernest J., who is the immediate subject of this review. Dr. Weber received his literary education in the common and high schools of his native village of Cedarburg and began his independent career in the drug business, which occupation he followed for a period of ten years. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine and in due time entered the Milwaukee Medical College, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1904, and immediately opened an office for practice in Milwaukee. He met with gratifying success from the start and now enjoys a representative and lucrative practice. He was married on June 15, 1904, to Miss Alice Anstedt, who was born in Sheboygan, Wis., daughter of John and Cynthia (Perkins) Anstedt, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Canada. The father came to America and became an early settler at Carlton, Wis., but moved to Sheboygan in 1876. He died in that city on Aug. 1, 1896, and his widow and four children, of the five born to these parents, still survive. To Dr. and Mrs.

Weber there has been born a daughter, Marguerite Cynthia, who was born April 1, 1906. Dr. Weber is independent in his political views, and follows the dictates of his judgment, rather than that of party organizations, in exercising his right of franchise. Professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin State Medical associations.

William Edward Fox, M. D., is the acting assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service at Milwaukee, a position he has held for the past three years, and in addition to his duties in that capacity he gives close attention to the general practice of medicine. He was born in Milwaukee on March 29, 1880, son of William Fox, M. D., who is given more extended mention on another page in the personal sketch of Dr. Philip A. Fox. The subject of this review was educated in the parochial schools of Milwaukee, at St. John's Cathedral, and Marquette College, and after this thorough work took a course in the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind. Then deciding to follow the profession in which so many of his family had gained distinction, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago in 1898 for a course of study. Later he matriculated at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee and graduated in that institution in 1904. During the first year following his graduation he was located at Dawson, New Mexico, where he had the position of surgeon for the Dawson Fuel Company and the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad Company. On Aug. 10, 1905, he received the appointment in the service mentioned in the introductory sentence of this review and returned to Milwaukee, where he is rapidly building up a fine practice. He was married on June 19, 1907, to Miss Lillian, daughter of Henry Franklin and Lovisa (Clock) Whitcomb, of Milwaukee. In his political views Dr. Fox maintains an independent attitude, giving allegiance to no particular party, and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, and he also has membership in the Knights of Columbus.

Eugene D. Regan, M. D., has for the greater part of the past decade been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and he has already achieved an enviable reputation in his particular line of endeavor. He was born in Madison, Dane county, Wis., on Jan. 22, 1874, son of Dr. John N. and Marcia (Heimbach) Regan, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in East Troy, Wis. At twelve years of age the father came to America with his parents, who located in Madison, Wis., and in the schools of that city he received his preliminary education, later completing a course at the University of Wisconsin. He decided upon medicine as his life's profession, and after due preparation engaged in the practice at Oconomowoc, Wis., where he lived about sixteen years, after which he came to Milwaukee and practiced in this city until his death, in 1887. During the Civil war he served for a time as a private soldier in a Wisconsin regiment in the Union army. His widow is

still living in Milwaukee, and the two children, Anna M. and Eugene D., are living. Dr. Eugene D. Regan, whose name introduces this review, attended the public schools of Oconomowoc, and after the removal of the family to Milwaukee completed a course in the high school of that city. He then entered the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he graduated with the class of 1898, after which he did special work in the Eye and Ear Infirmary in New York city. He then began his independent career as a physician in Milwaukee, specializing as stated in the foregoing, and as stated his success has been of the unequivocal order. In politics his position is that of the true independent voter, and he exercises his franchise in accordance with the dictates of an enlightened judgment after due consideration of the questions in issue. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and professionally he is a member of the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the Milwaukee Medical associations, and the Ophthalmological Society. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

James W. Frew, M. D., is a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly a decade. He also takes a deep interest in military affairs, having been a member of the Wisconsin National Guard since 1899, and during the past four years has served as examining surgeon in the same organization. He was born in Scotland, the land to which so many of America's leaders in thought and action trace their ancestry, on Oct. 7, 1870, son of James and Catherine (McIver) Frew, both of whom were also of Scottish birth. The family migrated to America in 1883 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where the parents resided until 1907. The father followed the occupation of a baker during his active career, but since his removal to Milwaukee in the last-named year he has lived in retirement. Seven children were born to these parents, only two of whom are now living. Dr. Frew attended school in his native country prior to the removal of the family to America, and then finished his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Boston. He also spent two years in the scientific course at Harvard University, after which he came west, and entering the Milwaukee Medical College he graduated from that institution with the class of 1899. Immediately entering into the active practice of medicine he has since been so engaged, and from the very outset he has met with gratifying success. He was married in September, 1891, to Miss Carrie E., daughter of William and Cassie Megroth, of Cambridge, Mass., and to this union have been born two children, Norwood and Estelle. Dr. Frew is nominally a Republican, but he exercises the right of independent thought upon all questions, and he is liberal in his religious views. As stated above he is the examining surgeon for the National Guard of Milwaukee, and he also officiates in the same capacity for the National Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. He has membership in the St. Andrews and the Caledonian societies.

Julius Hilton Sure, M. D., physician and surgeon, residing at 243 Farwell avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., has been engaged in the suc-

cessful practice of medicine since 1903, and has already established a reputation for skill and ability which many an older man might well envy. His previous life has yielded him a rich and varied experience, and his education, both general and technical, has been of the very best, so that he is admirably equipped for the pursuit of his exacting profession. Dr. Sure was born in Russia on Sept. 29, 1874, the son of Hirsch and Dina (Jochelson) Sure, who were also subjects of the Czar. His father has been engaged in commercial pursuits all his life, but is now leading a retired life. His parents left Russia in 1887 and proceeded to Cape Town, British Cape Colony, Africa, where they have since resided. Dr. Sure received a thorough training in the elementary and secondary schools of his native land and Germany, and afterward pursued the study of Pharmacy in Russian and German institutions. The United States attracted him as offering a wider field of opportunity, and he came to Milwaukee in the year 1895. He then determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, for which he felt himself well adapted by temperament and previous training. This ambition he successfully achieved, and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Illinois in 1903 with the degree of M. D. He immediately returned to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in successful general practice. Dr. Sure is a specialist in the obstetrical branch of his profession, and has served as instructor in Obstetrics at the Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1904. He is already recognized as an authority along these lines, and is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading physicians of the city. He brings to his work those qualities which pre-eminently make for advancement and success. He is a man of indefatigable industry, possesses excellent judgment and a sound common sense, is a close student, and has a sincere love for his high calling. He now has a large and lucrative practice, which is steadily growing, and which yields him a handsome income. Dr. Sure's independence and self-reliance is shown in his political affiliations. He is identified with none of the great parties, but can always be counted upon to support those principles and policies which, in his judgment, promote the public welfare. Self-seeking men and partisan measures are alike abhorrent to his nature. He was married on Sept. 6, 1903, to Miss Clara Epstein, like himself of Russian birth, and the daughter of Abraham and Anna Epstein, now residents of Berlin, Wis. One little daughter, Leahbelle, has come to gladden their household. He is a member of the American Medical Society, and the City, County, and State branches of the same, the proceedings of the various societies always enlisting his studious attention. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Phi Delta medical fraternity. His many friends predict for him a brilliant future in his profession, basing their judgment on his superior learning and ability, and his many excellent qualities in both professional and private life.

Earl H. Darling, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Orfordville, Wis., on Feb. 8, 1883, son of Frank E. Darling, who is given a more extended mention in this work

in the sketch of another son, William S. Darling. The subject of this review received his preliminary education in the high school at Madison, Wis., and then matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1903. Then taking up the study of medicine, after due preparation he entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, where he graduated in 1907, following which event he served as house physician in the Milwaukee Hospital for a period of about two months. He then opened an office for the practice of his profession, and from the beginning met with a success that is very gratifying to himself and his many friends. Although one of the youngest practitioners in the city a bright future is predicted for him, for in addition to the excellent training which he has received he is endowed with energy and an innate love for his profession, qualities which cannot help but bring to him success of a high order. In politics he gives allegiance to the platform expressions of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Phi Delta college fraternity and also of the Equitable Fraternal Union, being the local medical examiner for the last-named organization. He is also a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons.

B. Fowler Baker, M. D., is a prominent physician of the city of Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession almost continuously for the past sixteen years, and prior to his coming to Wisconsin's metropolis he had had ten years of practice in Michigan. He was born at Ransomville, Niagara county, N. Y., on April 5, 1858, son of Dillman Shadrick and Laura Matilda (Durand) Baker, the former of whom was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1810, and the latter at Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1814. These honored parents were united in marriage in their native state and settled on a farm in Niagara county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, fourteen children being born to them, of whom six are now living. The father was a Republican in his political affiliations and was very active in the local counsels of the party organization. He and his good wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and remained true to that faith until their deaths, that of the father occurring in 1876 and the mother in 1898. The family is of English descent and traces its American lineage to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth rock in 1620. Dr. Baker received his early education at the union schools of Lockport, N. Y., and then deciding to make the practice of medicine his life's vocation he entered the Physio Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in that institution in 1881. He immediately began the practice of his profession, locating first at Trufant, Montcalm county, Mich., and there remained for two years. He then removed to Cedar Springs, Mich., where he was engaged in practice five years, after which he took up his residence in the city of Grand Rapids. In 1892, he removed to Milwaukee, and the medical fraternity has numbered him among its members during the time which has intervened since then, with the exception of two years which he spent in travel. Dr. Baker is independent in his political views, is

a member of the Christ Adelpian church, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 213, Free and Accepted Masons at Cedar Springs, Mich.

Frederick F. John, M. D., is a prominent physician of Milwaukee, perpetuating the family name in that connection, as his father was also numbered among the leading practitioners of the Cream City. Dr. John was born at Sheboygan, Wis., on Oct. 3, 1862, son of Frederick C. John, M. D., and Catherine Christian, his wife, the father being a native of Germany and the mother of Fremont, Ohio. The father migrated to America in 1854 and took up his residence in Sheboygan, Wis., in which city he was married, and in 1866 he removed to Milwaukee, where he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, that event occurring on Aug. 27, 1892. His widow still survives, as do all of the eight children (seven sons and one daughter) born to himself and wife. Of these children the subject of this review is the eldest; the youngest son, Herbert F., is junior manager of the Review of Reviews, and each one of them holds a fine lucrative position. Dr. John received his primary education in the parochial schools of Milwaukee and later took a course in the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. He then entered the Hahne-mann Medical College at Chicago, and after pursuing the regular course graduated in that institution with the class of 1883. Soon thereafter he began the active practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, and has been continuously so engaged to the present time, achieving success to a flattering degree. He was married on Dec. 8, 1896, to Miss Eleanora B., daughter of Theodore and Ernestina Schroeder, natives of Germany, but early settlers of Milwaukee, where the father was supervisor of the Sixth ward for six years. Mr. Schroeder died in 1904 and his widow is still living in the city. To Dr. and Mrs. John there have been born two children: Frederick C., on Nov. 15, 1898, and Ruth Catherine, on Dec. 15, 1900. In politics the doctor gives an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and in a professional way he is affiliated with the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine and the Wisconsin State Medical society.

Dominic P. Thill, M. D., is very prominent in the professional circles of the city of Milwaukee, being engaged in the active practice of medicine, and he is also proprietor of the North Side Sanitarium, an institution of merit and much popularity among health-seekers. He was born in Fredonia, Ozaukee county, Wis., on Sept. 11, 1870, son of John B. and Katie (Matic) Thill, both of whom were natives of Luxemburg, a province of Belgium. The paternal grandfather was Peter Thill, who, with his family, came to America in 1847, locating in Wisconsin, where he and his wife, Susan Thill, both died, he at the age of eighty-eight and she at ninety. He was a farmer by occupation, and before migrating to America, served through the wars in which his native land was involved. He and his good wife traveled life's journey together for a period of sixty years and became the parents of six children, only three of whom are now living. The maternal grandfather died in the old country, and in 1847 the grandmother migrated with her family to America, locating in Wisconsin,

where she spent the remainder of her life. Thus the parents of Dr. Thill, though born in the same province and country, were destined to unite their fortunes in a land far away. They were married in Wisconsin and now live in Ozaukee county, the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. Dr. Thill received his early education in the public schools of Ozaukee county, later attending the State Normal School at Oshkosh, and he also followed the occupation of teaching three years. He early decided upon the profession of medicine for his life's work, and entering the Milwaukee Medical School he graduated in that institution with the class of 1900. He then began the active practice of his profession and has since been so engaged, rising steadily to a position of prominence and usefulness in the city of his adoption. He was married on June 17, 1901, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Louis and Anna (Schmidler) Pierron, of Ozaukee county, Wis., and to this union there have been born three children: Anita, Louis, and Dominic. Dr. Thill is independent in politics, a member of the Roman Catholic church, and the usual professional associations, including the alumni of his alma mater.

Emil Schoene, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Milwaukee since 1903, during which time he has built up a fine and representative practice. He was born in Germany on Jan. 7, 1864, son of Emil and Minnie (Pohl) Schoene, both of whom were natives of the Fatherland. The parents never came to America, the father dying in Germany in 1897, and the mother still resides in that country. Two sons were born to them, both of whom are living. Dr. Schoene received his early education in a German gymnasium, after which he entered the University of Leipsic, in which he took an extended course. He migrated to America in 1888, and first located at St. Louis, Mo., but he later entered the College of Medicine and Surgery at Chicago and graduated in that institution with the class of 1895. He then went to Fredonia, Wis., where he practiced his profession eight years, meeting with gratifying success and attaining a high degree of skill and efficiency. In 1903, with the desire to enter a larger field, he removed to Milwaukee, where he at once took a high professional rank. He was married in 1885, before leaving his native land, to Miss Milda Koehler, whose parents still reside in Germany, and to this union there have been born five children: Johana, Erick, Emil, Elsa and Olga, the latter of whom is deceased. Dr. Schoene is independent in his political views, voting for the men and measures that meet his intelligent approval, regardless of the party brand. His religious faith is that of the German Lutheran church, and socially he is a member of the Germanic Society in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Association, was formerly enrolled with Ozaukee County Medical Society, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

Clinton H. Lewis, M. D., has for more than a quarter of a century been engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee, and his high standing as a physician is only equaled by the regard in which he is held by his legion of friends. Dr. Lewis was born at Spring Mills, Allegany county, N. Y., April 8, 1851, son of Paul

B. and Olive (Huntington) Lewis, the former of whom was also a native of New York and the latter was born in the state of Vermont. The parents migrated from the Empire State to Wisconsin in 1862 and settled in Dane county, where they lived a number of years. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after a number of years spent in Dane county he removed to Beloit, Wis., where he died in 1892, and there his widow now resides. To these parents there were born two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are living, and the former is the subject of this review. Dr. Lewis was educated in the public schools of Allegany county, N. Y., and after the removal of his parents to Wisconsin attended the schools of Dane county. In due time he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin and graduated in that institution with the class of 1875, and soon thereafter became a student in the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he graduated in 1880. He then immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Dane county, and after two years, desiring a larger field, he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided and where he has achieved an enviable reputation as a physician. Dr. Lewis was married in June, 1878, to Miss Caroline Hobart, daughter of Aden P. and Clara (Beckwith) Hobart, both of whom were natives of New England who came to Wisconsin about 1884 and settled in Milwaukee county. The father was a farmer and a merchant and followed these occupations until the time of his death in 1881, his wife dying in 1880. To Dr. Lewis and wife there have been born five children: Paul A., who is engaged in research work at the Rockefeller Institute in New York; Charles H., a mining engineer in Tacoma, Wash.; Marshall, a student in the University of Wisconsin; and Marian and Lillian, both of whom are students in the South Side high school. The doctor is a Republican in politics.

Frederick W. Patterson, M. D., is one of the leading physicians of the city of Milwaukee, where for more than twenty years he has administered to the ills and ailments of his fellowmen. He was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, Jan. 27, 1852, and is the son of Daniel W. and Susan (Burdick) Patterson, both of whom were natives of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The father came to Milwaukee county in 1834 and there entered 160 acres of government land. He also established the first blacksmith shop in the city of Milwaukee, but after a number of years spent in the Cream City he removed to Walworth county and settled at East Troy. Later he returned to Milwaukee and spent his last days there, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife died at the age of sixty years, and of the eight children born to this worthy couple seven are now living. Cyrus Patterson, a brother of Daniel W. Patterson was a soldier in the War of 1812, and two younger brothers, George and Albert, were valiant defenders of the flag during the Civil war. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Patterson were early settlers of Milwaukee county, locating there about 1835, and they lived and died in the locality where they made their early home. Dr. Patterson received his early education in the public schools of East Troy, Walworth

county, where his parents then resided, and later took a course in the Platteville State Normal. After graduating at this institution he taught school for a short time and then entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, taking a complete course therein and graduating in 1878. Soon thereafter he opened an office at Platteville for the practice of his profession and remained there three years. He then removed to Mineral Point, and after practicing his profession there for a period of five years, in 1887, he located in Milwaukee, which city has since been the scene of his activity, and where he has met with enviable success. Dr. Patterson was married in 1895 to Miss Harriet Price, daughter of Theodore and Harriet Price, of Kewanee, Ill. Among the doctor's professional associations may be mentioned the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Medical societies, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, including the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar degrees, and he also has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and Knights of the Maccabees, having served as local medical examiner for each of the last three mentioned. Politically, he gives allegiance to the Republican party, but has never held or sought public office.

Dr. John Lester Johnson, 509 First avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., has been engaged in successful general practice in the Cream City since 1902, and has already attained to a lucrative practice. He is still in the prime of early manhood, has a strong and vigorous constitution, and is a finely educated and scholarly gentleman, with every prospect of a brilliant future before him. He was born at Jefferson City, Jefferson county, Wis., on June 2, 1876, the son of Robert W. and Fannie (Lester) Johnson, both of whom are natives of England. His father came to Jefferson county shortly after the Civil war, and was there married. He is now a resident of Milwaukee. He is a miller by trade, was formerly sheriff of Jefferson county, and served as marshal in Jefferson City for a period of eighteen years. Dr. Johnson is one of a family of five children, all of whom are still living. The elder Mr. Johnson was a gallant soldier during the Civil war, enlisted in February, 1862, as a private in the Sixteenth regiment of Illinois light artillery for three years' service, and rose to be lieutenant of his company. Our subject was also a soldier during the late Spanish-American war. He enlisted as a private in Company B of the First Wisconsin infantry, in April, 1898, and served during the war. Dr. Johnson was educated in the public schools of Jefferson county, high school of Jefferson City, Whitewater Normal School, and Beloit College; his professional training was received at the Milwaukee Medical College (Marquette University), in which institution he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of medicine in Milwaukee as above stated. He is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in politics. Dr. Johnson was married on Oct. 9, 1900, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Jacob Miller, deceased, one of the prominent pioneer settlers of Milwaukee. They have two sons: Robert Lester, and David. Dr. Johnson is a young man of unblemished character,

courteous and affable in his intercourse with his fellowmen, and popular with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Possessed of many of the attributes of a scholar, and with a decided bent for the medical profession, he is rapidly forging to the front, and has already met with his full share of patronage.

Dr. Joseph H. Wallis, of No. 330 Grove street, Milwaukee, though still a young man and a comparatively recent member of the medical profession, has already made a name for himself as one of the most skillful surgical operators in the city. He is of Scotch-English extraction, and was born in the city of Neosho, Dodge county, Wis., June 14, 1873, the son of Charles William and Sarah (Ramsay) Wallis. His father is a native of Wisbeach, county of Cambridge, England, and his mother is the descendant of a fine old Scotch family and a native of New York. The Wallis family also has a large admixture of Scotch blood. Our subject's father came to America about 1847, when a young man, and lived in New York for ten years. There he met and married his wife. In 1857 he came west to Wisconsin and settled at Neosho, where he did the hard pioneer work of an early settler in what was then a sparsely settled region, cleared a farm for himself and eventually became a prosperous farmer. He now resides at Hartford, Wis., and has served as justice of the peace for over forty years. He is one of the most respected and substantial citizens of that section of the state, has held the office of deputy-sheriff of Dodge county, and has been treasurer of Rubicon township for many years past. He was allied with the Democratic party up to President's Cleveland's time, but since then has been affiliated with the Republican party. William Ramsay, the maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Wallis, was born in Scotland, came to America before the Revolution, and fought in the war on the side of the colonies. The father of William Ramsay was a Scotch nobleman, who possessed large ship-building interests at Glasgow. Dr. Wallis received his early education in the common schools and the Hartford high school, and then attended the Milwaukee Medical College, where he graduated in 1898 with the degree of M. D. He has been engaged in active general practice in Milwaukee for the past ten years. He was an instructor in the Milwaukee Medical College for five years, and is now clinical surgeon in the same institution; he has also been an instructor in the Milwaukee School of Dentistry, and health commissioner of Wauwatosa. The above honors are a tribute to his proficiency and scholarship in his profession. He has met with splendid success in his practice, and is highly esteemed both as a physician and as a man. He is affiliated with the Republican party, though he has never taken an active part in politics. In religious matters he conforms to the Presbyterian faith, and is a zealous member of that denomination. The doctor is a member of both the county and state medical associations. He is also a member of the following fraternal societies: Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen of America, and Woodmen of the World, and acts as medical examiner for all these orders. Such is the brief record of one of the representative young professional men of Milwaukee, who has attained his

present enviable position by the exercise of perseverance, energy and close application to the details of his exacting profession. In private life he is a man of blameless character, and is highly esteemed by both his professional brethren and a wide circle of friends. He is still in the prime of early manhood, possessed of a vigorous constitution, and many future honors should be in store for him.

Dr. Thomas C. Malone, of Milwaukee, Wis., with offices at No. 935 National avenue, is one of the well established and highly successful medical practitioners of the city, and is possessed of a large and lucrative practice. He was born in Taunton, Mass., on Dec. 5, 1851, the son of Andrew and Mary (Coleman) Malone, both of whom are natives of Dublin, Ireland. His parents came to America and settled in Massachusetts in 1844, and eleven years later came west and settled at Rochester, Racine county, Wis., where they continued to reside most of the time while living. His mother died in Rochester on Feb. 3, 1888, and his father died in Milwaukee in 1896. The father was a stone mason by trade. Dr. Malone is one of six children, five of whom are still living. He received his education in the public schools of Racine county and at Rochester Academy; he then pursued a medical course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1877. He first located for the practice of his profession at Saint Martins, Milwaukee county, twelve miles southwest of Milwaukee, and moved to the city in 1894. There he has since been engaged in general practice. Dr. Malone is affiliated with the Democratic party in politics, but does not mix much in political affairs. He was born and reared a Roman Catholic, and is still a zealous adherent of that church. He is a member of the county and state medical associations, and also of the national association. Dr. Malone was married on June 10, 1879, to Miss Mary McShane, of Waukesha county, Wis., and three children are the fruit of this union: Edward, Florence, and Eugene. The doctor has all the native wit and genialty of his race, is a fine conversationalist, and a courteous and most entertaining gentleman.

Dr. Frank S. Wasielewski, No. 480 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, is one of the best and most favorably known among the younger members of the medical profession in the Cream City. He was born at Bay City, Mich., on May 30, 1874, the son of Frank and Angeline (Piasecki) Wasielewski, both of whom are natives of Zerkow, in the province of Posen, Germany. His father came to the United States in 1872, settling in Bay City, Mich., where he still resides, and where he was married. He is a prominent dry goods and clothing merchant of that city. Dr. Wasielewski received his education in the public schools of his native city, and is a graduate of the high school there and of St. Cyril and Methodius Seminary, of Detroit, Mich. He then prepared himself for his profession in the medical department of the University of Michigan, in which he graduated in 1899 with the degree of M. D. In the fall of the same year he came to Milwaukee and here entered upon the practice of medicine; and he has since been engaged in the successful prosecution of the same. He has a large and constantly increasing business, and has met with a most gratifying suc-

cess. As a doctor he ranks among the best of the younger members of the profession, as a man and citizen he is of high character and sterling probity, and he is esteemed by a wide circle of friends as well as by his professional brethren. He is accustomed to form his own judgment of events and men, and votes independently in political matters. He was born and reared a Roman Catholic, and is a zealous adherent of that denomination. Dr. Wasielewski was married in January, 1904, to a popular and highly esteemed young lady of Milwaukee, Miss Felice, daughter of Anton and Constance Baranowski, his father-in-law being now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Wasielewski have two sons, Thaddeus and Stanley.

Dr. John A. Birkkl, No. 579 Sixth avenue, Milwaukee, one of the able and successful practitioners of the Cream City, was born at Milwaukee, Sept. 29, 1876, the son of John and Margaret (Bittner) Birkkl. His parents were both natives of Bavaria, and came to Milwaukee county in 1872. The father was a miller by trade and died on Nov. 24, 1895, being survived by his wife only a few years, the latter having died in April, 1904. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, but only two daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch, are now living. Dr. Birkkl attended the public schools of Milwaukee, the East Side high school and the Spencerian Business College; he then fitted himself for the practice of medicine at the Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898. He is thus Milwaukee born and educated, and his scholarly attainments and high technical skill attest the worth of the city's splendid educational facilities. In addition to his other training Dr. Birkkl served for some time on the staff of the Emergency Hospital. Ever since his graduation he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is already widely and favorably known, not only in professional circles, where he is frequently called into consultation, but among the community at large. He is affable and genial in disposition, makes friends readily, is a close and diligent student of medicine, and keeps well abreast of the latest developments and discoveries in medical science. He has never taken an active part in politics, but adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He was reared a Lutheran and is a member of that religious denomination, being a liberal supporter of his church. Dr. Birkkl is a member of both the county and state medical associations; he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was most happily married in 1904 to one of the popular young women of Milwaukee, Miss Hattie Linkman, the daughter of George and Mary Linkman, well known residents of the city of Milwaukee.

Dr. K. Wagner, of 625 Fourth avenue, Milwaukee, is a leading member of the medical fraternity in the Cream City, where he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession for the past twelve or thirteen years. He was born in Poland on Sept. 27, 1865, and is the son of Albert and B. (Dembowski) Wagner, both of whom were also born in Po-

land. His mother is now deceased, but his father is still living in the old country. Dr. Wagner was educated in the schools of Germany, and is a graduate in medicine, of both the universities of Berlin and Wuertzburg, in the former in 1890 and the latter in 1892. He then came to the United States and began the practice of medicine in Milwaukee, meeting with a prompt and most gratifying success from the very start. His business has grown steadily with the years, and he has already taken rank among the most scholarly and skillful members of the profession. His methods are painstaking, thorough and exhaustive, and he displays rare skill in diagnosis. He is a man of great push and energy, and endowed as he is with a splendid educational equipment and inspired with great enthusiasm for his calling, he seems surely destined to attain an even greater eminence. His success has been such that he is frequently called into consultation by his professional brethren, with whom he is most popular. Though foreign born, he is an intelligent student of American politics, but he has never taken an active part in the political game. His views are in accord with the fundamental principles of the Republican party. He was born and reared a Roman Catholic and is a devoted and zealous adherent of that faith. Dr. Wagner belongs to both the county and state medical associations, and is also a member of the Polish National Alliance of America, which has a membership of 60,000 in this country. He was married on Oct. 12, 1899, to Miss Clementine Owocka, a daughter of a prominent Polish family in Milwaukee. Both she and her parents, Ignatz and Julia Owocka, are natives of Poland. Dr. and Mrs. Wagner have two children: a daughter, Alexandra; and a son, Henryk.

Dr. Patrick Henry McGovern, physician and surgeon, No. 2036 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the prominent members of the medical profession of the Cream City. He was born at Elkhart, Sheboygan county, Wis., on April 24, 1862, the son of Lawrence McGovern, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work in connection with the sketch of J. J. McGovern, where further details relating to the ancestry of our subject may also be found. Dr. McGovern was accorded the best of educational facilities, graduating first at the high school, Madison, Wis., and then entering the University of Wisconsin, in which institution he was graduated in 1888. He had now determined to thoroughly prepare himself for the practice of medicine, but was largely dependent on his own resources in this regard, and therefore engaged in teaching for a number of years. He served as principal of the high school at Chilton, Wis., for a period of three years, and then matriculated as a student in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in the medical department of this institution in 1894 with the degree of M. D., and later pursued a post-graduate course for a year in the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University. He first entered upon the practice of his profession in Ozaukee county, Wis., and four years later came to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in general practice. His practice has steadily increased until it is now quite large. He is a skillful operator and makes a specialty of surgery. He is a thorough student,

keeps well abreast of the latest developments in his exacting profession, is deeply engrossed in his work, and has splendid educational equipment. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, but is not a self-seeker nor an aspirant for public preferment. He is broad-minded and liberal in his religious views. Dr. McGovern is a member of the Milwaukee county, city and state branches of the American Medical Association. He was married on Oct. 21, 1896, to Miss Abigail Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jacky) Bothmann, of Chilton, Wis.

James E. Mahoney, M. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., was born on March 30, 1871, at Ridgeway, Iowa county, Wis. Dr. Mahoney was educated first in the public schools of Wisconsin and his normal and scientific courses were completed at Dixon, Ill. He was a teacher in the public schools of Lee county, Ill., for two years, after which he attended the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., and graduated in that institution in 1897. He practiced medicine at Highland, Wis., from June, 1897, to Sept. 15, 1901, and then removed to Spring Green and practiced there from Nov. 1, 1901, to May 1, 1906. He moved to Milwaukee on May 5, 1906, and is engaged in special practice in this city.

Rev. Judson Titsworth, one of the noted clergymen of Wisconsin, and for the past twenty-five years pastor of Plymouth Congregational church at Milwaukee, was born at Shiloh, N. J., on Oct. 23, 1845. He is the son of Isaac D. and Hannah Ann (Sheppard) Titsworth, the former of whom was born in Piscataway township, Middlesex county, N. J., in 1805, and died in 1897; the latter was born in Cumberland county, N. J., in May, 1813, and died in May, 1895. Isaac D. was a tanner and banker, and for some time served as president of the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Titsworth came to America from England before the Revolution and settled in New York, when that colony was still controlled by the Dutch; what is known as the Dunham branch of the family arrived with the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and some of them were afterwards in the ministry at Piscataway as Seventh-Day Baptists. Most of Rev. Titsworth's paternal ancestors were farmers, though his grandfather was a schoolmaster. He is of Irish extraction on his mother's side, and this branch of his family also came to America prior to the Revolution. During the Revolutionary war the Titsworths in New Jersey were prominent Loyalists, as all their interests naturally led them to espouse the side of England; one of them, Isaac Titsworth, was executed by order of General Washington, for his activity in guerrilla operations. Whatever the family lacked in loyalty at the birth of the Republic was more than compensated for during the dark days of the Civil war, when, not only Mr. Titsworth, but several of his brothers and brothers-in-law were gallant Federal soldiers. Our subject and his three brothers—Abel Sheppard, Thomas Brown and Benjamin Franklin—all enlisted as privates in August, 1862, in Company D, of the Eleventh New Jersey infantry under Col. Robert McAllister. Mr. Titsworth was only sixteen years of age when he entered the service. They all saw plenty of hard service and remained in the

army until the close of the war, except Mr. Titsworth who was transferred to the navy and was honorably discharged from the service at New Orleans in September, 1865. His three brothers took part in the great battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, besides numerous lesser engagements, including the operations before Petersburg. On the termination of hostilities they marched with their regiment to Washington, where they participated in the grand review, and were finally discharged from the service at Trenton, N. J., on June 15, 1865. Mr. Titsworth took part in the blockade of Galveston, Tex., and witnessed the final surrender of the Confederate forces there on June 2, 1865. A sister of Mr. Titsworth, Rebecca J., married William A. Rogers, and her husband left the chair of mathematics in Alford University to enlist in the navy, serving throughout the war; another sister, Keziah D., married William R. Potter, and the latter also enlisted in the navy and served as captain's clerk for two years, being discharged from the service in 1864. Mr. Titsworth received his early education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen entered the academy at Alfred, New York, which he left to enter the Federal service in 1862. After the war he attended Amherst College and was graduated in that institution with the degree of B. A. in 1870. He then became a student in Union Theological Seminary, graduating with the degree of B. D. in 1873. Beloit (Wis.) College offered him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1885, and Amherst College the same degree in 1908, both of which he declined to accept. He was ordained to the ministry in June, 1873, and held his first pastorate in the Congregational church at Westfield, Mass., where he remained for five years. In 1878 he became pastor of the First Congregational church at Chelsea, Mass., and five years later came to Milwaukee to assume the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational church. During the twenty-five years Mr. Titsworth has held this important charge his church has greatly expanded its field of usefulness. Through the able and beneficent efforts of its talented minister, Plymouth church has become a tremendous power for good in the community at large, and Mr. Titsworth has gained and held the love and sincere esteem of all his parishioners. He has grown and broadened too with the years, until he has become one of the ripest exponents of modern Christianity. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and was appointed by Governor Rusk, chaplain of the Fourth battalion, Wisconsin National Guard, with the rank of captain. He served for many years as one of the trustees of Beloit College; is a trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee; president of Rochester Academy, Racine county, Wis., but does no teaching, and he was the first president of the Wisconsin Home and Farm School for Boys, at Dousman, Wis. He is a member of the Amherst chapter of the D. K. E., Greek letter fraternity; is a member of the University Club of Milwaukee; the Blue Mound Country Club, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married on Sept. 23, 1873, to Miss Julia Ellen Van Duzer, a daughter of William Henry and Susan (Sayre) Van Duzer, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Titsworth have had five children, all of whom are living. The eldest, Susan Sayre, graduated at Smith

College in 1897 with the degree of B. A., later at Columbia University with the degree of M. A. and is now teaching in New York; Henry Hopkins, the second child, secured his B. A. degree at Amherst in 1897 and is now married to Frances C. Wheeler; they have no children; he is president of the Clay Product Co., in Brazil, Ind. Julia, the third child, was a student at the Art Institute of Chicago for four years and spent two years as an art student in Paris; she is now a teacher of art. The fourth child, Godfrey Van Duzer, graduated from Amherst in 1902 with the degree of B. A. and is in business in New York; he is married to Miss Mary Edith Dayton, and they have no children. Judson, Jr., the fifth child, was a student at Amherst College for three and one-half years, when he was obliged to leave college on account of his health, and he is now in business in Washington, D. C.

Clarke Milligan Rosecrantz, a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, was born in Juneau county, Wis., on June 23, 1869, son of Joseph Bell and Adah A. (Johnson) Rosecrantz, the former of whom was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1828, and the latter in New England in 1838. The paternal ancestors were Holland Dutch who migrated to America and settled in the Mohawk valley, N. Y., at a very early date. One of these ancestors was Abram Rosecrantz, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church, and he was a circuit rider from Albany to Syracuse, N. Y., prior to and during Revolutionary times. Other members of the family are prominently mentioned in the legislative annals of the state of New York during the early days, and the paternal grandfather was a military man in that commonwealth. The maternal great-grandmother was a Herkimer and a relative of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, who was engaged in the French and Indian war and commanded Fort Herkimer in 1758, at the time when the French and Indians were active in that neighborhood. In 1775 he was appointed colonel, and in 1776 brigadier-general in command of the militia of Tryon county, N. Y. In 1777, when General St. Leger invested Fort Stanwix, afterward called Fort Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk river, General Herkimer took his militia to the relief of Col. Gansevoort. About six miles from Fort Stanwix, near Oneida creek, Herkimer fell into an ambuscade in which his horse was killed and he was mortally wounded. Although near to death, he is said to have seated himself upon a stump from which he heroically encouraged his men to fight, and calmly lit his pipe with a burning gun-wad. This was the battle of Oriskany, and a monument to General Herkimer has been erected by the Oneida (N. Y.) Historical Society. Joseph B. Rosecrantz, father of the subject of this review, came to Wisconsin in 1868, and, locating at Mauston in Juneau county, he became the proprietor of a bank, in which business he continued for many years. His wife survived him four years and passed away in 1906. Clarke M. Rosecrantz, whose name introduces this review, attended for a time the public schools of his native place but his early education was mainly received under private tutors, and after due preparation he entered Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis., in which institution he took an extended course. Then entering the University of Wisconsin, he received the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1893 and that of Bachelor

of Laws in 1894. While in the law department of the University he read law in the office of Senator John C. Spooner at Madison, and thus became doubly equipped for the exacting demands of his profession. In 1894 he went to New York city, where he entered the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, with whom he remained two and one-half years. Then returning to his native state he located in Milwaukee as a member of the firm of Spooner, Rosecrantz & George, which partnership continued until 1898, when that of Spooner, Rosecrantz & Spooner was organized. After a period of but six months, however, Willett Spooner withdrew from the firm, and as Spooner & Rosecrantz, the two remaining members were associated until 1905, since which time Mr. Rosecrantz has been alone. He has a large general practice, although he makes a specialty of corporation law, and he has represented railroad companies in many important cases. He was married on April 6, 1904, to Susan Watkins, daughter of Samuel W. and Julia (Little) Watkins, of Milwaukee, and to this union there has been born one son, John Opdyke. Mr. Rosecrantz is a Republican in his political views, but he is not a politician in the generally accepted sense, devoting his entire attention to his large and increasing law practice. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi law college fraternity, the Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Country clubs, and the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Arthur Cotzhausen, who is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Milwaukee, with offices in the Metropolitan Block, was born in this city on Nov. 9, 1878, son of Baron Frederick W. and Maria S. (Jacobi) von Cotzhausen, both of whom are natives of Germany, the former born on July 21, 1838, and the latter on Oct. 25, 1842. These parents are prominent residents of the city of Milwaukee. Arthur Cotzhausen received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, then went to Germany, in which country he spent four years, studying under a private tutor from 1888 to 1892. Upon his return to America he entered the Milwaukee high school, in which he took a course and graduated with the class of 1897. Then deciding upon the legal profession as his life's occupation he matriculated in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and after a thorough course graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon after his graduation he opened an office in Milwaukee for the practice of his profession and has since been so engaged, meeting with very flattering success from the outset of his career. He was married on July 5, 1902, to Miss Stella E., daughter of Louis G. and Elizabeth (Knauber) Bohmrich, of Milwaukee, and to this union there have been born two children: Louis Frederick and Elsa. Mr. Cotzhausen is independent in his political views, clinging to no party organization and holding no party name in reverence, but he gives intelligent consideration to public questions as they arise and votes according to the dictates of his enlightened judgment. Professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Florian J. Ries, now serving his seventh term as justice of the peace in Milwaukee, Wis., is a fine type of our best German-American citizenship. Mr. Ries has had a distinguished career, as a soldier, legislator for city and state, chief of police, deputy United States collector of customs, judge, etc. He was born in Baden, Germany, on April 30, 1843, and is the son of Anton and Maria Eva (Lang) Ries. His parents were both natives of the same place, the former being born in 1808 and the latter in 1809; his father died on Sept. 8, 1860, and his mother died in Milwaukee in 1852. Before leaving Germany his father had taken a prominent part in the Revolution of 1848 and was imprisoned as a result thereof. He was liberated and pardoned on condition that he would leave the country forthwith, and he came to the United States with his family in 1852, coming direct to Milwaukee. He had served as mayor of Gamburg, Germany, and after coming to Milwaukee he established a cooperage business. He was one of the unfortunate victims of the terrible disaster on the *Lady Elgin*, an excursion and pleasure steamer, which collided and sank inside of ten minutes on Sept. 8, 1860. Of the passengers only about 100 were saved and nearly 400 went down with the vessel. Judge Ries received his education in the common schools of Milwaukee prior to the Civil war. At the outbreak of that great conflict he enlisted under the first call for volunteers, April 16, 1861, as a private in Company D, First Wisconsin infantry (three months' term). He served with his regiment during its brief period of service in Western Virginia and Maryland, and was actively engaged at Falling Waters, Va., as a part of the advance of Major-General Patterson's command. On the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out on Aug. 20, 1861. He again enlisted on Feb. 12, 1862, in Company D, Seventeenth Wisconsin infantry, for three years' service; rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and was mustered out under his commission as such on July 15, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. During his second term of service he was constantly at the front, and took part in the following important campaigns and battles: Campaign against and occupation of Corinth, Miss., in the spring of 1862; battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862; Grant's campaign in northern Mississippi; the campaign below Vicksburg, and the long siege of that Confederate stronghold, from May 19 to July 4, 1863, during which he was in the trenches for many weeks. After the fall of Vicksburg his regiment was ordered as part of a brigade, to take Natchez, Miss., which was accomplished, and he saw some sharp fighting in Louisiana and Mississippi. In the spring of 1864 he moved with General Sherman on the celebrated Atlanta campaign, took part in the almost constant fighting leading up to that city, and in the battles around and siege of Atlanta; later in the fall of 1864 he marched with Sherman to the sea, and participated in the campaign against Savannah, Ga.; in 1865 he joined in the campaign through the Carolinas, and was present at the final surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on April 26, 1865, near Durham Station, N. C.; then on up through North Carolina and Virginia to Richmond and to

Washington, D. C., where he took part in the grand review of Sherman's war-worn veterans in May, 1865. He then accompanied his regiment to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out. Lieutenant Ries was fortunate in escaping the ordinary casualties of war and was never wounded, captured, or absent from his command on account of sickness. Upon severing his connection with the army, he returned to Milwaukee, and there embarked on the business of manufacturing woollens; afterward he was on the road for ten years as a traveling salesman. In 1877 he served as a member of the Assembly in the Wisconsin state legislature, and during the years 1878-79 he was a member of the Milwaukee Common Council. He was then elected superintendent of the Milwaukee House of Correction and served in that capacity for a period of five years. From 1885 until the fall of 1888 he was the capable and efficient chief of police for Milwaukee. In 1891 he was appointed deputy United States collector of customs at Milwaukee, under Colonel Watrous, and served as such until 1895. In the latter year he was appointed justice of the peace, to which office he has been re-elected every two years since. In the matter of religion Judge Ries is affiliated with no church denomination; politically he is a zealous member of the Republican party, and has always taken a prominent part in political campaigns. He is a member of numerous fraternal and patriotic societies; is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery; of Wolcott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, at Milwaukee; is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and a Knight Templar; belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Judge Ries was married on Oct. 5, 1865, to Miss Anna W. Wurtz, a daughter of Ferdinand and Wilhelmine (Mueller) Wurtz, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Ries died on Sept. 11, 1907; her father was a gallant soldier in the Civil war, served as sergeant of Company H, Second Wisconsin cavalry, and died in hospital in 1865. Judge and Mrs. Ries had seven children born to them, viz: Louise, wife of James C. Bird and the mother of two children, Loraine and Florian; Alfred E., who died in infancy; Hattie, wife of William P. Behling and the mother of three children, Ries, and David and Robert (twins); Alfred Leonard married to Belle Ogden, to whom a daughter, Catharine, and a son, James, have been born; Ella Jessie, who died in 1891, at the age of 18; Arthur Florian, now residing in Chicago; and Anna, wife of William H. White and the mother of one son, Willard.

Harry M. Sheets, a successful young lawyer of Milwaukee, with offices in the Iron Block, was born in Pulaski, Ill., on Sept. 5, 1871. He is the son of Samuel and Mary E. (Stites) Sheets, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and died in 1906; the latter was born in Ohio in 1836, and died in 1879. On his father's side he is of Holland-Dutch ancestry, and the original American progenitor came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Pennsylvania; Jacob, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier during the war of the

Revolution; Samuel, his father, followed the vocation of farmer, and in addition thereto dealt in lumber and ran a saw-mill. He came west to Illinois in the year 1847. On his mother's side our subject is of German extraction. Two maternal uncles, Benton and George Washington Stites, served as Federal soldiers during the Civil war, and two paternal uncles, Frank and John Sheets, served as Confederate soldiers during the war, enlisting from Mobile, Ala., where they were living at the outbreak of hostilities. Harry M. received his elementary training in the public schools, and later attended Dixon College, at Dixon, Ill., in which institution he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of B. S., receiving the degree of A. B. in the same college in 1895. He then pursued a course in law at the Northern Illinois College of Law, was granted the degree of LL. B. in 1898, and the same year was admitted to practice in the courts of Milwaukee and Wisconsin. After two years spent in traveling, he commenced the practice of his profession in Milwaukee in 1900, and has been engaged in the general practice of the law here ever since. In order to assist him in gaining a start he held the office of justice of the peace for one term, being elected thereto on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Sheets is a pushing, energetic young lawyer, has worked up a large and lucrative practice, and bids fair to become one of the leading members of the Milwaukee bar. He is well known in fraternal and club circles, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Jefferson Club, and a director in the Calumet Club. He was married on Nov. 14, 1898, to Miss Louise T. Duke, a daughter of James and Susan (Edwards) Duke, of Milwaukee. Two children are the fruit of this union, Harold Ray and Clyde Everett.

Erwin Grover Wurster, one of the able young attorneys of Milwaukee, Wis., with offices at No. 14 Grand avenue, was born in the city of Milwaukee on Feb. 3, 1884, the son of Emanuel A. and Hattie S. (Schulz) Wurster. Both of his parents are now living in Milwaukee, where his father is engaged in the manufacture of steel. Mr. Wurster, Sr., is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., where he was born in 1862, and his wife is a native of Watertown, Wis., where she was born in the same year as her husband. Our subject is of pure German lineage on both the paternal and the maternal side, his father's people coming to the United States from the old country in 1850, and locating at Buffalo, N. Y.; his maternal ancestors came to the United States about the same time and located at Watertown, Wis. Mr. Wurster received his education in the Milwaukee public schools and at Marquette College. He then attended the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1906, and immediately afterward entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Milwaukee. He was engaged in the general practice alone until Nov. 1, 1907, when he entered into a partnership with Judge Runkel, under the firm name and style of Runkel & Wurster, and the firm now enjoys a large and lucrative business. On Nov.

7, 1908, Mr. Wurster was appointed assistant district attorney under Francis E. McGovern to succeed William A. Hayes, resigned, and on Jan. 1, 1909, was re-appointed to the position under August C. Backus. Mr. Wurster is affiliated with the Republican party in politics, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Deutscher Club, and the University Club of Milwaukee. Mr. Wurster is a young man of exceptionally fine mental gifts, genial and companionable in his relations with his fellow-men, a close student of the law, and has every prospect of sure advancement in his profession.

Albert C. Runkel is a prominent attorney in the city of Milwaukee. He was born in Milwaukee on Dec. 27, 1858, son of Henry C. and Henrietta (Carnarius) Runkel, both of whom were born in Germany, the former at Mentz on the Rhine, April 17, 1834, and the latter in Saxony in 1839. The father migrated to the United States in 1852, coming direct to Milwaukee, and the mother came about 1854, the marriage taking place in Milwaukee. The father began his career in America as a school teacher, was later elected justice of the peace, and while engaged in the duties of that office began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1861. He then began the practice of that profession in the city of his adoption and continued so engaged until his death, being the greater part of the time associated with Judge R. N. Austin, but during the last three years of his life he was in partnership with his son, the subject of this review. He became a very prominent member of the Milwaukee bar and his success was recognized as of a very high order. He died on June 27, 1895, and his wife passed away in 1877. Albert C. Runkel received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, later attended the German-English Academy and also took a course in the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. He then began the study of law, and after due preparation entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee and has since been so engaged, for the greater part of the time alone. The exceptions were a period of three years when he was in partnership with Herman E. George, and the three years during which he was associated with his father. On Nov. 1, 1907, he formed a partnership with E. G. Wurster, under the firm name of Runkel & Wurster, which still exists, the firm doing an extensive business in the line of a general law practice. Mr. Runkel is a Democrat in his political views, was a prominent candidate for district judge in 1901, and was justice of the peace of the sixth district from 1898 to 1908. He was married on Nov. 24, 1881, to Miss Louise C., daughter of William and Wilhelmina Reuter, of Milwaukee. In religious affairs Mr. Runkel affiliates with the Lutheran church, and among the fraternal societies, clubs, and professional associations in which he has membership may be mentioned the fol-

lowing: The Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree; the Millioke Club; the Jefferson Club; the Knights of Pythias; the Knights of the Maccabees; the Old Settlers' Club, and the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Eugene P. Stuetzel is engaged in the law, real estate, and loan business at 425 Third street in the city of Milwaukee, and although he has but recently established himself in business he already has met with very flattering success. He was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 1, 1879, son of Philip and Christine (Scheller) Stuetzel, the former of whom was born in New Orleans in 1841 and the latter in Germany on Sept. 5, 1846. The paternal ancestors were also natives of Germany. The father came to Milwaukee in early manhood and there followed the cooperage business during the whole of his active career. He died on March 3, 1887, and his wife, whom he married in Milwaukee, is still a resident of that city. Henrietta J. Stuetzel, a daughter of these parents, is a teacher of music in Milwaukee. Eugene P. Stuetzel, whose name introduces this review, received his early scholastic training in the public schools of Milwaukee; but he left school when but fourteen years old, so it can properly be said that he is practically self-educated. Some time after leaving school he entered the law office of A. C. Runkel, a leading attorney of Milwaukee, and was associated with that gentleman for ten and one-half years. He diligently pursued the study of law during this time and fitted himself for the practice of that profession. On Jan. 1, 1908, he opened an office and commenced his independent career, and as stated above the success that he has already achieved is very gratifying to himself and friends. In political affairs he gives an unswerving allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

William J. McElroy, senior member of the well-known law firm of McElroy & Wetzler, with offices in the Loan & Trust building, Milwaukee, Wis., ranks as one of the leading lawyers of Milwaukee and the state. He was born in the city of Berlin, Wis., on Jan. 8, 1856, the son of Samuel and Mary (Lafin) McElroy, both of whom were natives of the province of New Brunswick, Canada. Neither of his parents are now living, his father having died some years ago, and his mother died on March 29, 1895. Mr. McElroy is of Scotch-Irish descent on both the paternal and maternal side. His parents, after their marriage, moved west and settled in the town of Berlin, Wis., during the late forties. There Mr. McElroy, Sr., followed the vocation of farming. William J. was educated in the public schools of Berlin, and after completing the course in the high school, attended the University of Wisconsin for two years. He was granted the honorary degree of M. A. by this institution in 1890. He studied law with the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, then the senior member of the firm of Carpenter & Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He began the practice of his profession with the firm of Markham & Smith, and two years later entered partnership with Mr. Davies, under the firm name of Davies & McElroy, afterward McElroy &

Trottman, then McElroy, Eschweiler & Wetzler, and now the firm first above written. Mr. McElroy has always been engaged in the general practice, and is known as an able, energetic, and remarkably successful lawyer. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and was elected on that ticket to represent the fourth assembly district of Milwaukee county in the state legislature, serving for two terms, 1887-91, as a member of that body. He has always taken a keen and active interest in political matters, and has repeatedly served as a delegate in the city and state conventions, in which his voice and counsel have carried great weight. Mr. McElroy has also served for two years as a member of the Board of Visitors and three years as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and takes a warm interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the state's highest institution of learning. In religion he conforms to the Presbyterian faith and is a member of that church, to which he lends a cordial and liberal support. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Past Master of his lodge; belongs to the Blue Mound Country Club; the St. Andrews Society; is a member of the Milwaukee and the State Bar associations, and in 1906 was president of the former. He was married on Dec. 4, 1894, to Miss Lillian Elliott, a daughter of Eugene S. and Kate D. (Dousman) Elliott, of Milwaukee, and has one daughter, Miss Helen.

August E. Braun, of Milwaukee, Wis., a member of the well-known law firm of Braun & Braun, was born in the city of Milwaukee on Oct. 22, 1879, the son of August and Helen (Reuter) Braun. His parents, both of whom are still living in Milwaukee, are natives of Germany. The father was born in 1849 and came to the United States in 1872, locating first in Chicago and then in Madison, Wis., and he came to Milwaukee about 1874. He has been prominently identified with the business life of Milwaukee ever since, engaging first in the general hardware business, out of which has grown his present business—heating plants and hot water furnaces—established some twenty years ago. Our subject's mother came to the United States in 1866, locating first at Madison, Wis., and later at Milwaukee. A maternal uncle, Fritz Reuter, of Low German lineage, was a very prominent and influential writer among the Low Germans, and was closely identified through his writings with the revolutionary uprising of 1848, as was Carl Schurz. August E. was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and is a graduate of the West Side high school. He then attended the law department of the University of Wisconsin, in which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. In the fall of the same year he began the practice of his chosen profession in Milwaukee, and successfully prosecuted the same alone until July 1, 1906, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Ernest W. Braun, under the firm name and style of Braun & Braun. The firm is doing a prosperous business and is rapidly forging to the front, having already established for itself a reputation for integrity, learning, and ability. Mr. Braun takes a keen interest

in political matters, and is now serving as a member of the Milwaukee Common Council, for the Fifteenth ward, and is the youngest member of the body. He is a firm believer in the great underlying principles of the Republican party, and was elected on the Republican ticket. His church affiliations are with the Evangelical Frieden's church (Nat. Lutheran). Mr. Braun is a member of the following fraternal societies and professional associations: The Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Equitable Fraternal Union, Milwaukee Bar Association, and the Lincoln Society, of which he was one of the organizers. He is one of the keen, progressive, young German-Americans of Milwaukee, whose ability is fast receiving fitting recognition.

Ernest W. Braun, senior member of the prosperous law firm of Braun & Braun, Suite 3, Metropolitan block, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in the city of Milwaukee on Sept. 11, 1876, the son of August and Helen (Reuter) Braun. Some remarks on our subject's ancestry will be found in the sketch of his brother, August E. (q. v.) Mr. Braun received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee and is a graduate of the East Side high school. He formerly held the position of deputy supervisor of assessments for Milwaukee county, and was the first incumbent of that important office. While serving in this capacity at the court house he was a diligent student of law, and was admitted to the bar by examination on Dec. 28, 1903. He opened an office in Milwaukee and was engaged in the practice of his profession alone until July 1, 1906, when he formed a partnership with his brother, August E., and the firm is already known as one of the best among the younger element in the profession. In conjunction with Judge J. C. Karel, Mr. Braun organized the law department of the Milwaukee University, and he is now acting as secretary of the law college and one of the instructors therein. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and in the matter of religion he adheres to the tenets of the Evangelical Frieden's church (Nat. Lutheran). He is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, the Germania Society, and of the Milwaukee Bar Association. Mr. Braun was most congenially married on Dec. 14, 1899, to Miss Ella Riemer, daughter of John F. and Caroline Riemer, of Milwaukee, and two bright children are the fruit of this union, Ruth A. and Jeanette C.

Daniel J. Dalton, a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Portage, Columbia county, Wis., Aug. 14, 1858, son of Thomas J. and Mary A. (Waters) Dalton, both of whom were natives of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., the father being born in 1825 and the mother in 1827. The ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides came from Ireland in 1823, and after residing for a time in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1850, continued their journey westward to Wisconsin and settled at Portage in Columbia county. They were farmers by occupation and followed generally agricultural pursuits, although the maternal grandfather gave considerable attention to merchant tailoring, a trade he had

learned in his native land. They became quite prominent in Portage and vicinity, holding various local offices, and there were a number of teachers among the younger members of the two families. Daniel J. Waters, an uncle of the subject of this review, on the maternal side, holds a responsible position in the office of the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C., and has been the incumbent of the position for the past thirty-three years. The parents of our subject are both dead, the mother passing away in 1900 and the father in 1904. Daniel J. Dalton received his preliminary education in the high school of Mauston, Wis., where his parents resided during his youth, and later he spent four years in the University of Wisconsin, but did not graduate. Deciding upon the law as a profession he began the study of the subject in the office of I. C. Sloan at Madison, and later in that of Judge Taylor at Portage. He was admitted to the bar upon examination in 1879 and immediately began practice at Portage, where he remained two years. Then desiring a larger field he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he has since resided, and where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice of a general nature. He was married on June 6, 1881, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Edward and Ellen (Maher) Holden, of Milwaukee, and to this union there have been born four children: Mary, Edward, Grace, and Daniel J., Jr. Mary and Edward both died in infancy; Grace is the wife of George W. Reynolds, a teacher, and resides in Milwaukee; and Daniel J., Jr., is a student in the high school. Mr. Dalton is a Democrat in his political views, but does not take an active part in public affairs, and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Milwaukee and the State Bar associations.

Burchard Andrew Weber, M. D., a practicing physician of the city of Milwaukee, was born at Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis., on Feb. 6, 1874, son of Burghard and Ellamunda (Judae) Weber, who are given a more extended mention on another page of this work in the sketch of their younger son, Dr. Ernest J. Weber. Dr. Burchard A. Weber, who is the immediate subject of this review, received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of his native village of Cedarburg, after which he completed a course in the University of Wisconsin, and then deciding upon medicine as a profession he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Milwaukee and graduated at that institution on May 13, 1898. He immediately began practice in the city of Milwaukee and for more than a decade has been so engaged, his practice steadily growing until it is acknowledged to be one of the most desirable in the Cream City. He was married on April 11, 1904, to Miss Hulda, daughter of Fred and Elizabeth Pagels, of Milwaukee, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Lucile, born on Feb. 5, 1905. Dr. Weber is decidedly independent in his political views, though he takes the interest of a good citizen in public affairs, and his vote is cast for the men and measures that meet his conscientious approval after intelligent



DR. J. T. UNERTL

consideration and reflection. He is a member of the Milwaukee and the American Medical associations; and fraternally he has membership in Prospect Lodge, No. 175, Knights of Pythias; Germania Lodge, No. 8; the Knights of Columbus, and the Eagles.

Dr. John T. Unertl, D. V. S., who has held the responsible post of City Veterinary of Milwaukee for the past ten years, having charge of all the horses of the city fire department, police department, and sewer department, is a native of Kilbourn City, Wis., where he was born on Nov. 24, 1871, of German parentage. He is the son of John and Mary (Naber) Unertl, who were both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States about the year 1857, locating at Kilbourn City, Wis. His father was also a veterinary surgeon, favorably known and respected throughout the region where he lived so long as a successful practitioner. He was engaged in active practice up to the time of his death, April 15, 1902. He left two sons, John T. and Joseph, who are believed to be the only persons named Unertl in the United States. Our subject was reared in Kilbourn City and received his elementary education in the public schools of that place and at the Meyer Business College of Milwaukee. He then entered upon the work of his chosen profession and became a student at the Chicago Veterinary College, graduating in that institution with the class of 1891. He then located for the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, and has ever since been engaged in active and successful practice. In 1897 he was appointed to the above mentioned important city position, which he has filled in a most efficient and acceptable manner. He is also the secretary and treasurer of The Badger Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, an organization which carries insurance on some 3,000 horses alone in the city of Milwaukee. Dr. Unertl was married in 1897 to Miss Elsie, a daughter of William and Amelia (Falbe) Schoen, a well-known German family of Milwaukee. This union has proved a most happy one and Dr. and Mrs. Unertl are the parents of three small children: Billy, Jack, and Peggie.

Charlie L. Truesdell, a popular and well-known funeral director of Milwaukee, located at 511 Broadway, has been actively engaged in this line of work since 1875. He is a native of Croton, Newaygo county, Mich., born Feb. 28, 1857, but has made his home in Wisconsin since infancy. His parents, William Penn and Betsy Elizabeth (Stevens) Truesdell, were both natives of Owego, the county-seat of Tioga county, N. Y. They came west to Michigan at an early day and were numbered among the pioneer residents of that state. In the fall of 1857, while our subject was still an infant in arms, they moved to Tomah, Wis., where the father, a blacksmith by trade, followed his vocation until the outbreak of the Civil war. Fired with all the patriotism and military enthusiasm of those stirring days, he enlisted as a volunteer in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and later served throughout the war as a member of the Twenty-third Wisconsin infantry, participating with his command in the famous siege and

capture of Vicksburg, the disastrous Red River expedition of 1864, as well as the various other battles and campaigns of this gallant regiment. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Tomah, entered the employ of the American Express Company, and served as express messenger on the West Wisconsin railroad; he afterward served in the same capacity on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and was thus engaged up to the time of his death at West Allis, Milwaukee county, Oct. 12, 1907, aged seventy-six years. Our subject was reared in the state of Wisconsin and has made his home in Milwaukee since 1871. His education was received in the public schools of Tomah and Milwaukee. He graduated in the Milwaukee high school in 1875, and immediately thereafter embarked in the undertaking business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He learned the business and was for twenty-eight years identified with one of the largest undertaking establishments in Milwaukee. In 1903 he embarked in business on his own account at 511 Broadway, where he has conducted a successful business up to the present time. He is thoroughly familiar with every branch of his profession, and enjoys the entire respect and confidence of the general public. Mr. Truesdell is secretary of the Wisconsin State Undertakers' Association, and is also serving as one of the executive committee of the National Undertakers' Association of the United States. His superior qualifications and long experience have rendered him one of the most popular funeral directors in Milwaukee, and he draws a large share of his patronage from the wealthiest and most influential members of the community. Politically Mr. Truesdell is identified with the Republican party, though he has never aspired to public office. He is a member of the Masonic order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the C. O. K., Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John I. Suminski, who is engaged as a funeral director, embalmer and liveryman, is a native of Milwaukee, having been born on Oct. 28, 1878. He is a son of Martin and Eva (Budnicht) Suminski, both of whom were born in Germany of Polish ancestry. The parents came to the United States in 1873, locating in Milwaukee, which city has since been their home. For the past sixteen years the father has been engaged in the liquor business, but for many years previous to that time he was in the employ of the municipality. Eight children were born to the parents, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third in the order of birth. Rosa, the eldest, is a wife of Stanley Szafranski; the others are Paul; Martha, now Mrs. A. Skiba; Frank; Germain; Hattie; and Helen. John I. Suminski received his early educational advantages at St. Hedwig's Catholic parochial school. After attaining his majority he was engaged in various occupations until 1905. In that year he embarked in the undertaking business at 878 Racine street. He remained there but eleven months, however, and removed thence to his present commodious quarters at 331 Pulaski street,

adding a livery business to the concern. Since his removal to his present location he has met with well-merited success in a financial way. Fraternally he is associated with the Cadets of St. Stanislaus, the Knights of St. Casimir, St. Stanislaus Society, St. Albert's Society, St. Michael's Society, and St. Peter's and St. Paul's Society. His religious relations are with St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic church and in politics he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. On Oct. 27, 1903, Mr. Suminski was united in marriage to Anastasia, daughter of Frank Landowski, of Milwaukee.

Frederick W. Mueller, funeral director and embalmer, 2427 Vliet street, is a native of Prussia, son of Ernest and Caroline (Schumacher) Mueller, who were born in the province of Pommern, Prussia, and came to America in 1867. They started west soon after landing in the United States and chose Watertown, Wis., as their home. There Ernest Mueller was for many years employed as a carpenter, and there he died surrounded by his children. The latter were seven in number, of whom six are living: Augusta, wife of Charles Klann; Henry; Frederick W.; Martha, who married Henry Meyer; Mary, who is Mrs. John Dobbratz; and Julius. Frederick W. was born in Pommern, Nov. 26, 1852, and came to Watertown with his parents when he was fifteen years of age. He became a carpenter's apprentice in Watertown and Milwaukee, and after completing his term of apprenticeship was employed as a journeyman in Milwaukee until 1888. During this time he studied undertaking and embalming, and in 1888 engaged in this business. He has obtained many patrons and is known among them as a careful and reliable man. The success which has attended him in the practice of his chosen calling has been merited by the application of scientific methods and the use of a modern and complete equipment. In 1878, Mr. Mueller was married to Miss Elvina Dobbratz, daughter of John Dobbratz, of Watertown. Eight children blessed the marriage, of whom the following are living: Renatha, wife of Dr. Rudolph Herman; Leona, Erma, and Earl. Mr. Mueller and his family are regular attendants at the Bethlehem Lutheran church, of which Mr. Mueller was a trustee for many years. He belongs to the Old Settlers' Club, in whose proceedings he takes an active interest. In political sympathies Mr. Mueller is a Republican, although he has never aspired to office nor been particularly active in political campaigns, his time having been fully occupied in business matters.

Charles Gerber is the proprietor of one of the most widely known undertaking establishments in the city of Milwaukee. He became his father's partner in that business over twenty years ago and has ever since been successfully engaged in the same business, now being the senior partner of the firm of Gerber & Son, funeral directors and embalmers. His father, August Gerber, was one of Milwaukee's German pioneers, and in the early days of the city owned and operated a soap factory. This factory he sold and in

1883 engaged in the livery business on Eleventh street, in connection with which he practiced undertaking and embalming. He married Miss Marie Grether, a native of Switzerland, and he is now living retired in La Salle, Ill., where his faithful wife died in 1906. Charles Gerber, their son, was born in Milwaukee, Sept. 11, 1862, attended the public schools in his native city, and by the time he had finished his education found his services much needed in the rapidly growing business of his father. In 1885 August Gerber had built the substantial brick barn at 347-349 Eleventh street and at that time time took Charles into partnership under the firm name of August Gerber & Son. In 1888, the senior member of the firm retired from active participation and the firm became Best & Gerber. As such it continued in successful operation until 1891, when Mr. Gerber withdrew. In 1893 he engaged in business for himself, later was joined by his son, Arthur C., and the firm is once more Gerber & Son. Charles Gerber has given much time and attention to the preparation of embalming fluids and has succeeded in improving the manufacture of these to a considerable degree. The fluid originated and manufactured by himself has a large sale and is considered one of the most satisfactory preparations yet devised. Since 1904 the fluid has been in general use. At the present time the firm is planning to move into a very commodious new building at the corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets. In the new establishment every device which can assist in making it complete and up-to-date in every respect will be installed. The new building will contain a suite of rooms, each devoted to its particular requirement for the necessities of the trade, and Mr. Gerber expects to have the equipment complete in every respect. It is the intention of Mr. Gerber to have as fine an establishment as any in the state. The dimensions of the building will be forty-eight by seventy-eight feet. On May 19, 1886, Mr. Gerber was married to Miss Ida L. Wilde, of New Berlin, Waukesha county, daughter of August Wilde. One son has blessed the marriage, Arthur C., who is at present associated in business with his father. Mr. Gerber is a member of the Evangelical Freiden's church, of the Knights of Columbus, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is not affiliated with any political party, although he takes an active interest in the affairs of the community and the larger political questions of the day.

Louis A. Fons is the senior member of the firm of Fons & Wawrzyniakowski, real estate, loans, insurance, steamship tickets, etc., 656 Grove street, one of the most important real estate and insurance agencies in Milwaukee, established March 20, 1887. He was born in Milwaukee, Aug. 24, 1878, son of Frank and Mary (Piszczeck) Fons, both natives of Germany and of Polish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fons came to America in 1870 and decided to make their home in Milwaukee. The father, who is a blacksmith, immediately found employment at his trade and has for thirty years been at work for the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Works, being now

foreman of the shipping department. Twelve children came to enliven the home of Frank Fons, all of whom are living: Louis A.; Frances, who entered a Roman Catholic convent and is now a teaching Sister at St. Stanislaus School in Chicago; Mary, wife of Anthony Wiza; Frank S., clerk in the offices of Fons & Wawrzyniakowski; Cecilia; Stephen; Pelagia; Edward; Anna; Helen; John, and Rose. Louis A. attended the parochial schools until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he went to work for Martin J. Wawrzyniakowski, at first receiving but two dollars a week. After three years in this establishment he was employed in the factory of the C. J. Smith Manufacturing Company for three years, at the same time working for his former employer during the evenings. By great exertion he was able also to find time for a course in bookkeeping in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa. Upon the completion of this course he was successful in obtaining a clerical position with the Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company, with whom he remained two years. During this time he still retained his connection with Mr. Wawrzyniakowski and was taken into partnership by him in March, 1901, the firm being then known as Wawrzyniakowski & Fons. Mr. Fons showed remarkable capacity and keen understanding of the requirements of the business, and under his skillful management it at once commenced rapid growth and has continued its development until at the present time it has assumed very large proportions. The firm writes more insurance than any other agency on the South Side and is equally progressive in the other departments of its business. Since March, 1907, the firm has been known as Fons & Wawrzyniakowski. Mr. Fons is always actively interested in both local and national politics and is a staunch Republican. In city affairs he is guided in his views by the needs of the day and is always ready to render assistance, both financial and otherwise, to any undertaking which promises to better conditions in his native city. Mr. Fons has never aspired to office, but at the earnest solicitation of his many admirers and friends he consented to be nominated for alderman in 1908 in the Fourteenth ward, the strongest Democratic ward in the city. Although defeated, he received more votes than any other Republican candidate has ever received in that ward. He received 1,339 votes and was 800 votes ahead of his party ticket, the head of the ticket (candidate for mayor) receiving but 539. On Sept. 23, 1902, he was married to Miss Cecilia Sonnenberg, of Milwaukee, daughter of Paul and Magdalen Sonnenberg, who came to Milwaukee from the Polish provinces of Germany. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Fons on Second avenue, opposite Kosciusko Park, has been gladdened by the advent of two lusty boys, Leonard K. and Alois E., for whose future Mr. Fons is already planning with the foresight and wisdom which characterizes his actions. His keen mind is at the service of those who are honestly working for the benefit of the community, and in his busy days he can always find time to place at their disposal. He is a prominent member of St. Josephat's

Polish Roman Catholic church, of the Polish Association of America, the Polish Alliance of America, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Equitable Fraternal Union. He is also a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the South Division Civic Association. Since 1903, Mr. Fons has been the secretary of the Polish National Building and Loan Association, whose assets on Jan. 1, 1908, were \$92,940.43, and which has aided many thousands of Polish residents to become owners of their property and homes.

Thomas Kuczynski, of the firm of T. & A. Kuczynski, groceries and provisions, is one of the prominent Polish-American citizens of the South Side, Milwaukee. He was born in the province of Posen, Poland, Nov. 27, 1854, a son of Andrew and Mary (Jankowski) Kuczynski. His parents came to the United States in 1872 and settled in Milwaukee, where they continued to reside up to the time of their death. They reared to maturity a family of five children, all of whom are living: Frances, the wife of Stanislaus Tryban, of Cheboygan, Mich.; Ewa, the widow of Valentine Czechorski, of Milwaukee; Martin, a farmer living in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county; Valentine, a harness-maker, residing in the town of Wauwatosa; and Thomas, the subject of this sketch. Our subject remained in Poland until he was seventeen years of age, and was educated in the parochial schools of his native land. He landed in New York city on July 2, 1871, and came directly west to Milwaukee, where he was employed in various positions until 1880. Young Kuczynski, during these early years in his adopted land, worked hard, saved his money, and when he found time attended night school. Habits such as these were sure to bring their compensation in after life, and Mr. Kuczynski is now reaping the reward of his early diligence and self-control. In the year 1880 he embarked in the grocery, feed, and saloon business at First avenue and Becher street, where he conducted a successful business for eleven years. For the next ten years he was engaged in the real estate and architectural business, bought and sold a large amount of South side property, both lots and buildings, and again met with well deserved success. In 1902 he became interested in his present business at 564 Lincoln avenue, where the firm still conducts a thriving and prosperous grocery trade. Mr. Kuczynski has been twice married; his first wife's maiden name was Antonina Jarka, the marriage took place on Sept. 9, 1875, and she, like her husband, was a native of Poland. There were two children by this marriage, Max and Siegfried. Her death took place on Jan. 3, 1886. Our subject's second wife was formerly Anna Koralewski. This marriage took place on March 2, 1886, and of this union four children are living: Philip J., Thomas B., Mary M., and Cecilia H. Mr. Kuczynski is a faithful member of St. Josephat's Roman Catholic church, and is also an active member of Saints Peter and Paul Benevolent Society. He has long taken a keen and sympathetic interest in the work of uplifting and assisting the people of his own race, and is widely

known throughout the South Side for his efficient services along this line. Mr. Kuczynski was originally a Democrat in politics, and as such represented the Twelfth ward in the Common Council from 1892 to 1894. In 1896, however, he was unable to adopt many of the views enunciated by Mr. Bryan in the political campaign of that year, and was particularly opposed to him on the silver question. The result has been, as is true of many other "Gold Democrats," that he has been ever since allied with the Republican party on national issues. In 1907 he was appointed by Mayor Becker Commissioner of Public Works for the South Side, Milwaukee, but was not confirmed by the common council.

Anthony V. Czechorski is the president of the Czechorski Shoe Company, 487 Mitchell street, a retail house which sells the largest number of shoes annually of any establishment in the city of Milwaukee. He came to Wisconsin with his parents, Valentine and Eva (Kuczynski) Czechorski, when an infant but a few months old. In his native home, Popowo, Prussian Poland, Valentine Czechorski was also a shoemaker, and upon his arrival in Milwaukee, in 1865, was employed in that capacity. In 1873 he opened a shoe store on Mitchell street, which he owned and managed until his death in 1901, at the age of sixty-three. A family of six children blessed his home: Anthony, John, Frank (deceased), Mary, Roman, and Pauline, the latter being the wife of Frank L. Kuczynski. Anthony V. was born in Popowo, Aug. 7, 1865, and was brought by his parents to Milwaukee in the autumn of that year. He attended the Roman Catholic parochial schools and also St. Gall's school in Milwaukee and the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind. He was graduated in the latter institution in the summer of 1883 and entered a drug store in Milwaukee as apprentice. There he remained three years, and during the next period of three years operated a drug store of his own at the corner of Brady and Racine streets, in Milwaukee. This business Mr. Czechorski was obliged to sell on account of ill health and for some years devoted his time entirely to rest and recreation. In 1893 he was again able to assume business duties and entered his father's shoe store. He was soon obliged to take the management of the establishment upon himself and on the death of his father, in 1901, Anthony Czechorski and his brothers, Roman and Frank, became the proprietors of the store. In 1903 Roman retired to enter upon a different occupation, and in December, 1907, Mr. Czechorski was deprived by death of his partner, Frank. Since that time the firm has been known by the same name under which it was incorporated shortly before the death of Frank Czechorski, that of The Czechorski Shoe Company, the other members of the firm being Mary Czechorski, treasurer, and Frank L. Kuczynski, secretary. The house carries a very large and complete stock of every sort of footwear and supplies an immense number of customers. Its reputation has been established by the motto, "large sales and small profits," and the continued growth and increase of its business is assured to the Czechorskis by the honesty and

good quality of their stock. Mr. Czechorski is a member of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic church, and in political affiliations is a Democrat.

Otto A. Harras, a member of the Assembly from the Second district of Milwaukee county, is of the Sixth ward of the Cream City, where he was born July 13, 1869, a son of Ferdinand and Albertina (Sanow) Harras, natives of Pomerania, Germany, who came to the United States in 1861 in a sailing vessel, landing in Quebec, Canada. They remained there one year and then came to Milwaukee in 1862 by the way of the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. The father was a carpenter by trade and he followed this vocation for several years, when he engaged in contracting, in which he was successful, and he lived retired the last ten years of his life. He died on Feb. 13, 1899, at the age of seventy-one years. He left a family of five children: Augusta, wife of Albert Denzin; Amelia, wife of Gustave J. Jeske; Herman; Robert, and Otto A. Our subject received his education in the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee, and was then apprenticed to the bricklayer's trade, which he followed fourteen years. He is an active politician, always deeply interested in the success of the Republican ticket, and his party has honored him by electing him to the office of member of the assembly from the second assembly district of Milwaukee county in the fall of 1906 and re-electing him to that position in 1908. In the session of the legislature in 1907 he served on the committees of manufacture, labor and military affairs. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 83, Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen of America; of A. R. Talbot Camp, No. 1938, the United Spanish War Veterans; and of Dawson Camp, No. 5, of the Bricklayers' and Masons' National Union, No. 8, Wisconsin. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, enlisting on July 11, 1898, in Company D, Fourth Wisconsin volunteers, and was honorably discharged on Feb. 28, 1899. His popularity in the army is shown by his being chosen corporal at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala. His two elections as assemblyman are a high compliment to him as a laboring tradesman and proves his popularity. His civil and war records are clean, and he has a promising future.

August Buchholz, a leading stone-mason contractor, is a native of the Cream City, born Feb. 26, 1864, a son of Edward and Christine (Spieler) Buchholz, the father being a native of Brandenburg and the mother of Schlessingen, Germany. The father was among the pioneer Germans of Milwaukee, where he located in the early forties, following his vocation as a mason and plasterer for many years, and for seventeen years he was a successful contractor in this line. He assisted in the erection of many of the principal buildings of his day, and he died in 1904, at the age of seventy-six. He reared a family of six sons and two daughters: Robert, Julius, August, Richard, Paul (deceased), Herman, Ida (wife of Nicholas Munes), and Martha, who is the wife of Edward Luedcke. Our subject was reared in Milwaukee, received his education in the Lutheran parochial and public schools, learned the mason

and plastering trade with his father, and since 1888 has been engaged in contracting on his own account. He has achieved great success, being one of the best known men in his line in the city, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him, for careful workmanship and square dealing. On Sept. 4, 1887, he married Helen, daughter of William and Sophie (Mohr) Matthues, natives of Germany and pioneer settlers in Milwaukee, and to this union were born three sons: Walter, Charles, and Herbert. Mr. Buchholz is a member and stockholder in the Milwaukee Builders' Association. In religion he is a Lutheran and in politics a Republican. His great popularity among his friends gained him a seat as alderman from the Tenth ward, which he filled with great credit.

John M. Schneider, who is deeply interested in the real estate, loan, insurance, and steamship agency business, at 493 Mitchell street, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 27, 1864, a son of Michael and Barbara (Landgraf) Schneider. He came to the United States and to Milwaukee in 1883, and, having received his education in his native country, after coming to America, he took an evening course in the public schools of Milwaukee. The first ten years of his life in Milwaukee was employed as a moulder, but, in 1893, he embarked in the real estate and insurance business on a small scale, in which he has achieved great success, developing it into one of the largest of its kind on the South side. He added the loan department in 1895, having had the steamship ticket business from the start. In 1901 he founded the South Side Mutual Loan and Building Association, of which he has been secretary since its organization, and it is one of the most substantial associations in the city, with assets on Jan. 1, 1908, of \$88,374.91. He is secretary and treasurer of the Grove Land Company that was organized in 1902, and which builds on an average forty dwellings a year and sells them on the installment plan. On May 28, 1889, he married Miss Bertha, daughter of Frank J. and Josephine (Weiskirch) Koeper, of Milwaukee, who came here from Germany. The issue of this union is six children: Josephine, Clara, Mamie, John, Leona, and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are members of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Schneider has membership in St. Michael's Society; the Catholic Family Protective Association, of which he is treasurer; the South Side Division Civic Association; and he is also director of the Mitchell street State Bank. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and he was appointed alderman-at-large to fill a vacancy in the city council on Aug. 3, 1908. Mr. Schneider is a striking illustration of the thrift and success of the German-born citizen in free America. Beginning with very little, he has successfully forged his way to the front rank, and he is surely entitled to high compliments for his progress; for it is surely a long and rough road to travel from the position of a common laborer to that of founder of large financial institutions and director of a bank. The United States has room for many such men as John M. Schneider.

Frank Luenzmann, president of the Frank Luenzmann Company, the leading contractors and builders of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Jan. 14, 1854, a son of Charles and Henrietta (Rosenow) Luenzmann. The father, who was a cabinet maker, came to the United States from Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1848, and settled in Milwaukee. His first work was in the Burnham brick yards, and later he worked at the carpenter's trade, helping to build the court house and the old Music Hall. In 1868 he began the business of contracting on a large scale, which he continued until his death. He erected the West Side Turner Hall, the Republican House, the Insane Asylum at Wauwatosa, the Germania Building, several tanneries, many of the buildings for the Pabst and Blatz breweries, and the malt houses for some of the larger malt dealers of the city. He was called to his final abode in 1901. He reared a family of five children: Frank; Henry; Clara, wife of Fred Wittenberg, president of the Cedarburg Woolen Mills; August, deceased, was for six years building inspector of Milwaukee; and Mathilda, wife of Alfred Koerpe. Our subject was reared in Milwaukee and educated in the German-English Academy. Thereafter he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and for ten years was a member of the firm of Charles Luenzmann & Sons. In 1901 the firm was reorganized under the firm name of The Charles Luenzmann Contracting Company, and it was reorganized again in 1906 as The Frank Luenzmann Company, our subject being elected president; Henry, a brother, vice-president; and Carl, son of our subject, secretary. This firm erected the Gimbel Bros. building, did all the remodeling of the Berger Bedding Company's building, the carpenter work for the George Ziegler Confectionary Company's building, erected several buildings for the Pfister & Vogel Tanning Company, the Gustave and Frederick Pabst residences, and the Layton Home in connection with the Milwaukee Hospital. On Feb. 5, 1876, Mr. Luenzmann married Miss Ernestine, daughter of J. F. Hoffman, of Saxony, Germany, and by her has five children: Carl; Emma, wife of Philip Schaefer; Louisa, wife of Gustave Kruse; Edward; and Emily, wife of Oscar Ritter. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, of the Builders' Club, the Carpenters' Association, the Old Settlers' Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Turner's Society, and in politics he is a Republican. In his physical composition Mr. Luenzmann combines all the best qualities of a successful business man. He is sociable, affable, and uniformly courteous to all with whom he comes in contact, and when all these splendid qualifications are taken into account his progress in every way is but a natural consequence.

Charles J. Dewey, a dealer in jewelry and sporting goods at 232-34 West Water street, Milwaukee, and probably one of the oldest merchants in continual residence in the city, was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 23, 1831. His father, Charles C. Dewey, was a native of Westfield, Mass., and his mother, Olive (Sackett) Dewey, had lived in Sandersfield, Mass., before her marriage. The father was a harness-maker by trade, who realized the opportu-

nities offered in the west for enterprising men, and came to Milwaukee in 1836, where he opened the first harness store in what was then a growing village. His business was a success from the start, and in 1842 he built the first brick block on East Water street. Mr. Dewey's wife died, and he was married a second time in 1870, to Sarah A. Berin, of Pittsfield, Mass. Of a family of seven children, Charles J. Dewey is the only survivor. For many years the father was a successful business man in Milwaukee, but during the declining years of his life gave up this confining occupation and engaged in farming. After reaching his three-score years and ten, Mr. Dewey died at Wauwatosa, Wis., Sept. 21, 1887. Charles J. Dewey came to Milwaukee with his parents about 1837, and there he grew to manhood. After completing his studies he learned the harness business from his father and was engaged in that business for four years, but desired a larger and more varied occupation, and engaged in the crockery trade for seven years. Mr. Dewey was a good business man and met with signal success in the new line. The business increased so rapidly that it reached \$40,000 annually. From 1875 to 1878 he conducted the Cream City Hotel and then embarked in his present business, in which he has successfully continued. On April 21, 1857, Mr. Dewey was united in marriage with Mary Jane Rice, the daughter of Ranson and Ruth (Burdett) Rice, of Sunderland, Mass., and granddaughter of Noharm and Ruth (Tuttle) Rice, of Massachusetts, by whom he has had eight children: George W., married to Sadie Fleischer; Hattie L., the deceased wife of Burt Elliott; John R., married to Lida Hamilton; Charles M.; Mabel R., the wife of James E. Robertson; Jennie R., the wife of George Palmer; Daisy A.; and Robert B., married to Ethel Forester. On April 21, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey held their Golden Wedding anniversary. Upon this memorable occasion there were present Mr. Dewey's seven children and eight grandchildren. Mr. Dewey is a Republican in politics, a member of the Old Settlers' Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Michael Prokop, the senior member of the firm of Prokop & Szatkowski, high-grade furniture dealers, 469 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, is a native of German Poland, where he was born on Sept. 17, 1874. He is the son of Casimir and Frances (Szatkowski) Prokop, who immigrated to the United States in 1888, and settled in Milwaukee. They were the parents of nine children: Mary, the deceased wife of Michael Hadkexl; Kate, the wife of Anton Zulkowski; Michael; Josephine, the wife of James Rozka; Valentine; John; Joseph; Paula, and Stanislaus. Casimir Prokop died in 1901, at fifty-six years of age, leaving a widow and seven children. Michael received his educational advantages in the government schools of Poland until his fourteenth year, when his parents emigrated to America. He was bright and energetic and desired broader knowledge and in order to secure an English education he attended the night schools in Milwaukee. He served an apprenticeship at the wood-finishing trade and worked at the business for sixteen years. He was diligent and conscientious in his work, was advanced

from one position to another, and for eight years held the responsible position of foreman for the well known firm of Terelles & Grundmann. In 1905 he associated himself with Lucas Szatkowski and formed the partnership in which he is the senior member and established the present furniture business. Today they have one of the leading furniture establishments on the south side. Started with the small capital of \$2,000, the business has been so successfully conducted and has increased to such an extent that \$30,000 would not purchase it today. In 1898 Mr. Prokop married Mary, the daughter of Valentine and Mary (Salata) Miller, of Milwaukee. They have four children: Alice, Edward, Harry, and Irene. In 1898 Mr. Prokop was a member of the Kosciusko Guards, Fourth Wisconsin National Guard, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, with the other members of Company K, enlisted for service in the First Wisconsin infantry. He spent seven months in the United States service at Jacksonville, Fla., and was mustered out with the other members of the regiment, at Milwaukee, in September, 1898. Mr. Prokop is a member of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church; he is captain of Allyn Capron Camp, No. 19, Spanish-American War Veterans, and a popular member of the following societies: the Polish Sharp Shooters, the Polish National Alliance, the St. Augustin Society, the Polish Literary Society, and the Polish Sokol. In politics he is affiliated with the Democratic party.

Mathew Franzen, a representative citizen and business man of the Cream City, who has an embalming and undertaking establishment at 1215 Vleit street, Milwaukee, Wis., was born there on Sept. 6, 1855. He is the son of Richard and Josephine (Keller) Franzen. The father was a native of Coblenz, Germany, and the mother of Overplatz, Germany. The father emigrated to the United States in 1833 and located in Albany, N. Y., where he lived for twenty years. In 1853 he married, and the same year joined the other German settlers of New York, many of whom were going west, and settled in Milwaukee. For about five years he was occupied in different lines of business, but in 1858 he went into the undertaking business with M. J. Zander, who was the first undertaker in Milwaukee, and continued with him for a number of years. When Mr. Zander died he entered the employment of his son, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred in 1904, at the age of seventy-three years. His death was mourned by the five children he had reared to man and womanhood: Mathew, Philip, Richard, Josephine and Charles. Mathew, the oldest child of the family, was reared in Milwaukee, where he has always resided. He received the excellent educational advantages offered at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic parochial schools and the high schools of Milwaukee. After finishing his studies he was employed by Mr. Zander, with whom he learned the practical business of an undertaking and embalming establishment. After working for Mr. Zander for twenty-two years he started an undertaking establishment for himself in 1890. Mr. Franzen's pleasant and sympathetic manner and

kind heart soon made him well known and loved in the homes where the grim destroyer, Death, had visited, and he soon had a large and successful business. In 1901 the firm name was changed to Franzen & Son, as Mr. Franzen took his youngest son, Wallace, in partnership with him at that time, as the business was too large for one man to handle. On May 30, 1877, Mr. Franzen married Susan, daughter of Henry and Catherine Buel, of Milwaukee, and to this union four children have been born: Kate, Robert, Edward and Wallace. Mr. Franzen and his family are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. He is also a member of the West Side Old Settlers' Club; of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society; of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, St. Joseph's court; and the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which he has held the prominent office of Chief Ranger for seventeen years. He is a member of the Emigkeit Verein, No. 24, G. N. G., of which he has been president for eleven years; a member of the Milwaukee Council, Knights of Columbus; of the Bavarian and Alemania Singing societies; of the Washington Bowling Club; and he is also one of the well-known members of the Wisconsin Funeral Directors' Association. Politically Mr. Franzen is an independent.

Frank L. Griebel, a well-known plumber, gas-fitter and drain-layer, of 907 Kinnickinnic avenue, and a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, was born there Feb. 26, 1870, being the son of Lawrence and Mary (Wagner) Griebel. His father was a native of Baden, Germany, who immigrated to the United States with his parents, and his mother was a native of Wisconsin of German descent, who was born at Burlington, Wis. The paternal grandfather, Peter Griebel, came to the United States from Germany in 1852 and settled at Burlington, Wis., where he cleared a large farm and was occupied in agricultural pursuits for many years. He died on the family homestead near Burlington. The maternal grandfather of Frank Griebel immigrated to Wisconsin and was also one of the pioneer farmers of that part of the state. Lawrence Griebel came to this country with his parents, and in 1861 enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Illinois infantry and served through the entire Civil war. This regiment fought at Stone's River, was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and was in the storming and capture of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. While not actually engaged during the march on Atlanta, it was on the march every day and constantly in skirmish and on picket duty. After three years of hard service in the field it was mustered out at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 5, 1864. Mr. Griebel received an honorable discharge with the other members of his regiment. He then settled in Milwaukee and was employed as a lineman by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Subsequently he accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the same capacity, and from that time was advanced to lineman for the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Griebel had the honor of erecting the first telephone line in the city of Milwaukee and was the outside manager for the Bell company for years. After serving as lineman and man-

ager for the two companies for twenty-six years he engaged in the grocery business at Sixth avenue and Washington street, continuing this occupation until his death. The store was conducted under the firm name of Mirgeler & Griebel. Mr. Griebel was called across the great divide on July 19, 1900. During his life he was a devout Catholic and a member of Holy Trinity church, and he was also a member of Rank and File Post, G. A. R., No. 240. He reared a family of ten children: John W., Frank L., Emma., Clara, Lawrence, Peter, Edmund, Hubert, Ida, and Louis. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city and educated at Trinity parochial school. After his studies were finished he served an apprenticeship of three years as a plumber and then worked as a journeyman plumber for five years. In 1891 he embarked in his present business with Frank J. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Griebel. The firm prospered and built up a large trade, but the partnership was dissolved in 1899, and since that time Mr. Griebel has conducted it alone. He has met with well deserved success and has one of the largest establishments on the south side. On Sept. 25, 1895, he married Lillian Mackedon, a resident of Madison, Wis. Her father was Michael Mackedon, an engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, the son of Owen and Sarah (Mellon) Mackedon. Owen Mackedon was a native of Long Island, N. Y., whose father immigrated to New York from Ireland and was one of the pioneer settlers and a wealthy slave owner. Owen Mackedon moved to Wisconsin from New York in 1855 and settled in Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade of brass moulder for four years, and then bought a farm at Brookfield, Waukesha county, but did not go there to live until 1864. Three years later he returned to Milwaukee, and in 1871 retired and bought a home at Wauwatosa, Wis., where he still resides at the hale old age of ninety-six years. Mrs. Griebel's father came to Milwaukee in 1856, and at the call for volunteers in 1861 enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, known as the "Milwaukee Regiment" on Aug. 21 of that year. He was wounded at the battle of Resaca, and at Dallas, Ga., was captured and later confined in Libby prison. Mr. Mackedon was honorably discharged with his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865. He then returned to Milwaukee and a year later entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Six years later he became an engineer and continued with the railroad in that capacity for twenty-six years. He was married twice, his first wife being Mary Ann Shea, by whom he had two children: Sadie, and Mary Lillian, the latter of whom is the wife of the subject of this sketch. His second wife was Bridgett Stack, who bore him eleven children. Mr. Mackedon is a devout member of the Catholic church. He is an independent in politics, believing it better to exercise his privilege of voting for the principle and man who is worthy than be bound by party ties. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Two sons have been born to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Griebel, Stanley L. and Karl A. Politically Mr. Griebel is a Dem-

ocrat, one always ready to defend his principles and party. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Bay View Lodge No. 131, Knights of Pythias, and of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Lodge No. 115. Mr. Griebel and his family are Catholics in religion and members of St. Augustine's church.

William C. Feerick, undertaker and liveryman, No. 2330 Cherry street, Milwaukee, Wis., is a native of the town of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, and was born on March 29, 1865, the son of Michael and Catharine (Zimmerman) Feerick, natives of Ireland and Germany, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Michael Feerick, was a native of Ireland, and came to the Territory of Wisconsin at a very early day with his wife, Margaret (Feecee), and children, settling in what is now Hartford, Washington county. The maternal grandfather, Philip Zimmerman, was a native of Germany, and was one of the early territorial pioneers of Milwaukee county; he was long known as a mechanical genius, and is now buried at Wauwatosa. The ancestors of our subject were noted for their longevity, and his grandparents on both sides died of old age. His father was a lad of tender years when he accompanied his parents to America. He was reared on a farm and died at the ripe old age of 81, on May 1, 1907. His wife died in 1891, at the age of 58. He accumulated a property of ample proportions during his long life, and was known as a progressive and enterprising citizen, of substantial worth and character. He was straightforward and upright in all his business dealings and his word was as good as his bond. He owned a large amount of property, both within and without Milwaukee; had a splendid farm of 150 acres near Wauwatosa, and also owned important interests at Hartford, where he lived for many years. Possessed as he was of a handsome competence, and imbued with liberal and progressive ideas, he saw that each of his children was given an excellent education. He reared a family of five sons and five daughters: Caroline; Julia, deceased; Henry; Mary, deceased, wife of Fred Hartung; Thomas; William C.; Edward; Ida, wife of William Schmidt; Alvina, deceased; and Herbert. William C. was brought up in Milwaukee county and was educated in the public schools and at Mayer's Business College. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits on the homestead at Wauwatosa until he was twenty-one years of age, and then embarked in his present business of undertaking and livery in Milwaukee. He has employed in his work the same habits of energy, perseverance, and strict integrity, inherited from a worthy sire, and his business has thrived accordingly. He is still doing business at the same location where he first started, and ever since 1900 he has owned the property. He has his own hearse, horses, carriages, and a complete and up-to-date equipment to meet all the requirements of constantly expanding business. He was married in 1894 to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Peter and Wilhelmina (Benstein) Schmitt, of Milwaukee, and is the father of one son, Ralph. Mr. Feerick is a man of independent convictions in political matters, and his efforts are always enlisted in support of the best men and measures. He is a

strict Catholic in religious matters, and is a member of St. Michael Roman Catholic church at Milwaukee. He is a member of the Wisconsin Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association, and of the National Liverymen's Association, and holds a Wisconsin license as an embalmer. Mr. Feerick is also a member of the following fraternal orders: Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Modern Woodmen.

Dr. Solon Marks was born at Stockbridge, Vt., July 14, 1827. He attended the common schools and Royalton Academy in his native state, and in 1848 came to Wisconsin. In 1853 he was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and began practice at Jefferson, Wis., where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Stevens Point, Wis. When the Tenth Wisconsin infantry was organized he was appointed surgeon on Sept. 28, 1861, and was mustered in with his regiment on Oct. 14. His skill as a physician and surgeon soon commanded the attention of his superior officers and he was promoted, first to brigade surgeon, then to division surgeon, and was finally made medical director of the First division, Fourteenth corps, which position he held until his regiment was mustered out of service in October, 1864. While on duty at Fort McCook, Battle Creek, Tenn., Dr. Marks was wounded in the right knee, and at the battle of Stone's River he was captured, but succeeded in making escape after remaining a prisoner for three days. His experience as an army surgeon gave him an excellent training in that branch of practice, and upon resuming civil life he devoted considerable attention to it, becoming recognized as one of the leading surgeons of the state, though he still kept up his general practice. In 1873 he visited Europe and spent some time in the hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh, and other cities. Upon his return to Milwaukee, where he had located upon being discharged from military service, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health, of which he served as president for a number of years. While on the board he was persistent in his efforts to improve the sanitary condition of Milwaukee by the extension of the sewer system in order to drain the Menomonee valley, etc. In 1895 he was made Professor of Military Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and retained this connection until his retirement from active practice. From 1870 to 1901 he held the responsible position of chief surgeon to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company, and has been connected with St. Mary's Hospital since 1866. Dr. Marks has contributed largely to medical literature, among his contributions being the following: "Mechanical Treatment of Diseases of Hip Joint," 1868; "Aneurisms, Treatment and Report of Case," 1868; "Fractures, Treatment and Report of Cases," 1868-9; "President's Address, Wisconsin State Medical Society," 1870; "Observations Upon European Methods," 1874; "The Animal Ligature as a Hemostatic Agent," 1875; "Treatment of Ununited Fractures," 1871; "Sewerage and Drainage," 1876; "Hydrophobia," 1877; "Trephining the Sternum for Removal of Foreign Body from Anterior

Mediastinum, Report of Case," 1883; "Prevention of Typhoid Fever," 1878; "Dislocation of the Fifth Cervical Vertebrae, Report of Case," 1898. Dr. Marks is a charter member of the American Surgical Association and was its vice-president in 1898; a member of the American Medical Association; the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870; the Milwaukee Medical Association; the Medico-Legal Society of New York; the American Public Health Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Science and Letters; of the American Historical Society; of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Past Master; a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, G. A. R.; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to which body he has contributed interesting and valuable personal reminiscences of the battle of Stone's River; and of the Milwaukee Chapter, Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity. On Dec. 11, 1867, Dr. Marks was married at Waterville, to Miss Theodora Smith, who died on June 12, 1893. The career of Dr. Marks, covering as it has the entire period of advancement in the field of modern medicine and surgery, has been one of great usefulness to his fellows. He has been quick to seize upon the fundamental propositions of each advance, but careful to investigate its merits before accepting it. Outside of his surgical practice he has made a study of sanitary science, his long experience on the State Board of Health, his thorough belief in its efficacy, and his energy in its practice having been of great benefit throughout the state. Recognizing the importance of a practical knowledge of bacteriology, Dr. Marks completely equipped the bacteriological laboratories in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, in recognition of which they are known as the Marks Laboratories. Dr. Marks is now living retired in the city where he has passed so many years of arduous and useful labor.

Louis Francis Jermain, M. D., of 1701 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, was born at Meeme, Manitowoc county, Wis., Oct. 10, 1867, and is the son of George and Laura (Simon) Jermain, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia. The paternal grandfather, John Jermain, was an attache of the consulate in Berne, Switzerland, and spent his last days in his native land. His son, George, came to the United States and located in Manitowoc county when he was fifteen years of age, and there built up the business of contractor and mill-builder and erected many of the mills in that section of the state. He was a Democrat in his political faith, very active in local politics, and was a man of note in the community. To him and his wife, both of whom are now deceased, were born ten children—seven sons and three daughters—of whom eight are living. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Jermain, Hubert Simon, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, came to Manitowoc county in 1845 and was engaged in farming. Both he and his wife, Theresa Simon, died in that county. Dr. Jermain obtained his early education in the public schools and later attended the normal school, fitting himself for the profession of teaching,

which he followed for seven years, and then, deciding to study medicine, entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1894. Since that time he has followed his profession in Milwaukee, making a specialty of internal medicine; he also occupies a chair in Marquette College in the city. In connection with his profession Dr. Jermain belongs to the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society and the Milwaukee Medical Society; and he also belongs to the fraternal associations, Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the Milwaukee Athletic Club. In politics he is aligned with the Democratic party and in religion is a member of the Catholic church. On June 26, 1894, occurred his marriage to Miss Rose Barth, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Paul and Theresa K. Barth, of Louisville, Ky., the former of whom died in Louisville and the latter, now eighty-five years of age, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Jermain. To Dr. Jermain and his wife three children have been born, viz: Theresa, William and Angeline. Dr. Jermain has a large and increasing practice and ranks high among the members of his profession in the city.

Sherman T. Lewis, M. D., 637 Elm street, Milwaukee, was born in the town of Rochester, Racine county, in 1867. His paternal grandfather, William G. Lewis, a native of New York and a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Racine county in 1836. His father, James M. Lewis, was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of Company F, Twenty-second Wisconsin infantry, enlisting in 1861. The regiment was mustered in, Sept. 2, 1862, and was occupied mostly in Tennessee and Kentucky until it joined General Sherman's campaign, in which it took a prominent part. It was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and in large and laborious foraging expeditions until it joined in the general movement toward Richmond, taking part in the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville, and was in the grand review at Washington. The regiment was highly praised by General Hooker for its unflinching bravery in the battle of Peachtree Creek, and in a number of others it distinguished itself by gallant conduct. Mr. Lewis was a personal friend of General Sherman, and served four years, being mustered out with the regiment on June 12, 1865. He was born in Racine county in 1841, and his wife, Eunice (Earle) Lewis, was also a native of the same county. Later he moved to Boston, Mass., where he was a publisher at the time of his death in 1891. Of the three children in the family two are living, as is also the mother, now a resident of Milwaukee. The maternal grandfather, Thaddeus Earle, was one of the earliest settlers of Racine county and lived to be over ninety years of age. Dr. Lewis comes of long-lived families, not one of his grandparents having died before the age of eighty. He was educated at Rochester Seminary, spent three years at the University of Wisconsin, and then entered the medical college of the Northwest-

ern University, at Chicago, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1892. In 1896 he came to Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in a general practice since that time, and is now ranked among the leading physicians of the city. In politics he is an independent Republican, usually affiliating with the party but reserving the right of private judgment on both men and measures. In religious matters he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Fox River Valley Medical Association, the Brainard Medical Society of Milwaukee, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in 1892 to Miss Lillian Crego, of Winnebago county, and to the union three children have been born, namely: James W., Marion C., and Robert.

Allen E. Wheeler, M. D., Martin Flat, No. 16, Milwaukee, was born in Townsend, West Norfolk, Canada, on Aug. 16, 1832. His ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war on both sides of the struggle. His paternal grandfather was Ephraim Ethan Allen Wheeler, and he and his father were soldiers in the Continental army, while the maternal grandfather, William Beemer, was an English general on the other side of the conflict. The parents of Dr. Wheeler were George and Elizabeth (Beemer) Wheeler, the former born in Keen Meadow, N. Y., and the latter in New Jersey. Both are now deceased, the father dying at the age of sixty-five and the mother at the age of eighty-six. There were nine children in the family, of whom five are now living, and all were reared on a farm. Allen E. acquired his education in his earlier years in the schools of Kalamazoo, Mich., finished his literary education in Toronto, and then entered the McGill College of Montreal, Canada, in which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1854. He practiced for a time in Canada and then removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where during the period of the Civil war he was the assistant provost-marshal of the city, and also did some camp work at Jackson. Subsequently he moved west, to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, and later practiced for seventeen years in Chicago as a specialist in Hernia. In 1886 he came to Milwaukee, where he has also confined his work to that of the specialist, and is widely known as a successful practitioner and surgeon in that line. In politics he is a Democrat, but not actively engaged in that field. In 1852 he was married to Miss Sabrina Botsford, who was born in Canada, but her parents were natives of the United States. To this union three children were born, namely: Lewis G., a mining engineer; Fred A., a physician of Chicago; Clarence E., a physician of Madison, Wis.

George Hardy Dickinson, M. D., of 473 Murray avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a well-known and successful medical practitioner, whose scholarly attainments and technical skill, combined with indefatigable industry and a deep love for his high calling, have won for him his present prominence. He was born on July 26, 1868, at White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, Mich., the son of George and Lydia (Hardy) Dickinson, the former of whom is also a native

of White Pigeon, and the latter a native of Three Rivers, Mich. His father still resides at White Pigeon, where he has long been known as one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of that locality, but he is now retired. His wife died in February, 1907. Of their five children, four are still living. Our subject is descended from sturdy English ancestors, both on the paternal and the maternal side; all four of his grandparents were natives of England, but came to America in their youth and are numbered among the early pioneers of Michigan. George Dickinson, his paternal grandfather, was one of the very earliest settlers of White Pigeon, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Both he and his wife, Anna (Wade) Dickinson, lived their lives, died, and are buried at White Pigeon. Our subject's maternal grandparents, George and Frances (Arney) Hardy, also penetrated the wilds of Michigan in the early territorial days, and were very prominent pioneer settlers of Three Rivers, where they both resided up to the time of their deaths. Dr. Dickinson received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and after graduating in the high school of White Pigeon completed the full course in the Michigan State Normal school, and he graduated therein with the class of 1891. For the ensuing eight years he followed the vocation of teaching, and acted as principal of one of the ward schools of Racine, Wis. He then abandoned his work as a teacher and began the courses in dentistry and medicine at the Milwaukee Medical College, graduating in dentistry in 1901, and in medicine in 1903. After serving for a year as interne at Trinity Hospital, Milwaukee, where he gained a wealth of practical experience in his profession, he entered into active practice and immediately met with a most flattering success. The doctor is allied with the Republican party in his political leanings, but has never sought public preferment on his own behalf. In the matter of religion he conforms to the Methodist faith, and is a devout Christian man. He was married on June 23, 1892, to Miss Grace Ackerman, of Greenville, Mich., and they have one charming daughter, Kathryn Lydia, born March 20, 1907. Dr. Dickinson is still a comparatively young man, possessed of a rugged constitution inherited from a long line of simple living and God-fearing ancestors, and is looking forward to many years of active practice. His habits of industry are ingrained and his tastes are scholarly, while he has a sincere love for the higher aspects of his exacting calling. All these things should place and keep him in the front rank of his profession.

Lawrence Hopkinson, M. D., has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee for the past eleven years, and during the whole of that time has also officiated as a teacher of anatomy in the Marquette University College, since 1901 holding the chair of Professor of Anatomy. He was born at Leeds, Yorkshire county, England, on June 26, 1866, son of Samuel and Margaret Hopkinson, who are mentioned on another page in connection with the sketch of another son, Dr. Daniel Hopkinson. Dr. Lawrence Hopkinson received his preliminary education in

the schools of his native town and remained in England until he had arrived at man's estate. In 1889 he migrated to America, locating in the city of Milwaukee, and after due preparation entered the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he graduated with the class of 1897. He then began the practice of his profession, in which he has since been engaged, and in addition to his duties as instructor, mentioned at the beginning of this review, he is now Professor of Diseases of the Intestinal Tract, and Clinician at the county hospital. He is considered authority on this and on subjects in general pertaining to the human anatomy, and his usefulness is highly appreciated by the educational institution with which he is connected. He was married on June 4, 1892, to Miss Ada Hayward, of Leeds, England, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Swift) Hayward, who lived out their lives and died in their native land. To this union there have been born four children: Gertrude Helen, William Hayward, Lawrence Tetley, and Dorothy Margaret. Dr. Hopkinson is independent in his political views, worshipping at the shrine of no political party, and although not a member he is an attendant at the Methodist Episcopal church. Among his professional affiliations may be mentioned the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations, and he is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Sons of St. George, and he is an honorary member of the Foresters.

Charles Otto Thienhaus, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Milwaukee since 1900, making a specialty of surgery and gynecology. He is the founder and president of the Post-Graduate Hospital. He was born at Urdenbach, Germany, on Dec. 5, 1868, son of Frederick and Catharine (Sarmenhaus) Thienhaus, both of whom were also natives of the Fatherland, where the mother died and the father still resides. He was educated in the Gymnasium at Dortmund, receiving his preparatory schooling there, and then entered the medical department of the University of Berlin, where he received his doctor's diploma and graduated with the class of 1895. He remained in his native country a few years after graduation, and after three years of medical and surgical practice in Stendal, Germany, in 1900 he migrated to America, settling in Milwaukee, where he has since resided, and rapidly gained distinction in his profession, particularly in the surgical branch. In 1901 he founded the Post-Graduate Hospital, of which he is the president. Associated with him in this institution are Drs. Echols and Oberembt, two of the city's leading practitioners. Dr. Thienhaus is a regular contributor to the best national as well as international medical journals, and he is recognized as an authority, especially upon questions relating to surgery and gynecology. He has performed a number of very difficult surgical operations, the noteworthiness of which is evidenced by the fact that they are recorded in the best authorities and medical journals published in England, Germany and France. Dr. Thienhaus was married to Miss Florence Brind

Kendall, who was born in India, daughter of the late Henry Kendall, M. D., surgeon-general in the British army. To this union there have been born three children: Otilie, Anna and Harold. Among the doctor's professional affiliations may be mentioned the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations. He is also an ex-vice-president of the Missouri Valley Medical Society. He is furthermore a member of the Fox River Valley, the Upper Peninsula and the Central Wisconsin Medical societies, and an honorary member of the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Society, and the Menomonee County Medical Society.

Arthur H. Cohn, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Milwaukee for the past twelve years, meeting with very gratifying success, and in addition to his duties as a regular practitioner he officiates as Professor of Therapeutics in the medical department of Marquette University, and is also on the medical staff of Trinity Hospital. He was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 24, 1864, son of Hugo and Magdaline (Reinel) Cohn, both of whom were born in Germany. The father migrated to America in 1854 with his parents, Loebel and Johanna Cohn, who spent the remainder of their lives in Milwaukee. He entered the employ of T. A. Chapman on March 1, 1858, and has been with that firm continuously since, a period of more than fifty years. The mother of the subject of this review came to America in 1846 with her parents, Nicholas and Barbara Reinel, who resided in Milwaukee thereafter until they died. To Hugo Cohn and wife there were born two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Dr. Cohn received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of the city of Milwaukee, and after completing the course in the high school became an apprentice in a pharmacy, where he worked and studied three years. He then attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in 1886, after which he returned to Milwaukee and followed the occupation of a pharmacist for some time. Deciding upon the medical profession as his life's vocation he entered the Milwaukee Medical College and graduated in that institution with the class of 1896, and then began active practice, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Dr. Cohn is a Republican in his political affiliations, and professionally he has membership in the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

Hubert Douglas Karass, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Milwaukee for a comparatively short time, but he came well prepared, not only in theoretical training but in practical experience in other fields, and already he has gained recognition as a successful practitioner. He was born in Milwaukee on Dec. 18, 1878, son of Gustave and Frances (Mack) Karass, the former of whom was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and the latter in Washington county, Wis. Gustave Karass migrated to America as a child with his parents, who first settled in the Dominion of

Canada, but after a residence there of ten years they removed to Milwaukee, and there the father and mother—Karl and Frances Karass—died. Gustave Karass resides in the city of Milwaukee, where he is engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and of the two children—a son and daughter—born to himself and wife, both are living. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review, Hubert and Margaret Mack, settled in Washington county, Wis., in 1843, and there spent the remainder of their lives, engaged in the occupation of farming. The grandfather owned considerable property in the vicinity of Kewaskum. Dr. Karass attended the public schools of Milwaukee in his youth and later took a course in Marquette College, where he finished his literary education. Then taking up the study of medicine, after due preparation he entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1899 and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. The first year after leaving college was spent at What Cheer, Iowa, associated with Dr. Piggen, assistant division surgeon, after which he went to Nebraska and for the ensuing six years was located successively at Omaha and Norfolk. In 1907 he returned to Milwaukee and has since been engaged in practice here, meeting with very gratifying success. He was married on Aug. 23, 1898, to Miss Mabel E. Thompson, of Berlin, Wis., daughter of Oscar R. and Leora E. Thompson, the latter of whom is deceased and the father now lives at Hamilton in the state of Washington. Dr. Karass is independent in his political views, and he also takes a very liberal view of religious questions, but he was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he has membership in the Order of Eagles, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Fraternal Reserve Association, and the Knights of the Maccabees, being the medical examiner for each of these societies and president of the Fraternal Reserve Association.

Adam George White, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon of Milwaukee, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on March 21, 1858, son of Adam and Jane (Littlejohn) White, who were also born in the Land of the Thistle, where the mother still resides, the father having passed away in India in 1864. Dr. White received his education in his native country, taking a course in Aberdeen University, and later entering the University of Edinburgh, where he took a special course in engineering. He came to America in 1881, at which time he made his first visit to Milwaukee. He then spent a year in traveling over the United States, at the end of which time he settled in Chicago, where he was engaged in practical and civil engineering from 1882 until 1887. He then took up the study of medicine and in due time entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1890. He then went to Europe and on his return located in Milwaukee. He served as house physician at the Milwaukee Hospital until 1896, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, meeting with

gratifying success. He was married in 1897 to Miss Katharine L. Ferguson, a native of Campbelltown, Scotland, and to the union there has been born one son, Duncan. Dr. White is independent in his political views, taking the interest of a good citizen in public affairs, however, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, the Brainard, and the American Medical associations.

William Hopkinson, D. D. S., an eminently successful dentist of Milwaukee, was born at Leeds, England, March 21, 1863, the son of Samuel Hopkinson, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The doctor was educated partly at Leeds and partly in the public schools of the United States. He came to Kilbourn, Wis., in 1881, and engaged in the manufacture of machinery for seventeen years, when, in 1898, at the age of thirty-five, he concluded to abandon the mechanical arts and turn his attention to a professional pursuit of life. He also took a course in mechanical engineering in the Scranton (Pa.) Correspondence School. He entered the Milwaukee Medical College in 1898 and was graduated in the dental department thereof in 1902. He is now associate professor of histology at Marquette University. On Nov. 19, 1884, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine Callahan, of Kilbourn, Wis., both now deceased. This union has been blessed with one son, Samuel Roy, who graduated in the Milwaukee high school, was one year in the university, and is now a student in the dental department of the Marquette University. The doctor affiliates with the Republican party, is a member of the Wisconsin Dental Society, the Southern Wisconsin Dental Society, the North Side Dental Society of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County Dental Society, and he is also a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. During his residence at Kilbourn he was for seven years a member of the volunteer fire company. The doctor is one of the most popular and successful members of his profession in the city, and his position on the staff of lecturers of Marquette University attests the confidence reposed in him by the faculty of that eminent seat of learning.

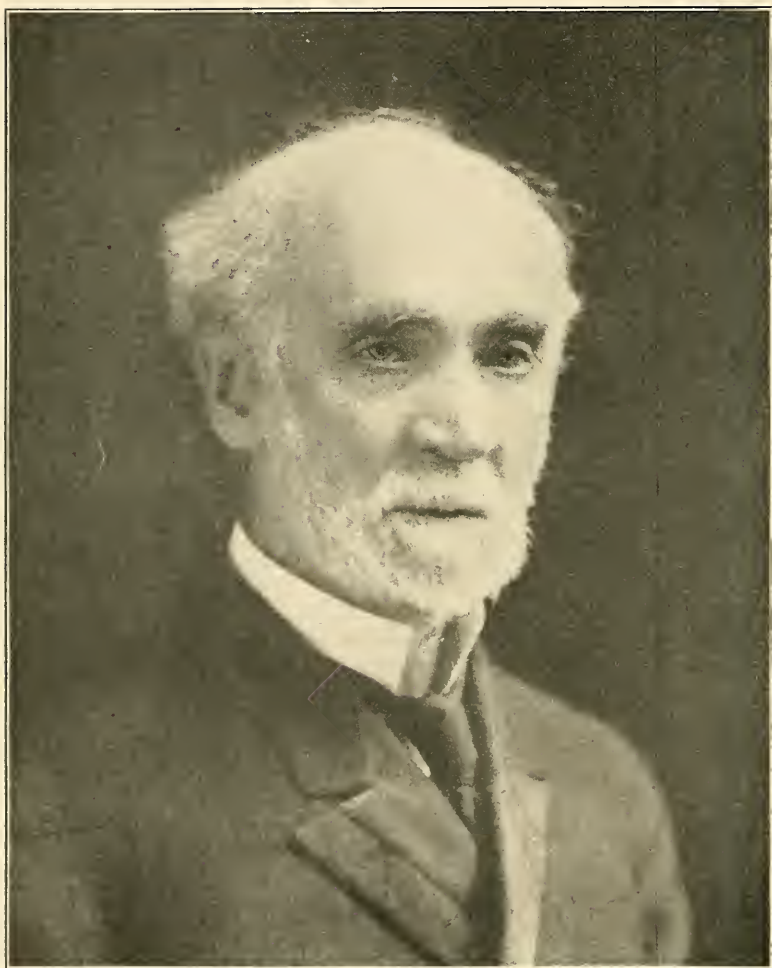
Michael Zimmers, the secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Kalt-Zimmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, was born in Racine, Wis., May 1, 1872, the son of P. J. and Anna Mary (Palskill) Zimmers, both natives of Germany. The father came to Racine in 1852 and the mother in 1854, and here they were married. To them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, all living. The father was a machinist and contractor, which occupation he followed with great success. He was a great lover of out-door sports, a regular Nimrod, a great dog-fancier, and he imported and bred many fine canines, being one of the first men to introduce English and Irish setters in Wisconsin. In Germany he was a member of the German army. He came to the United

States a poor man, but by care and thrift he became wealthy. After living in Racine a few years he went to Chicago and started a stove foundry, but was burned out in the great fire of 1871, when he returned to Racine, where he lived until he retired from active life, in 1885, to enjoy occasionally his dog and his gun. He died on Sept. 16, 1905, and his devoted wife did not long survive him, she departing from this life on Feb. 15, 1906. Our subject received his education in the Racine public schools and graduated in the high school there. After this he accepted a position as bookkeeper in Racine for one year, coming to Milwaukee in 1891 and keeping books for three years. In 1894 he started in the manufacture of over-gaiters and leggins under the firm name of the Columbia Over-Gaiter Company, which name was soon thereafter changed by the addition of a partner to Kalt-Zimmers Manufacturing Company, which firm still exists and continues to do a thriving business. In 1891 the firm added to their business the manufacture of children's shoes, in which they have also met with more than ordinary success, as they keep regularly employed in their factory, at 140-144 Reed street, 150 people. Mr. Zimmers is a member of the Democratic party, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Elks, and he is vice-president of the Milwaukee Science Club. Milwaukee has within her borders very few more worthy and prominent business men than Michael Zimmers.

Matthew Nicholas Federspiel, D. D. S., a rising young dentist of Milwaukee, was born at Lincoln, Wis., Sept. 15, 1879, the son of Peter and Catherine (Forster) Federspiel, both born at Liberty, Manitowoc county, Wis. The paternal grandfather, John Federspiel, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to New York about 1840 and to Wisconsin in 1845. His wife, Susan Backus, is yet living, and her mother, who died in 1904, was 102 years of age when she died. Some of the forebears fought in the Napoleonic wars. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a pioneer of Manitowoc who later moved to Minnesota, where he died as did also his wife. Our subject gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Milwaukee and then at Mishicott and Eagle River, Vilas county, Wis. He graduated in the dental department of the Milwaukee College, now Marquette University, receiving his degree of D. D. S. on April 30, 1900. He followed the general practice of dentistry for two years and then attended the Angle School of Orthodontia, of St. Louis, returning to Racine for a short time, and finally, in 1906 he opened an office in Milwaukee, being the first specialist for correcting the irregularities of the teeth. He is on the staff of lecturers of the Marquette University, which is an unusually high recognition for a man of his years. In June, 1903, he married Miss Bertha Agatha, daughter of William and Elizabeth Schumacher, of Racine, Wis. Dr. Federspiel and family and parents are all members of the Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Racine Dental Society, the Wisconsin State Dental Society, American Society of Orthodontists, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Elks,

and the Knights of Columbus. In his practice Dr. Federspiel exhibits the highest degree of skill and professional attainments, and we do not hesitate to predict for him a roseate future in the line of his chosen pursuit in life. Always high minded and honorable, kind and humane, he is respected by all with whom he comes in contact, all of which makes him an ornament to his profession.

Joseph A. Purtell, M. D., a very successful physician of Milwaukee, was born in Monches, Waukesha county, Wis., April 8, 1873, being the son of John and Catherine (Sullivan) Purtell, the former of whom was born in Canada in 1837 and the latter in Boston, Mass., in 1839. The paternal grandparents were Edward and Margaret (Roche) Purtell, born in County Tipperary, Ireland, about 1809, who came to Milwaukee in 1845 and then moved to Waukesha county, Wis., where they both died at advanced ages. The maternal grandparents were John and Mary (O'Leary) Sullivan, both born in County Cork, Ireland, he in 1812 and she in 1814. They came to St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1837, and were married that year at Boston, Mass. They came to Milwaukee in 1843 and to Washington county, Wis., in 1844. There he died in 1902, at 90 years of age, and she died in 1888, at the age of 74. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of our subject were pioneers of Waukesha and Washington counties, and assisted in building the first churches and school houses of these localities. The father of our subject, John Purtell, was a merchant at Monches for a great many years, and was postmaster there for twenty-four years, and was appointed for four years more, but resigned. He also served as notary public for several years, and now lives at Monches in retiracy, having passed his three score years and ten, hale and hearty. Himself and wife are the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living. The Sullivans are among the wealthiest farmers of Washington county. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Monches and at the Whitewater Normal School, and he taught school for five years before he graduated in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, in 1899, being orator of his class. Since that time he has been in active practice of his profession in Milwaukee. For five years he has held the chair of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine in Marquette College, being also a member of the medical staff of Trinity, Misereacordia, and Milwaukee County hospitals, a lecturer in the nurses' training school at St. Mary's Hospital for two years, and a lecturer for a like period in Trinity Hospital in the nurses' training school. On Aug. 27, 1904, he married Miss Charlotte L., daughter of James R. and Elizabeth (Doyle) Walsh, of Milwaukee, a granddaughter of the famous Captain Doyle, who, years ago, owned a line of boats on the Great Lakes. Their union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living: Aileen and Virginia. Dr. Purtell is a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and he is the medical examiner locally for the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In religion he and family



CYRUS D. BOOTH

are members of the Roman Catholic church, while in political preferences he is allied to the Democratic party. The Purtells are a remarkable family in many respects, their forefathers being of that sturdy line of intrepid Irish pioneer immigrants who were compelled by England's maladministration to leave their native land and acquire a competency in the land of the stranger; and they have impressed their splendid traits of character upon the great commonwealth of Wisconsin by pushing back the forests, building homes, cultivating the soil and rearing large families. They are a long-lived, prolific, patriotic, and talented people, for there are four doctors in the family—two physicians and two dentists—whose sketches appear in this work, all of which goes to show the fine fiber of which they are made, and illustrates the truthfulness of the maxim that "blood will tell," if given an opportunity. These brothers are each making his mark in his profession, by honest efforts and conscientious attention to duty. They are all establishing for themselves enviable reputations, thus shedding credit on their callings, their ancestors, and the land of their forefathers, *Erin Go Bra!*

Cyrus D. Booth was born at Maryland, Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1826, the son of Selah and Sophia (Fuller) Booth, the former born at New Britain, Conn., in 1792, and the latter in Virginia in 1799. The father of our subject came to Dodge county, Wis., in 1849, buying a farm near Fox Lake, where he resided until he was appointed deputy warden of the state prison, when he moved to Waupun. His first wife died in 1849 and he married her sister, Orra Fuller, having three children by each of these wives. Three of this family of children are living: Julia in Kansas City, Kan.; Mary at Fox Lake, Wis.; and Cyrus D., in Milwaukee. The father was a prominent and active politician, though he never aspired to fill large political places, but he held several prominent local appointments. He died in Waupun, Wis., in 1863. Our subject was educated at South Hill, Otsego county, N. Y., at Hartwick Seminary, and finished at Fergusville, Delaware county, N. Y. In 1849 he came west to join his father in Dodge county, Wis., and worked with him on the farm till 1851, when he came to Milwaukee to take the position of city editor of the "Democrat," of which his brother, Sherman M., was the proprietor, and he remained with this paper until 1856. He then engaged in the wholesale and retail hat business with T. J. Soloman and G. H. Heineman, later becoming a member of the firm. Heineman subsequently purchased the interest of Soloman and finally that of our subject in 1879, when Mr. Booth retired. On Dec. 25, 1855, he married Sarah Maria Bacon, of Otsego county, N. Y., who died on Aug. 29, 1904. Their union was blessed with three children: Fannie, wife of Harry Dodge, of Chicago; Addie, at home; and Walter H., now in the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C. In 1881 Mr. Booth erected a beautiful residence at 232 Prospect street, where he now lives in retiracy at the age of eighty-two years, enjoying the fruits of the labors of a well-spent life. In his

religious views Mr. Booth is liberal, but Mrs. Booth was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he subscribes to and votes to sustain the principles of the Republican party.

John B. Abert, at one time a prominent foundryman of Milwaukee, was born in that city on May 19, 1847, being the son of George and Louisa (Ackerman) Abert, the former born on May 10, 1817, in Alsace, and the latter on Dec. 2, 1821, in Bavaria, near the Rhine, Germany. The parents of the subject of this review came to the United States when children, the father to live with an uncle at Rochester, N. Y., and the mother's people went to Detroit, Mich., and settled there. Our subject's father came by team to Milwaukee in 1835 with Byron Kilbourn and began the business of general contractor. He was a member of the town council when Milwaukee was incorporated as a city and Solomon Juneau was first mayor. His wife died in this city on Oct. 26, 1889, and he died here on Oct. 14, 1890, leaving surviving them eight children, six of whom are still living. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and then he learned the machinist's trade, for a time acting in the capacity of stationary engineer. Himself and his two brothers, George and Henry, established a foundry in 1866, and this business they followed with great success till they retired to enjoy life in 1890. On May 22, 1871, John B. Abert married Miss Susan C., daughter of Philip and Susan (Suess) Schwab, both natives of Germany. Mr. Schwab died there in 1855, and his wife came to the United States and to Milwaukee in 1856, accompanied by her two daughters, one of whom is the wife of our subject. The mother departed this life in this city on Aug. 20, 1886. To our subject and wife eight children were born as follows: Josie Kate, born May 26, 1872; George Philip, deceased, born Aug. 3, 1873; Della Clara Linda, born Sept. 28, 1874; John Alphonse, born April 29, 1876; Edgar Norman, deceased, born Sept. 18, 1877; Byron Henry, born Oct. 26, 1880; Viola Elsie, born Aug. 26, 1882; and Charles Erwin, born March 16, 1887. Our subject's wife was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and, being a lady of a high order of talents, her abilities were recognized, and for some time she was a successful teacher in the city schools. Our subject was mindful of the patriotic devotion that a man owes his native land, and when only sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Wisconsin infantry, acting in the capacity of a drummer boy and serving till the war closed. In religion he is a Lutheran and in politics he is a Democrat, though he is inclined to be an independent. He served as sidewalk inspector one term, as deputy sheriff from 1890 to 1892, and in 1908 was elected alderman-at-large for Milwaukee. He is a member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been commander twice. While he is now sixty-one, he is a well-preserved man, of a light-hearted, jovial disposition, one who believes in looking at the problems that he meets in life from the sunny rather than from the dark side; and in this he is signally fortunate, for a sunshiny nature produces long life for its owner and for those whose lot is linked with his.

William F. Faust, B. S., D. D. S., who since 1900 has been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Milwaukee, is a native of the Keystone State, having been born in Bernville, Berks county, Pa., on June 17, 1868. Both parents, Alfred B. and Amelia S. (Filbert) Faust, were born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and are now living in Berks county. The father is a member of the Reformed Church, while his wife is a devout communicant of the Lutheran faith. They had two sons born them, one of whom, Herbert, is now deceased. Dr. Faust obtained his primary education in the public schools of Womelsdorf, Pa., and after a four years' course at Palatinate College, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1886. Three years later, in 1889, the University of Pennsylvania awarded him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, after he had completed the prescribed course in the dental department of that institution. He began the practice of his profession with an uncle, Dr. P. K. Filbert, in Pottsville, Pa. After a year he determined to open an office of his own, and accordingly removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and built up in the three years of his stay there a flourishing practice. In 1893 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., and seven years later to Milwaukee, where he has since become prominent in his profession. He is recognized as a dentist of fine mental equipment and a skilled workman. Dr. Faust is independent in his political views, but takes an active interest in the public welfare. His fraternal relation, while practicing in the East, was with the Lebanon Valley Dental Society, and his present relations are with the North Side Dental Society, the Milwaukee County Dental Society, and the Wisconsin State Dental Society. On Sept. 9, 1897, Dr. Faust was united in marriage to Miss Mabelle Carrington, of Waupun, Wis., a daughter of Prentice and Lottie Carrington, of that place. Mr. Carrington came to Waupun with his parents from New York state when but six months old, his family being the second white family to settle in that vicinity. For six years he served as mayor of Waupun, being elected on the Republican ticket. He was in business in Waupun for a number of years, but is now a traveling representative of the Abel & Bach Company, of Milwaukee.

Alvin P. Kletzsch, one of the proprietors of the Republican House, and president and secretary of the Charles F. Kletzsch Company, was born in Newburg, Washington county, Wis., on Aug. 21, 1861. His parents were Charles F. and Ernestina Mathilde (Pietsch) Kletzsch, both natives of Bischofswerda, Germany, who came to this country in 1853 and to Wisconsin about 1856. The father was for a time engaged in making staves and barrels at West Bend, Wis., and later at Newburg, where still later he began his career, in 1859, as a hotel-keeper. He first leased the Webster House in Newburg, and although previous to that time it had been a losing enterprise he conducted it successfully and profitably, purchasing the hotel property within a year after he assumed charge of it. In 1868 he disposed of this property by sale and purchased the Newburg flouring and saw mills and the furniture

factory. After five years of the successful conduct of this enterprise he sold out and removed to Fond du Lac to take charge of the Lewis House of that city. Within a very short time he made that hostelry one of the most popular in the state and became satisfied that that was the field to which he was best adapted. In 1875 he came to Milwaukee and leased the Republican House, and by 1880 success had so far crowned his efforts to make it a popular stopping place for the traveling public that he was enabled to purchase the property. By 1892 he had transformed it by renovations and improvements so that it was one of the most modern and at the same time one of the most popular hotels in the Northwest. Of his nine children, eight grew to maturity, and all of them have assumed positions of usefulness and respect in the community. His death occurred in 1894, five years after his retirement as active manager of the hotel. Alvin P. Kletzsch, the subject of this sketch, attended the graded schools of Newburg, the German-English Academy at Fond du Lac, and a Milwaukee high school. In 1884 he was graduated at the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N. J., having completed the mechanical and electrical engineering courses. For over a year he was engaged in engineering work, and in 1885 returned to Milwaukee to become associated with his father in the management of the Republican House. Upon his father's retirement in 1889, he and a brother, Herman O., assumed the management of the hostelry which they have since so successively conducted. The hotel is owned by the Charles F. Kletzsch Company, of which Alvin P. Kletzsch is president and secretary. In politics Mr. Kletzsch is a Republican, and although much interested in his party's success he has never aspired to public office. In his religious belief he is associated with the People's church, and serves in the capacity of trustee for that society. Beside his hotel interests he has various others, being vice-president of the Nutricia Milk Company, president of the Milwaukee Auditorium Company, and president of the board of governors of the Auditorium. He is also one of the trustees of the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane. Probably nowhere is Mr. Kletzsch better known than in fraternal circles. He is identified with Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar; Kilbourn Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; Wisconsin Consistory; Tripoli Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he is the present incumbent of the office of grand commander of the Grand Commandery. He is also an honorary member of the Stevens Institute chapter of Tau Beta Pi, an honorary fraternity whose membership is dependent upon high scholastic ability. Of the local associations he is identified with the Deutscher Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Musical Society, and the Arion Club.

Herman Oscar Kletzsch, who with his brother, Alvin P., is interested in the management of the Republican House, was born at Newburg, Washington county, Wis., on May 5, 1868. He is

one of the sons of Charles F. Kletzsch, of whom a brief sketch appears in the memoir of Alvin P. Kletzsch, elsewhere in this volume. Herman O. Kletzsch received his education in the Newburg graded schools, the German-English Academy at Fond du Lac, the Milwaukee high school, and the Spencerian Business College. When he had completed his scholastic work he became associated with his father in the management of the Republican House, and since his father's retirement in 1889, he and his brother, Alvin P., have assumed charge of the hostelry, and with success that could only come of hard and conscientious work. Mr. Kletzsch is secretary of the Wisconsin State Hotelmen's Association, an organization that is doing much to raise the standard of the public hotels throughout the state; and is the treasurer of the Charles F. Kletzsch Company, owners of the Republican House property. Beside his hotel interests he has several others, including the holding of stock in the Nutricia Milk Company, and the vice-presidency for Wisconsin of the Hotelmen's Mutual Benefit Association. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held public office. Fraternally Mr. Kletzsch is identified with Independence Lodge, No. 80, of the Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Knights Templar; Wisconsin Consistory; Tripoli Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Ivanhoe Drill Corps, and the Ivanhoe Commandery, of which he is the present incumbent of the office of captain-general. He is also a member of Lodge No. 46, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The local organizations to which he belongs are the Calumet and Deutscher Clubs, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Musical Society, the Milwaukee Mannerchor, the A'Capella Choir, the Wisconsin Archæological Society, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, and the Milwaukee Riding Club.

Richard C. Hinz, Ph. G., one of the most prominent druggists of the city, was born in Milwaukee on Dec. 8, 1860, a son of August F. and Caroline (Pahl) Hinz. Both parents were born in Germany, the father in 1822 and the mother in 1827, and they came to Milwaukee direct from the Fatherland in 1856. They were Lutherans in their religious belief and the father was a carpenter-contractor and builder. His death occurred in 1878 and his widow passed away three years later. Two sons were born to them: Theodore, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the subject of this review. Richard C. Hinz received all his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee. During the first twelve years after leaving school he was a traveling representative for a drug firm and then became an employe of the Widule and Conrath drug stores, respectively. He remained with these two establishments for eight years, during which time he successfully took the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy and became a registered pharmacist. On Aug. 1, 1893, he opened the store at 2330 Fond du Lac avenue, where he has ever since been installed. His thorough knowledge of the business, both commercially and technically, made the venture a success from the start, and during

the fifteen years in which he has conducted the establishment the business has increased from year to year until now it is one of the largest in the city. Politically Mr. Hinz is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, but the pressure of business affairs has restrained him from becoming a candidate for public office of any nature. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Lutheran church, and professionally is prominently identified with the Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Associations. On Feb. 24, 1884, Mr. Hinz was united in marriage to Miss Annie Mierswa, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Joseph and Johanna (Fink) Mierswa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mierswa, now deceased, were early settlers in Milwaukee, having come here in 1840. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinz have been born two children, Vera and Herbert J.

Arthur C. Liepe, who owns and runs a pharmacy at 1412 Green Bay avenue, is a native of Germany, born in Berlin on Feb. 8, 1854. His parents, Arthur Frederick and Wilhelmenia (Schmidt) Liepe, were both Germans by birth, born in the Fatherland in 1824 and 1826, respectively. The father was a farmer, and there the four children who came to bless the home were reared. He has now retired from active life and is enjoying the fruits of his labors, in his comfortable old home with his wife. Arthur, named after his father, was educated in the German Gymnasium, and after graduating in this school, desiring a professional education, he took a course in pharmacy, receiving the degree of Ph. G. In 1891 he came to the United States and engaged in the drug business at 1411 Green Bay avenue, and the same year he bought a lot and erected a building at 1412 Green Bay avenue, into which he moved his stock of drugs and he has successfully managed the business since. In 1882 Mr. Liepe married Elsa Fisher, the daughter of Bernhard and Freda Fisher, both natives of Germany. In 1890, shortly before the removal of the daughter to America, Mrs. Liepe's mother died; three years later the father came to Milwaukee, but he had hardly become accustomed to a home in the new country before he too was called by the Angel of Death. Mrs. Liepe has borne two children: Arthur B., born in Germany in 1883, was schooled in the government Gymnasium of Germany until his parents came to Milwaukee, when he entered Marquette College and graduated in the medical department there in 1908. On Dec. 1, 1908, he successfully passed the examination for interne at the County Hospital, which position he still holds. The second child, Carla, was born in 1886, and has received the educational advantages offered by the city schools. In 1898 Mr. Liepe's wife died and the following year he married Ella Groth, the daughter of Ludwig and Bertha (Boede) Groth, who were among the early settlers of Milwaukee, and who were the parents of five children, four of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Groth died in 1881 and 1908, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Liepe are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Liepe is one of the staunch supporters of the Republican party. He is also a member of the Milwaukee

Pharmaceutical Association, the State Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Germania, and the National Union.

Joel Hayman, deceased, for many years a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer of the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, was born in the beautiful valley of the Taw, Devonshire, England, April 20, 1827. His parents were Joel and Mary (Oldrich) Hayman, who were also natives of England, born there in 1800 and 1803, respectively. They immigrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee county, when Wisconsin was a territory. They took up government land, cleared it and established their home. James, a brother of Joel Hayman, Sr., came to the county several years previous to 1836, and like his brother took up a considerable tract of government land and was accounted one of the wealthy farmers of the county at his death. Two children were born to Joel Hayman, Sr., and wife: Joel, Jr., and Mrs. Frederick Layton, who were reared on the farm in Oak Creek. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hayman were members of the Episcopal church in England, and after settling in Oak Creek, Mr. Hayman conducted services in a school house for many years, and with his wife was instrumental in establishing and organizing the first Episcopal church, in 1869. He passed to the far shore from which no traveler returns, Oct. 4, 1873, and was survived only a year by his devoted wife and helpmate, who had shared the hardships and suffering incidental to a life on the frontier. Joel, Jr., was given the advantages of scholastic training in the public schools of the town of Oak Creek; he learned the carpenter's trade and combined that vocation with farming. Upon his father's death he inherited the old homestead, and from time to time added to his farm until he had 160 acres of the best land in the town. Mr. Hayman was progressive, introduced the most modern methods of farming into the town and demonstrated that they paid. He was a Republican in politics and always took an active interest in the policies that affected the welfare of the country. He entered actively into the local government, was supervisor of the town of Oak Creek for seven terms, and held the responsible position of school treasurer for many years. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church and was one of the active workers in that organization all his life. Mr. Hayman crossed the great divide after a life devoted to the interests of his fellow men, unselfish, kindly and loving, and his death was a distinct loss to the community where he had been a leader for so many years. On April 25, 1866, he was married to Grace Dawson, born in Cambridgeshire, England, Aug. 1, 1841, the daughter of James and Orpha (Layton) Dawson, both of whom were natives of England, born there on April 7, 1812, and July 16, 1812, respectively. They came to this country and located in Milwaukee in 1865, where Mr. Dawson followed his trade, that of carpenter. They reared a family of seven children, of whom two sons and three daughters are still living: Albert, Robert, Mrs. George Dickens, Mrs. Otto Streckenald, and the wife of our subject. Mr. Dawson

was called from the cares of life on Feb. 3, 1875, and was survived by his widow, who died in 1882. Eight children were born on the hospitable old farm to Mr. and Mrs. Hayman: Elizabeth, Alfred, George (deceased), Grace, Joel, Mary, Robert, and Helen. During his life Mr. Hayman was a prominent member of the old Settlers' Club, and in no place was his loss more keenly felt.

John Schroeder, 504 Galena street, Milwaukee, was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 27, 1827, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Cuhring) Schroeder, both natives of the same place. His father was a carpenter by trade and followed that vocation, both in his native land and after he came to the United States. He located in St. Louis, Mo., his death occurring about 1858. The son was educated in the Lutheran parochial schools of St. Louis, although his opportunities for intellectual improvement were limited by the necessity of early assisting in his own support. He worked for a time as a teamster in St. Louis, removing in 1846 to Milwaukee, where for some years he followed the same occupation, and later forming a partnership with Mr. Seyfried in the lumber business. He continued as a partner in this firm for six years, and then inaugurated an independent branch, which he developed, until to-day he stands at the head of the lumber industry in the northern portion of the Middle West. He has a large saw-mill at Ashland and employs nearly 500 men in his mill and lumber yards. In politics Mr. Schroeder is allied with the Democratic party, and in religion with the St. John's Lutheran church. His large business concerns leave him comparatively little leisure for social life, but he enjoys the reunions of the original settlers of the city in the Old Settlers' Club, to which he belongs, and he also has membership in the social organizations connected with St. John's church. On March 4, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Luhring, daughter of Henry and Anna (Wintherst) Luhring, natives of Hanover, Germany, and their children are, in the order of their ages: Henry, William, Frederick, Louisa, Rose, Emma, Ernestine and Frida. Three of the daughters—Louise, Rose and Emma—are married, as are also two sons, William and Frederick. The last-named is in business with his father, as are also Henry and William. Although Mr. Schroeder is past eighty years of age he is still an active force in the commercial world. His life is typical of the opportunities which the last century offered to men who were capable, honest, and not afraid of work, and his closing years are surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries to which by his years of strenuous attention to business he is justly entitled.

Charles E. Tegge, president and treasurer of the Tegge Lumber Company, and now residing at No. 786 Eleventh street, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Jan. 21, 1862, and is the son of Frederick and Sophia Tegge, both natives of the same place, the former born on Dec. 6, 1834, and the latter on March 3, 1837. The father came to the United State in 1867, remaining in Chicago for a short time, and then removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the lumber business until his retirement from active life in 1905.

Charles E. attended the parochial schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the shoe-making trade, and he worked at this for four years. Deciding that other lines offered a more lucrative opening than that of his trade he prepared himself for business life by taking a course in Mayer's Commercial College, in which he was duly graduated. He then accepted a position with the lumber firm of Hatch, Holbrook & Company. In 1890 the firm was changed to Joseph Holbrook, and subsequently to Page & Landeck, Mr. Tegge serving as secretary and treasurer of the last-named firm for a period of three years. Upon the dissolution of the firm Mr. Tegge formed a new partnership with Mr. Schonberg, and in 1895 the firm was incorporated, the name remaining the same as before. In 1897 the father and son, Frederick and Charles E. Tegge, assumed the management of the business, the latter acting as president and treasurer of the company. Although not active in political affairs, Mr. Tegge supports the Republican party; his church membership is with the Emanuel Lutheran society, and although his numerous business duties do not leave him much time for social life or entertainment, yet his strongly musical tastes lead him to seek pleasure and diversion from the cares of commercial life in that line. He is a member of the Milwaukee Musical Society and also of the Acapplo Choir. Mr. Tegge's marriage to Miss Maria Zell, daughter of Frederick and Emily (Kujadh) Zell, of Milwaukee, occurred on Oct. 5, 1886, and to this union six children have been born, one of whom died in infancy. The others in the order of birth are Henry, Lydia, Gertrude, Paul, and Carl.

August C. Beck, now at the head of one of the chief manufacturing plants of the city, was born in Milwaukee, March 21, 1875. He acquired his education chiefly in the public schools of the city and was graduated in the East Side high school, later taking a course in the Spencerian Business College of the city. At the age of seventeen he entered the firm of C. A. Beck, Sons & Company, and worked his way through all of the departments until he became the owner and manager of the business. This he has developed to a high degree of efficiency. The chief product of the plant is the celebrated Diamond Steel Flooring. The firm also manufactures all kinds of packing boxes, which are particularly noted for the dove-tail construction. During the past few years the plant has been fitted up with the most modern machinery and appliances, one of the most important being the dove-tailing machine. Mr. Beck is also interested in the retail lumber business, and in all the lines connected with his business takes a front rank in the commercial circles of the city. He belongs to the Holy Rosary Catholic church, and in politics is independent. On Feb. 10, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Elsie M. Cudahy, daughter of Patrick and Anna (Madden) Cudahy, of Milwaukee. Their three children—Catherine, Pauline, and Robert—are aged respectively four and three years and one year.

William Allen, deceased, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., June 2, 1825, and was the son of Rufus and Betsey (Chandler) Allen. The father was interested in the tannery business in Cazenovia, which business he conducted for many years, and later, coming west with his son, George, settled in Milwaukee. William Allen was reared and educated in Cazenovia, where he acquired a practical and commercial education, after which he entered business with his father. In 1846 he came west and located in Milwaukee, and with money furnished him by his father he opened a leather store with E. P. Allis—who in later years became a great manufacturer—under the firm name of Allis & Allen. In 1851 the father and two sons, George and William, organized the Wisconsin Leather Company, and in a short time built up a large leather industry. They also started a large tannery at Two Rivers, Wis., and acquired a large tract of land covered mostly with hemlock timber. Subsequently Mr. Allen started a tannery on the south side of the Kinnickinnic river, making it one of the most important leather industries in the United States. On Jan. 20, 1883, Mr. Allen died and was buried in Forest Home. In later years, through depression in this line of business, the company dissolved, and the business of the firm went into the hands of Pfister & Vogel. Mr. Allen's life was devoted to his home and family, and he was also much interested in all lines of educational work. His pleasure he found chiefly in traveling; every year, with his wife and family, he took a trip to Eastern points, and in 1881 made an extended trip through Europe. In politics he was Republican, and he belonged to the old Presbyterian church. He was a trustee of the church, the leader of the choir for a number of years, and a charter member and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born seven children, namely: William R., June 11, 1849; George C., Dec. 11, 1850; Fanny B., April 26, 1854; Harry M., Oct. 15, 1855; Harriet F., Jan. 3, 1861; Edward B., Jan. 11, 1872; Fred V., Feb. 22, 1875. Of these, three sons and one daughter reside at home. Mrs. Allen, whose maiden name was Emily Jane Curtis, is the daughter of Martin and Eliza (Hitchcock) Curtis, of Oswego, N. Y., and she was united in marriage to William Allen on July 5, 1848. Her family was among the earliest settlers of the Cream City, coming in 1839. Mrs. Allen is a woman of great refinement of character, a devoted wife and mother, and is now spending the afternoon of life in her beautiful home at 571 Van Buren street, Milwaukee.

William E. and Henry Trowbridge, respected brothers, living on the Trowbridge road, were both born in Milwaukee, the former on Nov. 15, 1841, and the latter on Sept. 29, 1848. They are both sons of William S. and Abigail C. (Richardson) Trowbridge, and the parents were both born in New Hartford, N. Y. The sons are direct descendants of the Trowbridges who came to America from England early in the Sixteenth century. The father received his educational advantages in the public schools of his native city and graduated at the University of New York with the degree of civil engineer. After graduation he became a railroad engineer and was

engaged in the construction of the first railroad in New York state in 1834. Subsequently he removed to Chicago, and in his capacity as engineer made many trips into Wisconsin, as far north as Green Bay. Both the sons received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of the vicinity. When William was but twenty years of age he enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company B of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry for service in the Civil war. With his regiment he saw service at the battle of Perryville, and was in the fight at Stone's River under the gallant Gen. Philip Sheridan. During the campaign about Chattanooga he was engaged in the fights at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and at the final struggle on Missionary Ridge received a wound which temporarily impaired his usefulness as a soldier. He was sent to Milwaukee to recuperate, and while there was given a second lieutenantcy in the Sixteenth Wisconsin, and in that capacity served with Company B until the cessation of hostilities. When he had received an honorable discharge he engaged in the manufacture of matches with Colonel Bingham. This industry occupied all his attention until 1868, when he migrated to Montana to engage in mining ventures. He remained there some four years, and in 1872 moved farther west to Nevada. There he stayed for seventeen years and then returned to Milwaukee to take charge of the farm, of which he has been the capable manager ever since. On June 25, 1902, William Trowbridge was united in marriage to Miss Emily L. Childs, a daughter of Stephen and Harriet (Richardson) Childs, of New Hartford, N. Y. They have no children. Henry Trowbridge was engaged in farm work until he was twenty-six years of age. He then entered the service of the government as a storekeeper, and held the position for seven years. Then for three and a half years more he was a gauger in the employ of the government. When he left the government employ it was to engage in farming. In 1901 Henry Trowbridge was stricken with paralysis and has since been an invalid, unable to participate in the active affairs of life. Both brothers are Republicans in their political views, but neither ever allowed his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for any public office. Although they do not belong to any church their lives have been exemplary and are well worthy of emulation.

Nicholas Zweifel, who has a national reputation as a grower of carnations, was born at North Milwaukee on Feb. 21, 1870. He is of direct Swiss descent, his parents, Henry and Regula (Stuessi) Zweifel, having both been born in Lintthal, Switzerland. In his youth the father followed agricultural pursuits in his native land, and after coming to this country in 1854, rented a farm near North Milwaukee. Having the natural Swiss liking for dairying he established a milk route, which he conducted for a number of years. Later he purchased a larger farm, which he worked until 1875. In that year, his wife's health failing, he returned with his family to Switzerland. Sixteen years later, in 1891, he again migrated to Milwaukee and has since been living a retired life with his daugh-

ter, Mrs. William Bleck, at 897 Sixteenth street. The mother passed away in May, 1898, and her remains are interred in the Wanderer's Rest cemetery. In the family were three children. One son, Albert, died in Switzerland. Nicholas Zweifel, the subject of this memoir, received his scholastic training in the public and high schools of Switzerland, whither his family had removed while he was but an infant. When he had completed his primary education he studied for two years at an agricultural school in that country, and when seventeen years of age started out to earn his living. For two years he worked in Berne, Switzerland, in the leading floral establishment there. In 1889 he returned to Milwaukee and secured employment with William Edlefsen, with whom he remained some two years. Then he accepted a position as superintendent of a large greenhouse in Des Moines, Ia. In 1893, on again returning to Milwaukee, he embarked in the retail flower business at Fourteenth street and Groeling avenue. Being successful from the start, in eight years Mr. Zweifel was able to realize his ambition, and in 1901 purchased twelve acres of land in North Milwaukee and erected a large greenhouse establishment. The demands of the business have since made it necessary to make additions to the greenhouses, which today contain over fifty thousand square feet of glass. Mr. Zweifel devotes himself exclusively to the growing of carnations, and has made himself an enviable reputation in that line. At the recent National Flower Show in Chicago he was highly honored by receiving a goodly number of first class premiums for especially well-grown flowers, and also for new varieties of carnations. In politics he is a Republican, but has never aspired to public office. He is liberal in his religious views, not believing that the code of right living is influenced or directed by any creed or sect. Professionally he is identified with the Florists' Club, the Society of American Florists, and the American Carnation Society; he is also a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. On Oct. 28, 1901, Mr. Zweifel was united in marriage to Miss Johanna M. Ronneburger, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Gustav and Louise (Hanisch) Ronneburger. They have no children.

Bert Leslie Sayles.—The twentieth century is essentially that of the young business man, with his progressive methods and modern ideas. There is no better example of this than the subject of this sketch, Bert Sayles, who is a native of Wisconsin, born at Saylesville on Sept. 27, 1883, the son of Fred and Caroline (Brown) Sayles, both natives of the same place. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, who fearlessly faced the dangers of a new country and took up land in what was nearly an unbroken wilderness. On part of the land he reclaimed from the virgin forest, a town has sprung up, which was named for him and which is an honorable memorial to his name. The father of our subject was reared in the town where he was born and received his education at the public schools. He engaged in farming when he reached manhood's estate, and it was on this farm that Bert L. was born. Two of our subject's brothers and his

sister remain with his mother on the old homestead in Waukesha county. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Saylesville until he was fifteen years of age, when he left school to help his father on the farm. A year later, in 1900, he came to Milwaukee and started to work for the Eureka Laundry Company. He had not been in the city long when he engaged in the commission business and continued in that line for two years. He then sold out his business and bought an interest in the Independent Laundry Company. The following year he was able to dispose of his interest in the laundry with profit and returned to the Eureka Company. Within about eighteen months Messrs. Sayles, Soderberg & Roach organized the Crown Laundry Company, which has since been changed to the White Cloud Laundry, at 914 Winnebago street. They met with well deserved success in their chosen line and for eighteen months conducted a large concern. On Oct. 26, 1908, Mr. Soderberg withdrew, Mr. Roach having withdrawn about a year previously, and at present Mr. Sayles is conducting the business alone. Mr. Sayles is still young, but is recognized as one of the successful business men of the Cream City. He is a Republican in politics and a staunch supporter of the party. On Dec. 31, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sayles and Clara, the daughter of Elizabeth and Lewis Loose, of the town of Tippecanoe. They have two children: Grace, born Aug. 1, 1906, and Earl, born Aug. 8, 1907. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sayles are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Sayles is a domestic man and devotes his time to his family and business.

George Carl Soderberg, formerly one of the proprietors of the White Cloud Laundry at 914 Winnebago street, Milwaukee, was born at Christianstad, Sweden, on Sept. 11, 1874. He is a son of Carl and Johanna (Jonason) Soderberg, both natives of Sweden. The father received an excellent musical training in his native land and was professionally engaged all his life. In 1880, two years after the death of his wife, he came to America and located in Chicago, where for many years he was director of a large band and an instructor in clarinet and violin playing. His death occurred in 1898, and he left a daughter and two sons. George C. Soderberg, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the common schools of his native land. When but fourteen years of age he became apprenticed to a mason contractor, but stayed with him but a short time, leaving to serve an apprenticeship as an iron moulder in a foundry. After he had mastered the vocation he worked as a journeyman in it, and thereby earned a sufficient competence to pay his passage to America in 1892. He arrived in Chicago on June 17 of that year and soon afterward secured employment in a shoe factory. Subsequently he went to work on the Chicago canal, and when he left the position he had with the construction company he became the employe of a laundry at 221 North Clark street in Chicago. During the four years in which he was employed in the establishment he thoroughly mastered every detail of the work, and then for a period found employment

in other laundries in Chicago in order that he might become acquainted with every modern device used in the industry. On May 22, 1898, he came to Milwaukee to accept a position with the Domestic Laundry. He remained in this capacity until 1906, when in connection with B. L. Sayles and A. J. Roach the Crown Laundry Company was organized. In July, 1908, Mr. Roach retired and Mr. Soderberg, in connection with Bert L. Sayles, opened the White Cloud Laundry. Although the business had been established but a comparatively short time it had had a wonderful growth, due in large measure to Mr. Soderberg's traits of industry, thrift and scrupulous honesty. Mr. Soderberg withdrew on Oct. 26, 1908, leaving Mr. Sayles in charge of the business. Fraternally and socially Mr. Soderberg is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Prudential Insurance Company. In political matters he is allied with the Republican party, but has never found leisure to devote to seeking public office. His religious views are Protestant and he is one of the devout worshipers in the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Soderberg has been twice married. On Aug. 10, 1899, occurred his marriage to Miss Ida Scholtz, of Milwaukee, who died on Jan. 22, 1903, leaving him two children: Elnora, born in 1900, and George, born Aug. 25, 1902. Mr. Soderberg's second wife was formerly Miss Ida, daughter of John and Minnie Wagenknecht, of Milwaukee.

Julius Kroscher, the genial and capable proprietor of the Carnival Laundry, was born in Milwaukee on April 11, 1870. He is a son of Oswald and Fredericka (Jaloss) Kroscher, the former of whom was born at Frankfort and the latter in Mecklenberg, Germany. The father was a cabinet-maker in the old country and was very successful until his coming to America in 1854. For some time after coming to Milwaukee he was engaged in the same vocation and then learned the carpenter's trade. As a journeyman in the latter trade he worked for many years for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. In 1888 he retired from active participation in the field of work and has since been enjoying a well-earned respite from the strenuous duties of a busy career. Although now eighty years of age he retains to a wonderful degree the possession of all his physical and mental faculties. The mother, now seventy-six years of age, is also hearty and well. The father was a pioneer settler of the city and was one of the men who enlisted to fill the last of Wisconsin's quota for the Civil war, his service extending through 1865. Of the seven children born to the parents six survive. Julius Kroscher, the subject of this review, received all his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee. When but fourteen years of age he entered the employ of the T. A. Chapman Company as a cash boy, and won promotion through the various departments until, when he resigned in 1898, he held the responsible position of receiving clerk for the firm. In the year above named he established the Carnival Laundry on a small scale, at the corner of Fond du Lac avenue and Nineteenth

street. During the four years in which he remained at that location the business prospered to such an extent that he was enabled to erect the building which he now occupies at 1832 Fond du Lac avenue. Since that time his patronage has increased immensely, due in large measure to the quality of work turned out by the laundry, and Mr. Kroscher now employs sixteen people in the conduct of his business. His standing among his fellow laundrymen may best be judged by the fact that he is the present incumbent of the office of vice-president of the Laundrymen's Club. In his political belief he is a stanch adherent of the policies of the Republican party, but has never aspired to hold public office. He is a Protestant in his religious views and is enrolled as a member of the Plymouth Congregational church. On Oct. 30, 1893, occurred Mr. Kroscher's marriage to Miss Gertrude J. Mentink, a daughter of John W. and Martha (Cooper) Mentink, of Watertown, Wis. Two sons have been the issue of this union: Ralph M., born Feb. 14, 1895, and William C., born Oct. 19, 1897.

Charles Haubert, retired, a respected and substantial citizen of the town of Lake, was born in Germany, on Nov. 10, 1830, a son of Joseph and Anna (Hoffman) Haubert. Both parents were born in the Fatherland, the father at Oldenburg and the mother in the province of Prussia. The father was reared in his native land, and when he had attained his majority he served an apprenticeship as a harness-maker, a trade which furnished him a livelihood until he came to America in 1857. He made his way directly to Milwaukee, where he again found employment in his vocation for some years. Subsequently he removed to Whitewater, Wis., where he passed away several years later at an advanced age. In his earlier life he served in the army of Napoleon. Charles Haubert is the eldest of a large family of children born to his parents. He received a fine education in the public schools of his native country and for a time was engaged in a course of study in preparation for holy orders. Lack of funds, however, necessitated the abandonment of his ideal and he took up life with courage. From his father he learned to be a master harness-maker, and was thus engaged at the time he determined to migrate to America to seek his fortune. He arrived in Milwaukee in September, 1848, and secured employment at his trade in various shops in the small city. During this period of his life he worked for different lengths of time in Detroit, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., returning to Milwaukee from the latter place. Up to the time of his father's death he had no other occupation than his trade, and then, when the homestead was divided, he moved onto the farm and has since resided there. For many years he was actively engaged in the conduct of it, but in late years has practically retired from the personal supervision of it, and it is now managed and conducted by his sons. In his political belief Mr. Haubert is a stanch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, but the only office which he has ever held has been that of school clerk of the town of Lake. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is today a devout communicant of the church of

that denomination. On Oct. 27, 1857, occurred Hr. Haubert's marriage to Miss Barbara Guttman, a daughter of George and Catherine (Curee) Guttman, of Milwaukee. A large family of children have been the issue of this union, three of whom—Joseph, Adam, and Mary—are deceased. George, the eldest, lives in North Dakota; Catherine is married and lives in Milwaukee, as does Barbara, who is also married; Anna lives at home; John, Frank and Peter now manage the farm; and Henry, who is married, lives in Milwaukee.

John Burmeister, who conducts a modern and flourishing market-gardening business on the Chicago road, in the town of Lake, was born in Milwaukee on March 27, 1872. He is a son of John and Sophia Burmeister, both of whom were born in Germany. The father learned the art of gardening and was successfully engaged in it until 1870. In that year he came direct to Milwaukee from the Fatherland and embarked in the dairy business in the town of Lake. Taking advantage of the better opportunities afforded by market gardening, he discontinued his dairy and thereafter, until the time of his retirement in 1896, devoted himself exclusively to gardening. His wife passed away in 1895, and he is now enjoying a well-earned respite from hard labor at his home on the Howell road. John Burmeister, the subject of this review, received excellent early educational advantages in the old Burdick school in the town of Lake, a German Lutheran parochial school, and the Eleventh district school of Milwaukee. When but fifteen years of age he left school to learn the art of gardening under the preceptorship of his father, the greenhouse which the latter owned being one of the first erected in the town of Lake. He was actively engaged in assisting his father up to the time of his marriage and then entered business for himself on the Howell road. He was so successful that he disposed of this place by sale and purchased a larger place on the Chicago road, where he is now engaged. His produce, consisting chiefly of hot-house vegetables, he sells to Milwaukee commission houses. In his political views Mr. Burmeister is allied with the Republican party, but aside from judiciously exercising his right of suffrage he takes little interest in politics. On June 16, 1895, Mr. Burmeister was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Shimunok, a daughter of John and Mary Shimunok of Milwaukee. To this union were born, on July 16, 1896, a son, Harry; on Oct. 12, 1899, a daughter, Edessa; and on May 12, 1908, another daughter, Viola.

William W. Thompson, one of the oldest and most respected gardeners and florists of the town of Lake, was born at Woodstock, Vt., on March 13, 1832. He is a son of Jared and Minerva (Hayden) Thompson, both of whom were natives of Connecticut and who removed to Vermont shortly after their marriage. In the latter state the father was interested in the manufacture of combs, and subsequently was engaged as a shoemaker. In 1838 he brought his family west and located in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, engaging in general farming. He was one of the pioneers of the town and a prominent figure among the early settlers, for many

years acting as local preacher at the Sunday services held by the people. Of the ten children born to the parents, four are deceased. Both parents are dead, and their remains are interred in the cemetery known as Thompson's cemetery, which the father donated to the town. All the educational advantages which William W. Thompson, the subject of this review, received, were those afforded by the log schoolhouse of the Thompson district in the town of Lake. When eighteen years of age he left school and became a traveling representative in the western part of the state for a Milwaukee firm for four years. At the end of that time the California gold-fever had swept the country and Mr. Thompson determined to seek his fortune in the far west. After four years of privation and suffering in that region he returned to Milwaukee and joined his father in agricultural pursuits. A year later he entered the employ of his brother on a farm adjoining the father's. He was elected constable of the town, and when his term expired he again left the state, going this time to Missouri. There he was successfully engaged until the outbreak of hostilities of the Civil war, and when he had returned to Milwaukee he enlisted, on Aug. 4, 1862, as a private in Company K of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry. With his regiment he participated in the battle of Perryville on Oct. 8, 1862, and his valorous conduct in that battle won him a promotion to sergeant. The exposure and hardship incident to the campaigns impaired his health, and on Feb. 17, 1863, he received an honorable discharge from the service. He again returned to Milwaukee and assisted his father for a time, and then leased the place of his father. After a year he purchased a twenty-acre tract near Cudahy, and for four years conducted it as a market garden. When he sold at the end of that period he removed to Chicago, where for a year he was engaged in the realty business with his brother Julius. Living within the limits of the city was not congenial to him, however, and he traded some of his Chicago holdings for the twenty-six acres in Milwaukee county upon which he now resides. Up to 1892 he did a general farming business, and then built a large greenhouse, where he now raises vegetables, flowers and hot-house plants. Although seventy-six years of age he still retains the active management of the property, being assisted by his sons. Although Mr. Thompson has strong Republican proclivities he does not allow his party fealty to influence his better judgment in the exercise of his right of franchise. He is extremely liberal in his religious views, not believing that the blind following of creed influences the standard of right living. On March 10, 1857, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Kettner, a daughter of Daniel and Abigail Kettner, of Milwaukee. Seven children were born to bless this union, of whom three—Lewis, Ellen, and Francis—are deceased. William and Fred assist their father and Charles owns a place of his own. Hattie Brazee Thompson, only daughter, resides at Lyons, Wis. Mr. Thompson's only fraternal relations are with Wolcott post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Victor Schuerbrock, one of the prominent farmers of the town of Lake, who has materially aided in the development of Milwaukee county, is the descendant of a long line of sturdy Germans. He was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, April 29, 1836, the son of Anthony and Mary (Schutte) Schuerbrock, both natives of the same place. His father was reared and educated in Germany, and after leaving school became a farmer and followed that vocation until he immigrated to America in 1843. The family reached this country in the fall of that year and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father contracted typhoid fever and within six weeks died, leaving his wife and three children alone in a new country. The mother assumed the responsibilities of both parents and reared her two sons and daughter. In 1872 the cares of life were lifted from her shoulders and she was laid peacefully away. Victor, our subject, and the only one of the children who is still alive, was educated in the Catholic schools of Cincinnati, and at the age of twelve left school to work on a farm near the Queen City. Four years later, with his mother, he moved to Milwaukee, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for thirty years. Mr. Schuerbrock was a skilled workman and was interested in the building of many of the large churches and fine residences of the Cream City, and was one of the men who built the ill-fated Newhall House, in the burning of which so many people lost their lives. Mr. Schuerbrock had always liked the country and farming. He saved his earnings, and in 1862 invested his capital in a farm in the town of Lake, where he has continued to reside ever since. In July, 1864, Mr. Schuerbrock responded to Lincoln's call for volunteers and enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventeenth Wisconsin infantry. With the other members of the regiment he took part in the battles around Atlanta under General Sherman, including the actions at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. He was with Sherman on his famous march from Atlanta to the sea and up through the Carolinas, and performed gallant service at Savannah, Columbia, and Bentonville. After Johnston's surrender this regiment participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., was mustered out on July 14, 1865, and soon after disbanded in Wisconsin. Mr. Schuerbrock served most gallantly and was honorably discharged. After the close of the war he returned to his home and family. He is a Democrat, and while he takes a deep interest in politics has never sought public office. On May 10, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schuerbrock and Barbara, the daughter of Peter and Margaret (Schoenhofer) Schommer, who lived in Milwaukee county. The following children came to bless this union: Ida, the wife of John Koenig, of the town of Lake; Catharine, living at home; Jeanette, at home; and Emily, Elnora, Adolph, Anna, Henry are all dead. Mr. Schuerbrock and his family are all devout Catholics and members of the church.

Frank Schuster.—The life history of the subject of this biographical sketch illustrates most forcibly that neither wealth nor the assistance of influential friends at the start is essential to suc-

cess and usefulness in the world. Frank Schuster, one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of the town of Lake, is a native of the Badger State, born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, Aug. 28, 1860, being the son of Joseph and Myra (Fishler) Schuster, who were born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1811 and 1815, respectively. Joseph Schuster was a farmer in his native land, but was ambitious and came to the new world with the great tide of immigrants who came to Wisconsin about the middle of the nineteenth century, and materially aided in the development of this great state. He landed in this country in 1842 and came directly to Wisconsin, locating at Bay View, where he was engaged in various occupations for a short time. Subsequently he secured a position as stationary engineer for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and gave thirty-seven years of faithful service to that company. In 1879 he left the employ of the railroad company and moved to a farm, which he had bought while working in the shops. The farm was situated on the old Chicago road, near the present town of Cudahy. Mr. Schuster conducted his farm until he was called to his last rest in May, 1892. He was survived by his widow, who was laid to rest beside him in the St. Francis cemetery, May 3, 1907. They left a family of six children, five boys and one girl, of whom only Mrs. Anna Frederick, of Milwaukee, and our subject are still living. Frank received his early scholastic training in a little school on South Bay street, taught by Miss Esterbrook, subsequently he attended the public and Holy Trinity schools, but he stopped his studies at the age of fourteen and went to work, carrying water for a gravel train crew at one dollar a day. Three years later he went home to his father's farm to assist him in the management of the place, and remained with his parents until his father's death, when his years of devotion and kindness were rewarded, as he inherited the old home farm, on which he continued to reside until 1893, when he sold out and moved to his present comfortable home. Mr. Schuster is a very domestic man, and devotes his time to his family and to the care of his property. He is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Milwaukee county and has a large circle of acquaintances. He is a loyal and ardent supporter of the policies of the Democratic party. On Nov. 26, 1885, Mr. Schuster was united in marriage with Anna, the daughter of Jordan and Elizabeth (Bauer) Puetz, who were well-known residents of Milwaukee. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schuster: Jordan, Joseph, Albert, Frank, Edmund, Adolph, Charles, and Florence, all of whom are at home.

William H. Perrigo, Jr., a successful veterinary surgeon and dentist of Milwaukee, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 1, 1869, of mixed New England and Norwegian ancestry. His father, William H. Perrigo, Sr., was one of the prominent pioneers of Milwaukee, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, passing away on Sept. 27, 1908, and his remains are interred in Forest Home cemetery. He was born in Georgia, Vt., Sept. 6, 1825, the son of Warren and Delia (Allen) Perrigo. Warren Perrigo was a

pilot on Lake Champlain for a number of years, and afterward settled on a farm on the border of the lake in 1836, near the city of Saint Albans. From Saint Albans he moved to Chatteaugay, N. Y., and there remained until 1843, finally coming west to Milwaukee. William H., Sr., had only a limited opportunity to obtain an education in the common schools of Vermont before coming west to Milwaukee with his father. On his arrival he immediately entered the employ of George Dousman, and later that of McClure & Williams, in the elevator at the north side of Broadway bridge. For the first six years he served as manager at an annual salary of \$300, followed by eleven more years of faithful service in the same capacity, but at an increased salary. He was then appointed a member of the Milwaukee police force and continued as such for a period of three years. After this he became a "curb-stone broker", and as such frequently handled wheat in large quantities. It was at this period of his life that he laid the foundation of his fortune. In 1861 he entered the employ of the St. Paul Railway Company as grain inspector, and was placed in charge of the company's elevator at Prairie du Chien, remaining there until 1873. He then returned to Milwaukee and was there engaged in inspecting wheat at the St. Paul Company's elevator until 1881. He was an active Republican in politics, and in 1879 was elected to represent the Fifth ward in the common council, serving in this capacity two terms of three years each. He was an extremely influential member of the council, and is known as the father of the Belgian brick pavement scheme in Milwaukee, a pavement which was for many years considered the best of any in use, and the first of which was laid in the Fifth ward at the special instance of Mr. Perrigo. He was also the father of the ordinance which established the Fifth ward school building, and of the ordinance which made provision for filling the marshes in that ward; he was likewise one of the committee authorized to purchase the Fifth ward hay-market from its private owners. For a considerable period of time Mr. Perrigo dealt extensively in real estate and did a large business as a money loaner. He was a member of the Excelsior Lodge of Free Masons, No. 175, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 2. His wife, who passed away in 1885, was formerly Miss Mary Bergh, a native of Norway. Their son, William H., Jr., has lived practically his whole life in Milwaukee, as he came to the city with his parents when only three years of age. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Milwaukee and in the Spencerian Business College, after which he thoroughly prepared himself for his chosen profession at the McKillip Veterinary College of Chicago, in which well-known institution he was graduated in March, 1901. Upon receiving his diploma he returned to his home in Milwaukee and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. Dr. Perrigo has had no occasion to complain of his success, and has built up a large and lucrative business. In addition to a large clientage among the leading corporations of the South Side, he has a very large general practice. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and

his abilities command both the respect and confidence of the public at large. The doctor is a member of the McKillip Veterinary Medical Association; the Amercian Veterinary Medical Association, of which he is secretary for the State of Wisconsin; of Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M., of Milwaukee; and of Walker Lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias. Like his father he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party in politics, but he has never sought public preferment on his own behalf.

George A. Heiden is the proprietor of the large livery and undertaking establishment at 1365-7 Green Bay avenue, where a fine new building, 50 by 150 feet in dimensions, is now in progress of construction, which when complete will be one of the best-equipped and most commodious establishments of the kind in the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Heiden is a native of Milwaukee, son of Joachim and Albertina (Lutz) Heiden, who migrated to America from Germany in 1851 and located in Milwaukee. Joachim Heiden owned and operated a large dairy for many years and retired from active business life in 1893. He made many investments in city property, which rapidly increased in value with the growth of the city, and during the later years of his life Mr. Heiden occupied himself solely with the care of these interests. He died in Milwaukee on March 16, 1905, his eighty-first birthday. Seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Joachim Heiden reached mature years: John, deceased; Minnie, wife of Adam Heeb; Lena, deceased, wife of Robert Lipchow; Fred; Charles; George A.; and Amanda, who married Rudolph Spitz. George A. was born in Milwaukee, April 22, 1868, attended the public schools in Milwaukee, and at the age of eighteen years followed in the footsteps of his father by becoming a dairyman. In this business he was successfully engaged six years, when, attracted by the hope of larger profits, he embarked in a confectionery business. After two years in this occupation he worked for a year at the carpenter's trade and was then employed one year in a drug store. Upon learning of an attractive opening in the livery business, in which he had always desired to engage, Mr. Heiden opened a livery barn on Green Bay avenue, where he has built up a large and successful business. On Dec. 14, 1907, the building was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. Undaunted by this great misfortune, Mr. Heiden immediately let contracts for a new building, which will considerably surpass the old one in size and equipment. Mr. Heiden expects to have an establishment fitted with every modern improvement and appliance for both livery and undertaking. He has made a careful study of embalming and will be able in his new quarters to satisfy every demand made upon him by his constantly increasing business. No establishment in the city will be better fitted to do undertaking and embalming by the latest scientific methods. On April 20, 1889, Mr. Heiden was married to Miss Katie Ische, daughter of George and Mary (Blinem) Ische, prosperous farmers in the town of Milwaukee. Four children have blessed the marriage: Elsie, Edith, Arthur, and Mildred. The family are

regular attendants at the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Heiden are members. Mr. Heiden belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America; the Junior Lodge, O. M. P.; the Columbus Lodge of Milwaukee; the Fidelia Singing Society; the McKinley Lodge of Wisconsin, and others. He is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never sought office.

Robert Emmet Cochrane, M. D. V., Veterinary Inspector for the United States Government at Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16, 1871. He is the son of Capt. John W. and Catherine (Flaherty) Cochrane. His paternal grandparents were Capt. Robert and Ellen (Smith) Cochrane, natives of Scotland, the former being born at Saltcoats in 1807, and the latter at Stevenston in 1812. Capt. Robert Cochrane was a seafaring man, and, after having sailed the salty seas for many years, in which he touched at the leading seaports of the world, he came to the United States in 1832. He settled first in New York, where he acted in the capacity of a pilot. In 1834 himself and family settled at Oswego, N. Y., where he entered the service of Pardee & Carrington and was given command of their finest vessels, finally bringing out their magnificent schooner, Ireland & Scotland. He was considered in those early days one of the most successful masters on the great lakes. In the spring of 1846 he was appointed master of the propeller, Vandalia, owned by Capt. John Doolittle, and noted for being the first screw propelled steamer sailing on the great lakes. He was master of this vessel for two years, afterward becoming master of some of the largest lake steamers. He was the first man in Chicago to fit riggings on vessels, that work having previously been done at Buffalo. Later he returned to New York, where he piloted ships out of New York harbor, as did also his two brothers, David and Alexander. He died in 1850, leaving surviving him the following children: David M.; Ellen, wife of John McKenzie; James W.; Agnes, wife of Capt. Daniel Maybee; John W.; Alexander, and Robert. Of these Capt. John W. Cochrane, father of our subject, was born in Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1843. At the age of sixteen he shipped before the mast on the schooner G. D. Norris with Captain Carroll, then on the Phalloppe and the brig City of Erie. He was the mate on the schooner Ben Flint, of which his brother, David, was master. He was master of the schooner Parker and of the A. J. Mowery, also of the brig Montezuma and the scow Nellie Church, in the lumber trade. In 1872 he became master of the steamer, Hilton, later getting command of the Jacob Bertschy, a passenger steamer plying between Milwaukee, Manitowish, Pentwater and Ludington. In 1875 he was made master of the steamer, City of Cleveland, for one year. In 1876 he bought a one-fourth interest in the steamer Colin Campbell. In 1889, under his superintendency the steamer Marion was built, which vessel he commanded until 1899 when he took command of the steamer Parks Foster, in which position he stayed three years; and he then engaged on the Pere Marquette, No. 4, which steamer he sailed until the close of the season of 1904, when he retired from active

service. His family consisted of four children: Robert E., our subject; Marion Eleanor; Willard D., and Geneva Margaret. His wife died on April 24, 1897. Dr. Robert E. Cochrane, our subject, was brought to Milwaukee with the family when two years of age. He was educated in the Fifth ward public school. He began the study of veterinary surgery at the Toronto Veterinary College in 1897, and was also graduated in the McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago. During 1900 he spent one year in private practice in Milwaukee. He was then appointed by the United States government Veterinary Inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture, a position which he still occupies with eminent success. He served the first year of his appointment at Omaha, Neb. He has been permanently stationed at Milwaukee since 1902. He is also a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The doctor is a genial, courteous gentleman, a master in his profession and popular always. In politics he is a Republican.

Senator Henry H. Bodensab, one of the representative members of the bar of Milwaukee, and the junior member of the firm of Froede & Bodensab, 780 Third street, is a native of Sheboygan county, Wis., born at Herman, June 29, 1874, being the son of Julius and Frederike (Schuett) Bodensab, natives of Hanover and Breslau, Prussia, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Dr. Henry and Annetta (Jasper) Bodensab, came to the United States in 1846, landing in New York in July of that year and arriving in Wisconsin on Oct. 1, 1847, and they settled in Sheboygan county. Dr. Bodensab took up land, and while living on his farm continued to practice medicine for a number of years. In 1868 he moved to Sheboygan and continued in his profession there until his death in 1875. On his seventy-fourth birthday his family consisted of six children: Augusta, who married Casper Petersen; Fred; Julius; Matilda, who married John T. Hertel; George, and Louisa. Henry's maternal grandparents, Christian and Wilhelmina (Goldebeck) Schuett, were natives of Prussia who immigrated to the United States and were among the pioneer settlers in the town of Herman, Sheboygan county, where they located in the fall of 1854. They took up land and cleared a farm, upon which they continued to reside all their lives. Julius, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover, Prussia, Jan. 13, 1834, came with his parents to the United States in 1846, and stopped for about a year and a half in Albany, N. Y., before locating in Sheboygan county in 1847. He worked for his father until the age of twenty-eight, and on Aug. 21, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin infantry, and was mustered into the service on March 7, 1863. On Sept. 8, 1862, he received his first promotion to second lieutenant of Company C, and on March 17, 1863, he was transferred to Company I of the same regiment and given a commission as first lieutenant. This regiment took part in the siege of Vicksburg, was in General Steele's Camden expedition and on different expeditions in Arkan-

sas. In 1865 it was ordered to New Orleans and remained there until the evacuation, then went to McIntosh Bluff, and after the surrender of the enemy was sent to Mobile and from there to Brazos Santiago, Texas. On Aug. 2, 1865, Mr. Bodensab, with the other members of the regiment, was mustered out of the service at Brownsville, Texas. Returning home after the close of the war, he again engaged in farming at Howard's Grove, Wis., and continued in that occupation until 1876. During this time he held various political offices. He had the honor of being justice of the peace for twelve years, was a legal adviser of some note, served in the state assembly in 1873 and 1874, and was postmaster at Franklin, Sheboygan county, for two years. Since 1887 he has been a resident of Milwaukee, where he has been successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. His three children—Bertha, William, and Henry H.—were all born on the old Bodensab homestead in the town of Herman, Sheboygan county, Wis. Henry was reared there until he was twelve years of age, when he came to Milwaukee with his parents. His elementary education was received in the country schools of Sheboygan county and the Sixth ward (Humboldt) school. After finishing his studies in the public schools he took courses in the Spencerian Business College and the Oshkosh Normal School. He had determined upon a professional career, and for that purpose went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he entered the law department of the State University, in which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1898. Previous to entering the University of Michigan he had passed the state bar examination of Wisconsin in 1896, while he was in Judge Neelen's office. He has been in the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee, since 1898, with gratifying success. On Jan. 29, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bodensab and Anna Gilbert, of Arena, Wis. Mr. Bodensab is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and Knights of Pythias, and in politics he is a Republican. He has always taken an active part in the interest of his party, and is at present a member of the Milwaukee Charter Convention of 1908, being one of the forty-nine members elected, of which twenty-one are Republicans. He represents the Fourth senatorial district in the state senate of Wisconsin, having been elected in 1908.

Stephan Walczak, a prominent wood, coal and coke dealer of Milwaukee, whose place of business is at the corner of Becher and Greenbush streets, was born in German Poland on Dec. 24, 1869. He is a son of Valentine and Josephine (Mikolajewski) Walczak, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land. Mr. Walczak attended the schools of the land of his nativity and was reared to manhood in the city of his birth. Hearing of the decidedly better business advantages to be had in America he determined to emigrate, and in 1890 made the trip to Milwaukee. After a year spent in obtaining a knowledge of the language and business methods, he embarked in the business which

he has since been so successfully conducting. Reared in the school of hardship and privation, he learned thoroughly the lesson of frugality and industry, and brought to bear those qualities in the undertaking. His success was assured from the start, because of his genial and courteous treatment of his patrons and his scrupulous honesty. On Nov. 11, 1894, Mr. Walczak was united in marriage to Miss Stanislawa Majchszak, a daughter of John and Rosalie Majchszak, of Milwaukee. To this union have been born six children: Wladislaus, Wancislaus, Bronislaus, Clara, Kunegunda, and Alicia. The family are all communicants of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic church. In his political view the father is a staunch Republican, but has never found the leisure to devote to making a campaign for public office. His only fraternal relations are with the Catholic Order of Foresters.

William H. Devos, Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, was born in that city on Nov. 19, 1857, being the son of John J. W. and Sarah (Breen) Devos, natives of Holland, where the father was born in 1821 (died in Milwaukee in 1906) and the mother in 1829 (died in Milwaukee in 1905). The father was a carpenter by trade, coming to the United States in 1844 and to Milwaukee in 1845, and here he followed his calling for several years. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Common Council for the Ninth ward, as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1859, but he resigned in 1860 to go to Dodge county, Wis., where he owned and operated a large saw-mill and farm. In 1865 he returned to Milwaukee and purchased an interest in a wood and coal business, which he soon disposed of on account of his health. In 1868 he went into the milling business, and in this he continued until 1895, when he disposed of his holdings and retired to private life. The name of the paternal grandfather was Voss, and he and his people were natives of Germany, but owing to his dislike of being compelled to render service in the German army he expatriated himself, and settling in Holland he took the name of Devos, which the family still retains. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and graduated in the Spencerian Business College of that city. Soon after his graduation he began assisting in the management of his father's enterprises, and this he continued to do until his father retired in 1895. In that year he engaged in the coal and building material business with Edward F. Whitwall, and in 1905 this firm was consolidated with the Penn Coal and Supply Company. On Nov. 10, 1879, Mr. Devos married Miss Susan N., daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Bril) Van Peenen, who were natives of Holland, and who came to the United States in 1854. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Devos has been blessed with four children, as follows: Sarah S., wife of William Vandalu, born in 1880; John A., born in 1882; Arthur W., born in 1886, and Antoinette, born in 1890. In 1894 Mr. Devos was elected a member of the Common Council from the Ninth ward, as a Republican, it being the same position which his father had filled as a Democrat from the same ward, nearly forty years

before. He was renominated for the position in the spring of 1896, but was defeated. In the fall of 1896 he was elected state senator representing the Sixth district, and he was re-elected in 1900. In December, 1901, after serving during one session of his second term, he resigned the senatorship to accept the position of Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, to which he had been appointed by the President. Hon. William H. Devos is a gentleman of an active, nervous temperament, and whatever he undertakes he does to the utmost of his abilities, which are of a high order. This is strikingly evidenced in his administration of the position which he now fills. When he assumed charge of the office in 1902 he found that many local merchants were entering their goods at seaboard cities and paying the duties there. At once he began a systematic training of importers to have their goods shipped to Milwaukee and to have the duties paid here. What was the result? The receipts of the local customs office increased from \$420,000 in 1902, when Mr. Devos took the office, to over \$800,000 in 1907, nearly doubling the income of the office. So it is thus again strongly shown that it makes a difference who conducts an office, for man differs from man as star differs from star. One man administers his office energetically, treating it as a sacred trust given him by the people, while another treats it as a private snap and goes to sleep on the job. In religion Mr. Devos is a Presbyterian, and he is also a Mason and a member of the Knights Templar. He is held in high esteem by all who know him, and he is a gentleman who is deeply devoted to the upbuilding of the city of his birth.

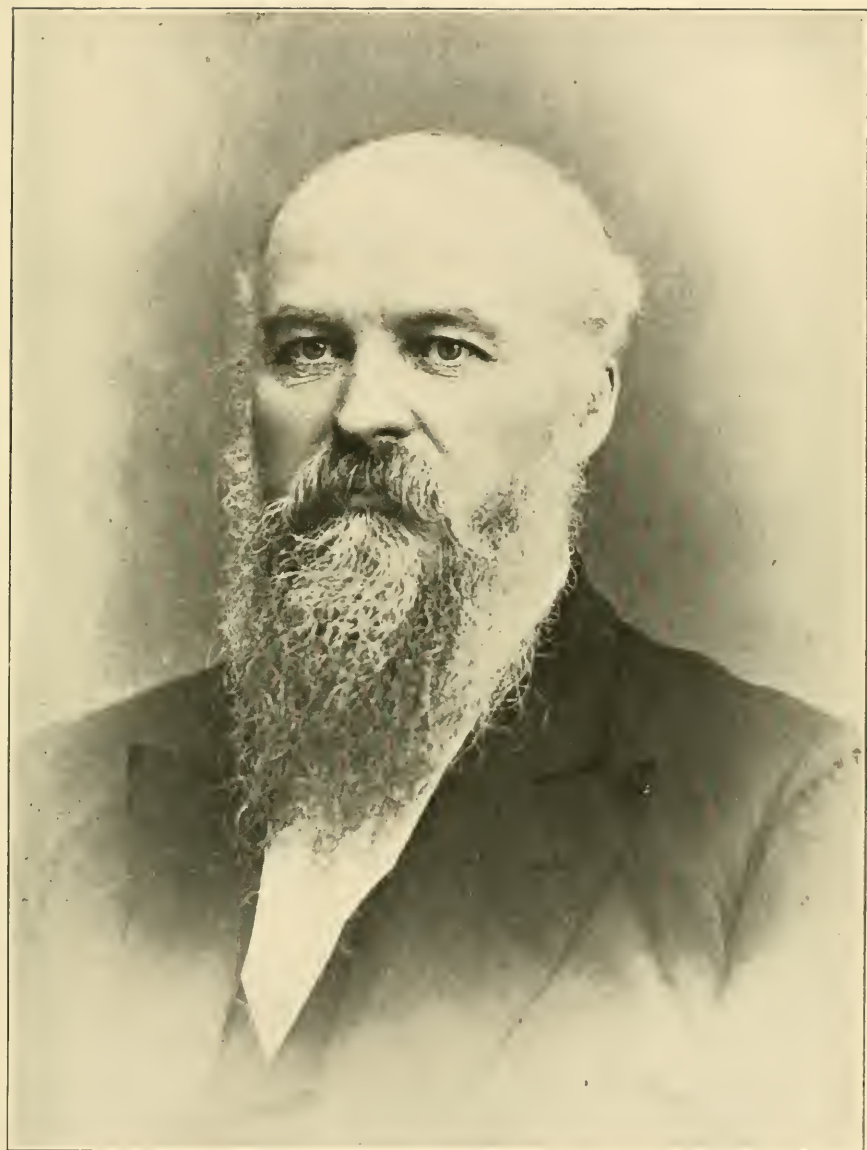
Olaf Rehnquist, the president and treasurer of the Olaf Rehnquist Company, select tailors of Milwaukee, is a native of Sweden, born there on Oct. 6, 1855, the son of Andrew and Katrina (Olson) Rehnquist, both natives of Sweden, who lived and died there. The father was a tradesman and carpenter who lived in the central part of Sweden. He had a farm, where his children were reared, but at the same time carried on his profession. Olaf was the second child in a family of four boys; he attended the common schools of his native country and after leaving school served an apprenticeship of five years at the tailor's trade. For a few years he followed tailoring in Sweden, and when twenty-four years of age emigrated to the United States and located in Chicago. He soon found work and remained there for three years before he came to Milwaukee, in 1883, to accept a position as cutter for James Lowry, a merchant tailor. Mr. Rehnquist was industrious and a keen-sighted business man, prospered during the six years he was with Mr. Lowry, and he started a shop for himself in 1889. His patronage increased rapidly, and as he found it growing too large for one man to handle, formed the present company, which is one of the prominent tailoring establishments of the city. In 1882 Mr. Rehnquist was married in Chicago to Miss Adolphina Ternberg, a native of Sweden. To this union have been born six bright children: Hilda, Nels, Judith, Mamie, Edna, and William. Mr. Rehnquist and his family are members of the Swedish Congregational church.

Fred J. Mayer, the manager of the Milwaukee factories and vice-president of the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company, was born in Milwaukee on May 29, 1862. He is the second son of Frederick Mayer, of whose life a full account appears in the sketch of George P. Mayer, elsewhere in this volume, which sketch also gives a history of the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company. Fred J. Mayer received his primary education in the parochial schools of Milwaukee. After leaving school he learned the shoemaker's trade by serving an apprenticeship on the bench, and in 1880, when his father established the May Boot and Shoe Company, he became an employe of the concern. In 1882 he left the company, and as a journeyman shoemaker worked in larger factories in the East and South. Returning to Milwaukee in 1885, he again became associated with his father's concern. He started as a foreman of one of the rooms in the factory, and has worked up through the various grades of the business until several years ago he was chosen manager of the Milwaukee branch, his practical knowledge of the whole industry equipping him especially well for the duties which devolve upon him. He is also vice-president of the company and was one of the directors of the progressive policy which has put the Mayer quality far in the lead in the field of competition. St. John's Lutheran church of Milwaukee has a no more loyal member than Mr. Mayer. On May 5, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Bues, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Fred Bues, a contractor. To this union have been born eight children, of whom six are living: Helena, Irma, Eleanora, Louis, Paula and Sophia. Mr. Mayer is a man of splendid integrity, courteous manner, and excellent business acumen, and he is recognized as one of the leaders in commercial life in the Cream City.

Charles Cuppel, an extensive real estate dealer and a substantial citizen of Milwaukee county, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 4, 1838. He is a son of Charles and Gertrude (Ringling) Cuppel, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1829 and located at Philadelphia, and later for a number of years he had direct charge of the millstone cutting of the Morris factories at Baltimore, Md. Prior to removing to Baltimore, however, he lived for a time at Easton, Pa. On Oct. 12, 1846, he arrived with his family in Milwaukee and entered the business of contracting, which he continued until his death in 1849. The mother passed away in May, 1903. Charles Cuppel is the eldest of the four children born to his parents. A sister, Margaret, is the wife of C. G. Taylor, a retired citizen of Milwaukee, living at Twenty-first avenue, near Layton Park; another sister, Catherine, is the wife of Henry Bruhno, a candy manufacturer, residing at 234 Twenty-first street; and Eliza is the third daughter in order of birth, and is the widow of William Taylor, deceased. Mr. Cuppel also has a half brother, William C. Laver, in the meat business at Grand avenue and Twenty-first street. Mr. Cuppel attended the Fourth ward school of this city and received all his educational advantages in that institution. Upon the break-

ing out of the Civil war he enlisted on April 17, 1861, in the First Wisconsin infantry for the three months' service. At the expiration of that time he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin cavalry and was mustered out at Austin, Texas. He went out with the first company organized in Wisconsin, and was honorably discharged with the last company to return to the state; and he did service in many of the important engagements. He is a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1866 he began his business career as a general produce merchant, and subsequently developed into a commission business, which furnished him an excellent income for four years. He then became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and for twenty years devoted himself to buying and selling in that body. During this period he invested heavily in real estate, and when he retired from active participation on the board of trade it was to give all his attention to his realty interests. His office is at the corner of Greenfield and Fifty-third avenues, and the success he has attained bespeakes his business acumen and his capacity for hard work. In his political belief he is a devout adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. He was chosen by his many friends as a candidate for the legislature in 1898. He is an intensely public-spirited citizen and gives freely to any enterprise that makes for the betterment of the community. The site on which the West Allis Presbyterian church now stands is a donation of Mr. Cuppel's to the society. He is very fond of children, and most of his charity is directed toward their benefit. Mr. Cuppel has been twice married. On July 3, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Whicher, a native of New Hampshire. This lady passed away on June 11, 1901, leaving no children, and on Aug. 18, 1902, occurred his marriage to Miss Agnes J. Roberts, a native of Watertown, Wis., and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were both born in New York state and came to Watertown early in their lives. They lived there but two or three years, however, and then removed to Milwaukee, where the father was engaged in the teaming and transfer business for a number of years. Subsequently he retired, and he and his wife now make their home with Mr. Cuppel.

George Madison Hinkley, deceased, who during his lifetime was prominent as a mechanic and inventor, was born in the state of New York on May 24, 1832, and was a direct descendant of a line of Empire State pioneers. While he was still an infant Mr. Hinkley's parents removed to Ohio, where both died, the father's death occurring when the son was but seven years of age. The burden placed upon the mother's shoulders when the father passed away was so heavy that it was necessary that some of the children be sent away to be reared, and the subject of this sketch, then but seven years of age, made his home with friendly neighbors for some five years. He then became apprenticed to a carpenter and worked at that vocation for a few years. Before he was eighteen years old he had also mastered another trade, that of



GEORGE M. HINKLEY

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bridge-building, and he removed to Michigan to engage in the work. When work grew slack in that vocation he built saw-mills, and was thus engaged when the dark cloud of war darkened the horizon of national unity. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the First Michigan cavalry, subsequently being made corporal of his company. During his service of three years he served terms in the Florence, Libby, and Andersonville prisons. Upon his return to Michigan he became manager of a mill at Muskegon, but after a year determined to remove to Wisconsin, upon the request of John Eldred, for the purpose of building a mill for him. When the structure was completed Mr. Hinkley became its manager and served in that capacity for three successive years. When he resigned, it was that he might perfect some inventions in saw-mill machinery, upon which he had been working for a number of years. In 1874 he entered the employ of the E. P. Allis Company as the head of their saw-mill department and brought that branch of the business up to its present high standard. Mr. Hinkley's name to-day is the foremost in the world among the inventors and makers of saw-mill machinery. He remained with the Allis Company until the day before his death, and was apparently in the best of health, but the duties of an arduous life had told upon his strong constitution, and he passed away within thirty minutes after being taken ill, the cause of death being ossification of the arteries about the heart. He was a man of exceptional determination, versatile intellect and great capacity, intensely fond of his home and home life, in which he spent all of his leisure moments. Of fine public spirit, he was ever ready to assist to the best of his ability every worthy enterprise. The first investment he ever made was the purchase of the homestead of twenty acres, which was later divided among his sons. He was also the owner of some city property, some boiler stock, and a number of mortgages. Fraternally he had attained to the thirty-second degree in Masonry. Although he was a life-long Republican he never sought to become the candidate of his party for public office. Mr. Hinkley was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Tubbs, of Michigan, to whom he was united on Oct. 18, 1860. Her death occurred in 1865 and she left two children. George C. married Miss Ida McDuffy, of Hartford, Wis., and had two children: Newton, who was accidentally shot and killed during the past year; and George, a student in the high school of West Allis, in which village his father is engaged in the real estate and loan business. The other child of Mr. Hinkley's first marriage was Miss Sarah, now deceased. On Feb. 25, 1868, Mr. Hinkley was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Langdon, born near Janesville, Wis., on Jan. 29, 1849, a daughter of David Wyman and Rhoda (Hickok) Langdon. Mrs. Langdon was born on a farm at the foot of the White Mountains in Vermont and the father was born in New York state. Their marriage occurred in Wisconsin in 1844, where the father was engaged as a stationary engineer. Soon after their marriage they removed to Ohio and there resided

for twelve years. In 1861 they returned to Wisconsin, the father obtaining employment in his vocation at Omro, where the mother died on May 9, 1876. In 1878 Mr. Langdon removed to Milwaukee and made his home with Mrs. Hinkley until his death, which occurred on June 19, 1888. To Mr. Hinkley, by his second marriage, one son, Earl Langdon, was born on Nov. 29, 1875. He married Miss Maria Case, of West Allis, by whom he had two children, Helen C. and Jessie. The son is an expert electrical engineer and had charge of the new electrical plant at West Allis until impaired health necessitated his retirement in order to recuperate.

Dr. Michael J. Nugent, founder of the well-known Nugent Sanitarium, at the corner of Wells street and Hawley Road, Milwaukee, Wis., and the president and treasurer of the institution, was born at Mendota, Minn., on Nov. 17, 1859. His parents were Michael M. and Margaret (Howell) Nugent, the former of whom was born on July 10, 1826, in County Tipperary, Ireland, and the latter in County Limerick, Ireland. The father was for many years a prosperous lumberman, contractor, and farmer, but has been retired from active business for the past twenty years, and is now living at an advanced age in Milwaukee. He came to America in the year 1845 and first located in Milwaukee, where he followed the business of a contractor until 1853, when he went to the territory of Minnesota to assist in the erection of Fort Snelling, near St. Paul. Minnesota was then a very sparsely settled region and largely in the possession of the Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, and other tribes of Indians. Mr. Nugent was a noted Indian fighter, and on more than one occasion performed some of the most dangerous and difficult scouting duty ever done in the Northwest country. He participated in the siege of Glencoe and Forest City, Minn., and took part in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements with the hostile Sioux. He was distinctively a pioneer in opening up the far Northwest, conducted many expeditions into that unsettled portion of our country, and did an extensive and profitable freighting business over a wide section of the country. His wife died on Feb. 3, 1893. They were the parents of ten children, all but two of whom grew to maturity and seven of whom are still living, to-wit: Ellen, deceased wife of Q. Brady, St. Paul, Minn.; Edward, a merchant now living at Maple Lake, Minn.; John, deceased; Michael J., the subject of this sketch; Patrick, who died in infancy; James, a resident of St. Paul, in charge of the Nugent Sanitarium at that place; Mary, wife of John Bohan, of Minneapolis, who for twenty-six years has been a miller with the Pillsburys; William, a merchant at Maple Lake, Minn.; Margaret, wife of Abner Dueber, St. Cloud, Minn.; and Julia, wife of Frank Thielman, a merchant at St. Cloud, Minn. Dr. Nugent received an excellent education, being a graduate of the St. Paul Academy, a select school for boys, and also of the St. John's University. When only twenty-one years of age he became principal of the schools at Sauk Rapids,

Minn. A year later, in 1882, he embarked in the general mercantile business, which engaged his attention for a period of some fourteen years. During this period he was likewise engaged in the wholesale tea and coffee business, his company being known as The Early Breakfast Coffee Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo. For the past twelve years he has also been interested in the Nugent Sanitarium at St. Paul. In 1900 Dr. Nugent came to Milwaukee, where he founded the famous Nugent Sanitarium, known far and wide throughout the Middle West for its successful and scientific treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, and alcoholic and drug addiction. The sanitarium is situated at the corner of Wells street and Hawley Road, and can be conveniently reached by the Wauwatosa car line, being only a twenty minutes' ride from the heart of Milwaukee. Dr. Nugent has recently opened another sanitarium of a similar character in Montreal, Canada. In addition to the skilled medical attendance provided at the Nugent Sanitarium in Milwaukee, the patient is assured of rest, quiet, and comfort, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds and a home-like environment, which make for a speedy restoration to normal health. While living in Minnesota, Dr. Nugent took a lively interest in National Guard matters, and was a member of the State Militia for three years. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Minnesota National Guard, rose to the rank of corporal, and was mustered out as such in 1887. He served for some time as president of the alumni association of St. John's University. He was also president of the Retail Merchants Association of Minnesota for a term of four years, and acted as president of the Merchants' Protective Association of St. Cloud for six years. He has been a life-long Democrat in his political affiliations, but has never been a mere partisan, and could always be counted upon to support the best measures and men. He served as alderman of the First ward, St. Cloud, Minn., for two terms, and was an influential member of the Minnesota State Central Committee for a period of eight years. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith, and is a zealous and liberal supporter of his church. He was first married on June 24, 1884, to Miss Mary Edelbrock, a daughter of Joseph and Eva M. Edelbrock, of St. Cloud, Minn. Four children were the fruit of this union: Olivia, now the wife of S. E. Riley, connected with the Mueller Furnace Company, of Milwaukee; Leon, a graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College; Arthur, a student in Marquette College; and Irene, a student at Holy Angels Academy. The doctor lost his first wife on April 29, 1895, and was again married on July 18, 1907, to Mrs. Mary Murphy, of Milwaukee, a native of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Nugent is the mother of two children by her former husband, their names being Reginald and Madeline, the former of whom is attending the Jesu School, and the latter Holy Cross School.

Charles F. Pfister needs no introduction to the people of Milwaukee county, as his name stands as a synonym for that push and enterprise that has brought the Cream City into the front

ranks of American municipalities. He was born in the city to whose upbuilding he has given so lavishly of his efforts, and he is the son of Guido Pfister, to whom also a great deal of Milwaukee's past greatness was due. The father was born in Hohenzollern, Germany, Sept. 13, 1818, and there spent his youth and early manhood, laying well the foundation for his future achievements, the scenes of which were to be found in free America. On July 13, 1842, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gasser, who bore him two children, a daughter who became the wife of Frederick Vogel, Jr., and a son, Charles F., whose name introduces this review. In 1845 Guido Pfister migrated to America and located temporarily in Buffalo, N. Y., but two years later he came to Milwaukee, with the business interests of which he was identified during the remainder of his exceedingly active career. As an introductory venture he opened a leather store, and at about the same time, in association with Frederick Vogel and J. H. Schoellkopf, established a tannery on the Menomonee river. The firm was styled Guido Pfister & Co., and its plant was the nucleus of the present mammoth establishment of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company. Guido Pfister was honest and industrious, quick to grasp the problems of the expanding commercial situations of a developing country, and was fearless in taking advantage of these situations. Ever pushing forward in the field of his particular endeavor, he also reached out and gave both his moral and financial assistance to a number of budding enterprises which have since developed into some of Milwaukee's soundest institutions. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company; was one of the founders of the old Merchants' Exchange Bank; he was a director in each of the above-named concerns and also in the Northwestern National Insurance Company, and he was a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The present Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, which is a continuation of the pioneer firm of Guido Pfister & Company, is the largest producer in its particular line in the United States, and its trade extends to all parts of Europe. In 1874 Frederick Vogel, Jr., a personal sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume, became a stockholder in the company, and in 1883 Charles F. Pfister also became financially interested in the business. Since the demise of Guido Pfister and Frederick Vogel, Sr., the affairs of the company have been managed by the following efficient corps of officers: President and general manager, Frederick Vogel, Jr.; vice-president, Gottlieb Bossert; treasurer, Charles F. Pfister; secretary, Aug. H. Vogel. From the comparatively small beginning in 1847 the volume of business has increased until at the present time it amounts to \$14,000,000 annually. Charles F. Pfister, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and early in life started a business career, becoming interested in the leather industry as mentioned above, connecting himself with the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, of which as stated he is now the treasurer. Though still compara-

tively young Mr. Pfister has won for himself an enviable position among the business men of Milwaukee. Through his able management and that of his associates the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company has reached its present mammoth proportions, and in other lines his business acumen is evidenced by remarkable success. He has always been especially active in affairs pertaining to the advancement of Milwaukee and has given his personal and financial assistance to a number of enterprises of a public nature, which have been a potent force in placing Milwaukee among the prominent cities of the world. The extensive street railway system was earnestly promoted by him at a time when only the shrewdest business foresight could point to ultimate success, and the magnificent Hotel Pfister stands as a monument to his enterprising nature. He was one of the managing officials of the Merchants' Exchange Bank before it was merged with the First National, and he is now a controlling spirit in the last-named institution. Though never an office-holder or a seeker of political preferment he is an untiring worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and he is recognized throughout the state and the country at large as a wheel-horse of the organization. It may be said that politics is his diversion and not his business, but he brings the same sagacious thought and remarkable energy into action in his political work as he does in his management of business affairs. In 1897 he purchased the Milwaukee Sentinel, the newspaper representative of the Stalwart faction of the party in Wisconsin, and has continued with the greatest fearlessness to guide it so as to influence the public mind in favor of what he considers the best policies for his party and his country to adopt. As a newspaper the Sentinel is the leading publication in the state and the power that it wields is recognized far beyond the confines of the commonwealth, to the up-building of which it is particularly dedicated.

Alvin C. Brazee, judge of the Municipal Court, and a leading attorney of Milwaukee, was born in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, July 24, 1855. His parents, Benson and Althea F. (Neal) Brazee, were both natives of New York state, the former of Fayetteville, Onondaga county, and the latter of Hudson, Columbia county. The father came to Wisconsin in 1835, locating on government land in Wauwatosa, which land he developed into a fertile and well-cultivated farm, which was his home until 1870, when he sold it and removed to Winnebago county, but later returned to Milwaukee county, making his home in the city until his death in 1886. The mother was the daughter of Capt. John F. Neal, who participated in the War of 1812. She was a woman of education and culture, and was a teacher for some years before her marriage. Her home was in Wisconsin from her sixteenth year until her death, in April, 1880, in her fifty-second year. Both of the parents were members of the Congregational church and active forces in the social and religious life of the communities where they resided. Alvin C. received his education in the public schools of Wauwatosa, and at Ripon College, leaving the latter

institution, however, before he completed the full course of study. He was an apt student, with a quick and retentive memory, which enabled him to stand well in his classes without the usual amount of effort, leaving too much leisure for outside matters for him to acquire the reputation of the model scholar. He left college without having decided upon any definite career, and he tried several lines before he finally settled down to the study of law in 1876. He began in the office of Finch & Barber, of Oshkosh, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two, and began the practice of his profession in company with Charles W. Felker, of Oshkosh. In 1879 he went west, spending a year in Superior, Neb., where he opened a law office, but subsequently returned to Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee, where he has since practiced, having had at various times partnerships with Messrs. C. S. Brown, V. W. Seeley, A. W. Bell, J. H. Stover, and being at the time of his election to the office of district attorney of Milwaukee county, a member of the firm of Brazee & Stover. During his private practice he had considerable experience and acquired a wide reputation as a successful attorney in criminal cases, following, in addition to this line, a general law practice. His first election to the position of district attorney, in 1894, was by a plurality of 6,900, and his efficiency in the conduct of his office was recognized by an increased plurality upon his re-election in the fall of 1896. He was again elected in 1898. In May, 1900, and while serving as district attorney, he was appointed by Governor Scofield to the Municipal Court bench, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Wallber. In 1901 he was elected judge, re-elected in 1907, and is still on the bench. Mr. Brazee, while engaged in active practice, was recognized by the members of his profession as an able lawyer, and as one who prepared his cases with great care and skill, omitting nothing that could strengthen his position or present it with clearness and force to a court or jury. Outside of his professional life he is a man of wide reading, and has a large and carefully selected general library to which he devotes much of his leisure. In politics he is a Republican and has been a strong champion of the principles of his party, but outside of office connected with his profession has never cared for personal preferment. He was married on Aug. 10, 1884, to Miss Alice M. Beaver, of Chippewa Falls, a woman of much culture and refinement of character, and who before her marriage was for some time a most successful teacher. One daughter, Enola, has been born to this union, and she is now nineteen years old.

David Stuart Rose, mayor of Milwaukee and a leading attorney of that city, was born in Darlington, La Fayette county, Wis., June 30, 1856, and is the son of James R. and Phoebe A. (Budlong) Rose, the former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. James R. Rose was also a lawyer, educated in Albany, N. Y., a Democrat, and a man who exercised a wide political influence in his party. He came west in 1852 and formed a partnership with Judge Cothren, of Darlington. Mrs. Rose was a graduate of the

Normal School at Albany, N. Y., came west with her parents, and shortly afterward married Mr. Rose. Both were born in New York state, and are now deceased, the father passing away on Sept. 6, 1890. David S. received his early education in the public schools of Darlington and was graduated in the high school at the early age of fourteen. He then spent three years in a printing office, but at the age of seventeen decided to follow the legal profession and began reading in the office of Cothren & Rose at Darlington, teaching school during the winter terms while pursuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar on June 30, 1876, and practiced for one year in Belmont, La Fayette county. Then returning to Darlington, he formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. R. & D. S. Rose, which continued until the son removed to Milwaukee in 1886. He practiced alone in the Cream City for two years, and was then the senior member of the firm of Rose & Bell for four years, after which he again practiced alone until his election to the position of mayor of Milwaukee in 1898, being subsequently re-elected in 1900, 1902 and 1904, and again elected in 1908. At the expiration of his fourth term he went to Tucson, Ariz., to look after mining interests which he had there. The Twin Buttes Mining and Smelting Company is capitalized at \$2,000,000. It owns 1,300 acres of land, covering sixty-one mining claims, and has built thirty-one miles of railroad, the object of the company being to promote and develop the business and put it on a shipping basis. Mr. Rose is a Democrat, and beside representing his party in many conventions—having been a delegate to nearly every county convention in La Fayette or Milwaukee county since he was twenty-one, and at the national Democratic conventions of 1884, 1900, and 1904—he has also received its suffrages on many occasions, besides the notable ones already mentioned. He was mayor of Darlington in 1882-84, two terms; was elected county judge of La Fayette county in 1885, resigning in 1888; was nominated by the Democratic party for governor in 1902, cutting down the Republican plurality about 60,000 on that occasion, and he has also received the nomination of his party for Congress. He is devoted to the principles of his party and is ready to take his place in the ranks or as a leader as the exigencies of the case seem to demand. In his legal practice he has won a number of notable cases, among which may be mentioned the case of the State of Wisconsin vs. Meighan et al., which attracted widespread interest at the time because of the fact that a special plea of insanity was interposed in behalf of the seven defendants, tried together. They were all found to be insane at the time that the homicide was committed, and three were found to be insane at the time of the trial, being committed to the hospital for the insane at Mendota. The circumstances leading up to the homicide were these: In the fall of 1890, a farmer named Meighan was returning to his home from Darlington, Wis., riding upon a wagon loaded with lumber. With him was his hired man, named Sieboldt. They engaged in a

quarrel, when Sieboldt pounded Meighan's brains out with an iron wrench. Sieboldt was arrested within a few hours after the tragedy, and because of strong threats of lynching was taken to Monroe, Green county, for safe keeping. Later, when it was deemed that the danger of lynching had passed, Sieboldt was returned to Darlington for his preliminary examination. Arriving about noon, he was taken to the county jail and locked up. A mob immediately formed, broke into the jail, took Sieboldt out and hanged him to a tree at the corner of the public square. Shortly afterward a grand jury was empaneled and seven indictments were returned, charging as many persons, residents of La Fayette county, with homicide by lynching. The case came on for trial a few months later and was prosecuted by J. B. Simpson, district attorney, assisted by the late William E. Carter. Martin & Wilson also represented the accused, but the defense was conducted by Mr. Rose. The trial occupied twenty-nine days and resulted as stated above. The significant feature lay in the fact that the case of insanity was made so strong for four of the defendants that the state's experts answered the hypothetical questions in their favor. Another homicide case that commanded great interest at the time was that of the State vs. Robert Luscombe, tried in 1896, in the criminal court of Milwaukee county. The parties involved belonged to well-known families, and the defendant, Robert Luscombe, although young, had been city attorney of the city of Milwaukee. He killed his brother-in-law, Emil Sanger, by shooting him with a shot-gun. The trial consumed several weeks and Mr. Rose was one of the leading attorneys for the defense. Luscombe was acquitted in a trial upon the merits of the case within ten minutes after the jury retired. Mr. Rose was the attorney for Mayor P. J. Somers in the trial for impeachment brought by Garrett Dunck against that official, winning the case. He also participated in one of the most notable election contests that ever occurred in the state, that of John Fetzer against Edward Scofield, afterward governor of the state, for a seat in the state senate in 1891. Frauds in the election were charged and a writ of quo warranto was applied for to the supreme court. The writ was issued, an issue was framed and sent to the Marinette county Circuit Court for trial by jury. The trial resulted in a disagreement, the jury dividing on political party lines, and the contest was then taken to the senate, where Mr. Scofield was unseated and the office given to Mr. Fetzer. Mr. Rose is a prominent member in a number of leading fraternal, social and professional organizations, among which are the Elks, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Milwaukee Athletic Club, and the Milwaukee Bar Association. On Sept. 8, 1887, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Blakeley, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (O'Connor) Leahy, of Darlington, Wis. By a former marriage Mr. Rose is the father of two children: Earl B., of Rose, Witte & Rose, who married Miss Barbara E. Curtis, daughter of Col. C. A. Curtis; and Ethel, wife of Truman Kemler, who is engaged in general mercantile business in Platteville, Wis.

Theobald Otjen, of the firm of Otjen & Otjen, attorneys, Milwaukee, was born on Oct. 27, 1851, at West China, St. Clair county, Mich. His parents were John C. and Dorothea (Schriner) Otjen, both born in Germany, the former in 1809. The parents came to the United States in 1827, locating in Baltimore, Md., later removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, and then to Michigan. In the first two named places the father followed his trade of cabinet-making, but after settling in Michigan he became a farmer. Theobald Otjen was educated at an academy in Marine City, Mich., and at a private school in Detroit, the latter conducted by Prof. P. M. Patterson. He came to Milwaukee in 1870 and remained two years, being at that time foreman in the rolling mills; and then concluding to study law he entered the legal department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of LL. B. He immediately began practicing at Detroit, Mich., and was for two years a member of the firm of Otjen & Rabbeaut, afterward practicing alone until he came to Milwaukee in 1883. Here he has since continuously resided, and he has been eminently successful both in his profession and in real estate business. His practice has been connected more especially with business transactions, rather than with court work. He was the attorney of the village of Bay View from 1885 until 1887, in the latter year was elected to the common council of Milwaukee, and was re-elected three times, serving in all seven years. He was nominated for Congress by the Republican party in 1892, by acclamation, but was defeated by Hon. (afterward Senator) John L. Mitchell, that being one of the years when the agitation of the "Bennett law" transferred a large foreign vote to the Democratic party. He was, however, elected in 1894, and continued in Congress thereafter until 1907, serving as a member of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth congresses, a period of twelve years. He was a trustee of the public library and museum of Milwaukee from 1887 until 1904, during which time the beautiful new building was erected, and he has served in the state central committee of the Republican party. His public career has been one eminently satisfactory to his constituents—an honorable career, reflecting credit on both himself and the people whom he served so long and faithfully. On March 12, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa E. Heames, daughter of Henry and Neoma (Carpenter) Heames, of Detroit, Mich., and they have four children: Henry H., Grace V., Fannie H., and Christian John. Mr. Otjen ranks high in Masonic circles, belonging to Ivanhoe Commandery, and he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In religious faith he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Milton H. Umbreit, attorney, was born in Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, Wis., Aug. 14, 1873, and is the son of Rev. Traugott and Catherine B. Umbreit, of whom further notice is given in the sketch of another son, Augustus C. Umbreit. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and the Waukesha high

school, and then spent two years at the University of Wisconsin. His legal studies were pursued in the offices of H. W. Lander and Judge J. J. Dick, at Beaver Dam. He was admitted to the bar by examination in 1897, and he began the practice of his profession at once in Beaver Dam, remaining there until January, 1901, when he came to Milwaukee and entered into a partnership with his brother, Augustus C., under the firm name of Umbreit & Umbreit. This association lasted until 1903, for the next three years he practiced alone, and then, in 1906, he again formed a business partnership with his brother, which is in force at the present time (1908). They carry on a general practice, are very successful in the prosecution of probate and civil cases, and also in criminal cases, although that class forms but a small part of their general business. Mr. Umbreit is a Republican, and while a resident of Beaver Dam filled the office of justice of the peace. In 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for district attorney of Dodge county, but as the voting population of that district is three-fourths Democratic he failed to get the position, although he made an exceptionally good canvass against overwhelming numbers. He belongs to the Milwaukee County Bar Association, to the Milwaukee Bar Association and to the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He is also popular in club and society circles, was for three years president of the Wisconsin Pony Bowling Association, and conducted three tournaments at the Calumet Club—to which he also belongs—in 1904, 1905, and 1906. He is considered one of the most promising among the younger attorneys of the city, and the firm of Umbreit & Umbreit professionally takes a high rank among the lawyers of the city and the state. Personally the members who compose it enjoy a large measure of the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens. The junior member of the firm belongs to the Evangelical Association. In Masonic circles he is a member of Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1, and Kilbourn Council, No. 9.

John W. Wegner, a prominent attorney of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Aug. 18, 1862. His parents, Frederick and Caroline (Tesch) Wegner, are of German origin and came to this country in 1852. The father was a farmer by vocation, but is now retired from active life. John W. attended the public schools, there obtaining the elementary education which formed the foundation of his later acquirements. He attended first the Oshkosh Normal School and then the University of Wisconsin for his higher education, and was graduated in the latter in 1883 with the degree of LL. B. He began practicing law the following year, at first alone, and later he formed a partnership with Jefferson C. McKinney and John F. La Boule. At present he is a member of the firm of Wegner, Blatchley & Gilbertson, with rooms in the Railway Exchange Building. He has been associated for many years with very important legal cases, participated in the litigation concerning the consolidation of the street car lines in Milwaukee, and has done much business in the supreme court, having argued over

seventy cases before that tribunal. In politics he is a Democrat and was, in 1886, elected to the office of district attorney of Milwaukee, serving in that position for two years. For a time he frequently represented his party in the county and state conventions, but in recent years has not taken an active part in political movements. On April 14, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia W. Cook, of Milwaukee. They have no children. Mr. Wegner is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, Calumet Club, Knights of Pythias, and Union League (non-resident) of Chicago. He is a man who ranks high in his profession, and is popular in social as well as professional circles.

Rev. Francis Charles Ryan, rector of St. Matthew's church, Milwaukee, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 16, 1859. His parents were Michael and Ellen (McGinis) Ryan, both natives of Ireland. They both came to America in 1852, were married in New York, remained there one year and then removed to Fond du Lac county, Wis., where the father followed the vocation of agriculture, being very successful in his chosen pursuit. He had a fine farm in Fond du Lac county, and on this place two of his sons are now residing. Rev. F. C. Ryan received his early education at the public schools of Fond du Lac, his theological training at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, being ordained by Archbishop Heiss on June 24, 1884, and he officiated at his first mass on June 29, following, at Fond du Lac. For the next four years he was a teacher at St. Francis, having English, the Christian doctrines, and mathematics. He was then appointed to the church of St. Francis Borgia, at Cedarburg, Wis., remaining as rector of the charge for eight years, and then coming to his present church of St. Matthew. The parish was organized in 1892 by Father Naughton, now of Madison, who was rector for about three years, and was succeeded by Father Ryan. The number of families in the parish is about 250, with a congregation of about 800. The church, built in Romanesque style of architecture, is of brick with Bedford stone trimmings, and has a seating capacity of 1,000. It was erected in 1905. The parish home is a good substantial frame building. Father Ryan belongs to the orders of Catholic Foresters and Knights of Columbus.

August Christopher Bendler, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church—which belongs to the Wisconsin Synod—is a native of Wisconsin, born in Sheboygan county, in the town of Rhine, on Oct. 31, 1858. His parents, Frederic and Frederica Bendler, were of German birth, the former born at Magdeburg, Oct. 16, 1811, died May 28, 1865, and the latter, nee Kliezt, also of Magdeburg, Saxony, was born on Jan. 12, 1815, died June 20, 1897. The father was a stone-cutter by trade, but after coming to this country, Oct. 20, 1852, settled in Sheboygan county and followed the vocation of farming in the town of Sheboygan Falls. August C. was educated in the public and parochial schools of Sheboygan county, and later entered the Lutheran Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. Subsequently he was a student at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and the Lutheran Seminary at Milwaukee, and was

graduated in the latter in the theological department in 1881. He was ordained at Galesburg, Ill., his first charge, where he remained two years. He spent seven and one-half years at Burlington, Wis., in charge of the Lutheran St. John's church there, and in 1890 came to Milwaukee and succeeded Dr. A. Hoenecke in the pastorate of St. Matthew's church, where he has ministered to the people for over eighteen years. The parish includes over 500 families and was established in 1865 by Pastor Vorberg. The parochial school is under the charge of four male teachers. Rev. Bendler has been twice married. On Dec. 13, 1881, he was united to Miss Anna Allermann, daughter of Henry and Mary (Carner) Allermann, of Watertown. Two children were born to them: Martin, who died on May 19, 1897, aged thirteen years; and Olga, who died Oct. 9, 1888, aged two years. Their mother died on March 11, 1892. On May 28, 1893, Rev. Bendler married Miss Wilma Kees, daughter of Christian and Wilhelmina (Gehritz) Kees, of Burlington, Wis. Their children are August A. H., Eric R. G., and Irene. Mr. Bendler is a man of wide reading, is especially interested in the study of archaeology, and is also an experienced traveler, having journeyed over much of America and a number of the countries of Europe. He brings to his travels the observing habits of a student and has gained a broad culture from the combination of his studies, his travels, and his intimate knowledge of human nature as it is revealed to the sympathetic eye of a pastor. Since 1907 Mr. Bendler has been vice-president of the Uintah Placer Mining, Irrigation, and Exploration Company of Utah, which he has helped to build to its present flourishing condition. He is also vice-president of the Uintah Interstate Coal Company.

Edward M. Hyzer, an attorney of Milwaukee, and Wisconsin counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, was born in the city of Janesville, Wis., Dec. 10, 1854. He is of Dutch and English descent, his ancestors on the paternal side having been among the Dutch colonists of New York. On the maternal side the family is of English origin, and was well known in Vermont in the early part of the nineteenth century. His parents were Jacob E. and Mary A. (Chase) Hyzer, the former born in New York and the latter in Vermont. The father came from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Milwaukee, in 1846, and the mother from Bradford county, Vt., to Rock county, Wis., in 1836. In 1848 Mr. Hyzer moved to Rock county and engaged in the hardware business, and that city was the home of the family and of Edward M. until 1897. Edward M. received a broad classical education under the instruction of Professor Hare, of Janesville, and studied law in the office of the late Chief Justice John B. Cassoday. Mr. Hyzer was admitted to the bar on examination, in 1880, and has since been admitted to practice in all the United States and state courts. He maintained his office in Janesville from 1880 until 1897, when he removed to Milwaukee.

Maximilian N. Lando, a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, was born in Hungary on April 17, 1841, son of David H.

and Virginia (Kline) Lando, both of whom were also natives of Hungary and lived out their allotted time in that country. The ancestors were highly cultured people, being graduated in the excellent educational institutions of Hungary, and were leading citizens and men of affairs. The subject of this review received his preliminary education in public and private schools, then completed a high school course, after which he attended a gymnasium and graduated at a clerical college, receiving a "certificate of maturity." In 1865 he migrated to America, and a year later located in the city of Milwaukee, where he followed the profession of teaching for about eighteen months. While so engaged he began the study of law and in due time entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated with the class of 1869, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Opening an office in Milwaukee soon thereafter he has since been engaged continuously in the general practice of law, controlling a large and representative clientage. He was married on April 15, 1877, to Miss Ida, daughter of Daniel and Emma Caspary, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Lando died on March 16, 1902. To this union there were born five children, of whom the following mention is appropriately made: Bell married Lewis Rosenthal, of Detroit, Iowa, and is the mother of one child, Maurice; Dr. D. H. is mentioned more at length on another page; Ilma married Sidney N. Pollok, and resides in Milwaukee; Victor Scott is a traveling salesman; and Maxa is at home. Mr. Lando is a Republican in his political views and has served as school commissioner of Milwaukee. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Germania and several other societies, and he also has membership in the Wisconsin State and the Milwaukee Bar associations.

John Henry Roemer is a member of the present Railroad Commission of the State of Wisconsin, but prior to his appointment to that position he was a leading attorney of Milwaukee. He was born near Clarington, Monroe county, Ohio, on April 26, 1866, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Leinberger) Roemer, both of whom were born at Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, the former in 1826 and the latter in 1837. Upon their migration to the United States the paternal ancestors located in Pennsylvania, and when the maternal grandparents came they selected Virginia as their abiding place. Jacob Roemer, the father of the subject of this review, served as a soldier in the Mexican war, being mustered in January, 1847, as a private in Company I, Second Pennsylvania volunteers, the company being commanded by Capt. Robert Porter. The regiment went direct to the city of New Orleans, where it encamped on the famous old battle-ground six miles below the city, and from there received transportation to Lobos Island. On March 9 it was conveyed by boats to Anton Lizardo, in sight of Vera Cruz, where with other troops it disembarked and proceeded immediately to invest the city, being busily engaged day and night, making preparations for the bombardment. In April the regiment arrived at

Plan del Rio, at the base of Cerro Gordo, where the Mexican army under Gen. Santa Anna was strongly intrenched. An attack was made upon the enemy which resulted in the complete rout of the latter, the capture of many prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and all the siege guns; Santa Anna narrowly escaping on a mule, leaving his cork leg and a large amount of silver behind. General Scott's army immediately advanced to the city of Jalapa, and in June to the city of Puebla. On Aug. 8 the regiment moved for the city of Mexico and participated in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. Then followed the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and after a bitter contest at the gates of the city, on Sept. 13, 1847, the American flag waved over the halls of the Montezumas. The regiment remained in the city of Mexico nine months, till the treaty of peace was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, and it received orders for marching home on May 29, 1848. Jacob Roemer then engaged in the general merchandise business, dealing extensively in live stock, wool, etc., and his efforts resulted in very gratifying success. He died in 1884 and his widow survived until 1888, when she, too, passed away. John H. Roemer, whose name introduces this review, received his early education in the public schools of his native place, completed a course in the Clarington high school, and then entered the Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio, in which institution he graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then followed the profession of teaching for some time, serving as principal of the Linsly Institute at Wheeling, W. Va., for a period of eighteen months, and as principal of the Fairmont State Normal School at Fairmont, W. Va., one year. While thus engaged he began the study of law and in due time entered the Yale University Law School and graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Locating then in the city of Milwaukee he was for several years associated with the law firm of Van Dyke & Van Dyke. In May, 1899, he became the senior member of the firm of Roemer & Aarons, and this partnership continued until August, 1907, when Mr. Roemer was appointed to the position he now occupies—member of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin. While engaged in the practice of law his specialty was life and accident insurance and the defense of personal injury suits for the liability and accident insurance companies. As a result of his experience in defending personal injury suits Mr. Roemer has reached the conviction that the present system of insurance is unjust to the working men, and that the state should provide some method of insurance after the manner of Germany, England, and France; and he has been interested in the work of the Commission of Labor, looking to the enactment of such law in Wisconsin. He was married on Nov. 17, 1897, to Miss Caroline Hamilton Pier, daughter of Col. C. K. and Kate (Hamilton) Pier, the former of whom died in 1895. Mrs. Roemer was admitted to the bar in 1891, but does not practice, and her mother and sister have also been admitted as attorneys, the family being a noted one in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Roemer there have

been born three children: Kate Pier, John Pier and James McIntosh, the latter of whom died in infancy. Mr. Roemer is a Democrat in his political views, and he held the office of Regent of State Normal Schools prior to his appointment as railroad commissioner, resigning the former position to accept the latter. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church, and among the fraternal societies, clubs, and professional associations in which he has membership may be mentioned the following: Jefferson Club of Milwaukee; University Club of Milwaukee; University Club of Madison; Alpha Sigma Phi College fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholarship college fraternity; Knights of Pythias; and the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Charles L. Aarons is a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, where his ability is recognized by a large and increasing clientage. He is genial and democratic in disposition, unassuming in manner, a man of excellent reputation in his profession, and of unquestioned morals and mental ability. He was born in New York city on Aug. 18, 1872. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, after which he spent three years in the public schools of Chicago, completing his high school course in Milwaukee. He then matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, and after three years' study entered the law department, graduating with the class of 1895, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At once entering upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, he had his office with Charles W. Felker until 1897, and then practiced alone until May, 1899, when he became a member of the law firm of Nickerson, Roemer & Aarons. On the death of one of the firm, Mr. Nickerson, in 1900, the name was changed to Roemer & Aarons, which firm continued until August, 1907, when Mr. Roemer, having been appointed a member of the State Railway Commission by Governor Davidson, withdrew from the firm, and the firm of Aarons & Niven was organized. During all these changes of associations Mr. Aarons has occupied the same offices, situated in the Free Press building. His practice is of a general nature. He was married on March 1, 1905, to Miss Rose Sheuerman, of Des Moines, Iowa, and to this union there has been born one child, Matilda. Mr. Aarons is a Republican in his political views, and has frequently served as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions. He is a member of the Milwaukee school board, having been elected thereto in July, 1908, and was formerly a member of the same for two years, 1903-5. In religious affairs his affiliations are with the Jewish church. He is a member of the Federated Jewish Charities; a member of the General Committee of District No. 6; of the B'nai B'rith, of which he has been a delegate to the District Grand Lodge No. 6, for the past five years; a director of the "Settlement"; a member of Temple Emanu-El, and past master of Harmony Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M., being a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council Mason. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and of the Milwaukee and State Bar associations.

Henry L. Eaton, a practicing attorney in the city of Milwaukee, was born in Dodge county, Wis., on May 28, 1858, son of Lyman B. and Mary J. (Sawyer) Eaton, the former of whom was born in Onondaga, N. Y., and the latter at Haverhill, N. H. The Eatons trace their ancestry back to earliest Colonial times, and it is supposed that the first American ancestor was Sir Francis Eaton, who came over in the Mayflower. The paternal grandfather, Fuller Eaton, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Lyman B. Eaton, the father of the subject of this review, first came to Wisconsin in 1836, but shortly thereafter he returned to the Empire State. Then, in a comparatively short time he again removed to Wisconsin and located at Dartford, Green Lake county, where he resided four years, after which he removed to Dodge county and settled on a farm, living thereon until his death. In addition to farming he devoted a great deal of attention to the breeding of driving horses and gained a wide reputation in that line. He died in 1884 and his widow still survives. Henry L. Eaton, whose name introduces this review, received his preparatory education in Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wis., where he graduated with the class of 1874. Deciding upon the practice of law as his life's vocation he entered the office of A. Scott Sloan at Beaver Dam, and after a thorough study of the intricacies of the subject he was admitted to the bar on examination in 1881. He then began the practice of his profession at Beaver Dam in partnership with Otto E. Hempel, which association continued until the death of the latter in 1883. In 1886 Mr. Eaton removed to Milwaukee and formed a partnership with W. C. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Co., and this firm continued in business until 1889, when Mr. Eaton became the confidential associate of George Hiles in the lumber and railway business. In 1892 he also became an attorney for the International Land Co., continuing his relations with Mr. Hiles, however, and he remained thus engaged until the autumn of 1894, in the meantime making trips to Cuba and the South American countries in the interest of the company. In the fall of 1894 he associated himself with P. G. Lewis, under the firm name of Eaton & Lewis, and this partnership continued two years. Since 1896 Mr. Eaton has been engaged in the practice of law alone, and he commands a large and representative clientage. He was married on Oct. 15, 1894, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Fred and Anna (Ramming) Wiedman, of Brooklyn, Wis. In politics Mr. Eaton is allied with the Grover Cleveland school of statesmanship, commonly denominated "Gold Democrats," but he is not active in the political field. Professionally he has membership in the Dodge County Bar Association, and fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias.

John T. Meredith was born in England. He was a builder of iron and steel furnaces in his native country, and immigrated to the United States in 1868. He located in Milwaukee and practically ever since has been identified with what is now the United States Steel Company. He erected the steel plant in South Chi-

cago and has the unique distinction of being the first builder of malleable iron furnaces in Milwaukee and the Northwest. When the village of Bay View was in its infancy he served for a time as its president. The Meredith Brothers Company engaged in business in 1892, doing a general contracting business. In 1901 the firm was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with John T. Meredith as president, Richard secretary, and George S. treasurer. Since 1903 the officers have been John T. Meredith president and George S. secretary and treasurer. The firm makes a specialty of heavy construction for manufacturing plants, and erecting blast furnaces, heating furnaces, malleable melting furnaces, open hearth steel furnaces and annealing furnaces of all kinds. John T. Meredith, the head of the company, came to Milwaukee in 1868, and has since resided here. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah A. Swain, by whom he had six children, five of whom grew to maturity: Maria, the wife of F. W. Bailey; Alfred J., deceased; Mary, the wife of Howard Thornberry; Richard, and George S. The first wife passed away in 1872, and his second union was to Miss Eliza Swain, who died on July 28, 1908. She was the mother of four children, three of whom grew to maturity: Horatio S., Sarah, and Harry, now deceased.

Frank L. E. Drozniakiewicz is recognized as one of the prominent druggists and successful business men of the Cream City and has always been conspicuous for his honest business methods and desire to please his customers. He is a native of Milwaukee, born there April 13, 1880, a son of Frank and Cecilia (Grymczynski) Drozniakiewicz, who were both natives of the province of Posen, German Poland. They immigrated to America at an early day and were among the pioneer Polish residents of Milwaukee. After locating in their new home, the father was engaged in the hardware business for many years. He reared seven children, who grew to maturity in the Cream City: Mary, the wife of Peter Fons; Joseph; Sophia, the widow of Casper Kaczmarek; Roman; Frank L. E.; Leo, a physician; and Victoria. Frank, the subject of this sketch, always resided in his native city and received his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee. He started in as an apprentice in the drug business in 1898, with Stanley E. Czerwinski. In 1900 he received his first diploma and three years later received his full diploma, to practice in the state. For four years he worked as a druggist and manager of The Glys Drug Company, but he desired a store of his own, and in January, 1907, embarked in business for himself at his present location. He has met with gratifying success in his profession, this result being due to his desire to please and the fine stock of goods which he carries. On Aug. 12, 1902, Mr. Drozniakiewicz married Wanda, the daughter of Mathias and Eva (Kolodziezski) Woida. Three children have been made welcome in their happy home: Victoria, Raymond, and Cecilia. The family are members of St. Cyril and Methodius Polish Catholic church. While Mr. Drozniakiewicz is one of the younger business men he is very progressive and is meeting with a well earned reward.

Wladislaus Louis Petrykowski stands among the younger business men of Milwaukee who have by their own efforts and perseverance risen from comparative obscurity and poverty to an enviable position in the business circles of the city. Mr. Petrykowski conducts a fine tailoring establishment and ready-to-wear clothing store, and in addition carries a large line of hats and men's furnishing goods, at 443 Mitchell street. He is a native of Exin, province of Posen, Germany, born there on Feb. 19, 1870, a son of Anton and Antonia (Paprocki) Petrykowski, who immigrated to the United States with their family in 1881. They landed in September of that year and immediately located in Milwaukee, where the father, who was a shoemaker, by trade, worked at the bench for many years. In 1901 he retired from active life and since that time has been enjoying his declining years in a well deserved rest. Mr. and Mrs. Petrykowski reared a family of nine children: Wladislaus L., Theodore, Casimir, Vincent, Alexander, John, Anton, Marie, and Josephine. Wladislaus, the subject of this brief sketch, was eleven years of age when his parents came to the new world, and after becoming established in the new home in Milwaukee was sent to St. Joseph's school, where he remained until the age of seventeen. At that time he began his business life as clerk in a clothing store. Mr. Petrykowski had excellent taste and a pleasing manner and readily found employment in some of the finest clothing stores of the Cream City. He was advanced from one position of trust to another and took charge at one time or another of every branch of the clothing business. He was ambitious, however, and not content to remain in the pay of another. He was prudent, and during the years he was working in the city he accumulated considerable capital; and in October, 1908, he embarked in business for himself on Mitchell street, where he conducts one of the up-to-date clothing establishments of the city and has built up an immense trade. He desires to please his customers, and has achieved marked success in his chosen vocation. On June 19, 1893, Mr. Petrykowski was united in marriage with Stella, the daughter of Valentine and Mary (Witucki) Prezychocki, of Milwaukee. Four children have been born to this union: Irene, Helen, Adeline, and Thadeus. The family are members of St. Stanislaus' Polish Catholic church. In politics Mr. Petrykowski is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the party. He is a Knight of St. Martin, a member of the Polish National Alliance of America, the Konstantine Malek Singing Society, Polish Sharpshooters, a Knight of Columbus, and he is also a member of the St. Stanislaus Dramatic and Singing Society. Mr. Petrykowski is one of the rising young men of the South Side and is one of the popular merchants of that district.

Joseph L. Pawlak, Ph. G., one of the rising young Polish merchants of the city of Milwaukee, whose place of business is located at 905 Mitchell street, was born in the Cream City on Jan. 22, 1883. He is a son of Lucas and Josephine (Kuspa) Pawlak, both natives of the province of Posen, German Poland. The father was born in

1856 and came to maturity in his native country. In 1878 he emigrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee, where he has since resided. For the past twenty-five years he has been in the employ of the city water department, eighteen years of that time as hydrant inspector. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, whose names follow in the order of their birth: John, deceased; Joseph L.; Mary, wife of Adolph Sytkowski; Frank; Stanislaus, deceased; Bernard, deceased; Stanislaw; Aloysius; Leokadia; Edmund; and Salomea. Joseph L. Pawlak, the subject of this review, received his early educational advantages in St. Hyacinth's parochial school, after which he took a course at Marquette College. He began his apprenticeship in the druggist's business in 1898 and in 1901 was given his first certificate. His degree as graduate pharmacist came after he had passed successfully the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy in 1905. About the middle of November, 1907, Mr. Pawlak embarked in the business under his own name. The venture met with success from the start, due in large measure to Mr. Pawlak's personal popularity, his thorough knowledge of the business and his sterling integrity. Reared in the Catholic church, Mr. Pawlak is today one of the devout communicants of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic church.

George H. Rowell, residing at 283 Lyon street, Milwaukee, has been a trusted employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company ever since he left school, with the exception of two years. Mr. Rowell comes of sturdy New England stock. Amid the hills of New Hampshire the parents, Enos S. and Mary (Pickett) Rowell, lived and died, and the son has the traits of character which since pre-Revolutionary days have made the men of the White Mountain State renowned for their sterling manhood. The father of George Rowell, like the son himself, was a member of the Federal army in the Civil war. Seldom, comparatively speaking, has the spectacle been witnessed of father and son enlisting in the same army and fighting the same battles, those of their country's cause. The patriotic impulse engendered by the old New England patriotism brought about this interesting event. Both served their country on the Southern field, and the father died for the cause. Enos S. Rowell was also a soldier in the Mexican war. He enlisted at Norwich, Vt., under Colonel Ransome, and served through the Mexican conflict, and later served in the Fourth New Hampshire infantry in 1861. He was wounded at Fort Wagner and died at Fort Schuyler, New York City, in April, 1864. George H. Rowell was born at Manchester, N. H., in August, 1850. When the war broke out he was too young to be accepted as a soldier, but his enthusiastic desire to enlist in his country's cause was not to go for naught, and in 1862, when he was but twelve years old, he joined Company H of the Eleventh Illinois infantry as drummer-boy. He was mustered out in 1863. After leaving school, in Manchester, young Rowell came West and made his home in Chicago. He started in as an apprentice in a machine-shop, leaving this position two years later to take a position as fireman with the North-

western road. He became an engineer in 1871 and has continued in that capacity ever since. It is noteworthy in the life of Mr. Rowell that he has been employed by the same railroad company the entire time of his railway service, a period of over forty years. Mr. Rowell is a Republican in politics, and in religion the members of the family are Presbyterians. Mr. Rowell is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1872 he was married to Mrs. Minerva Muir. They have one daughter, Miss Lulu Rowell, who was born in 1876.

Joseph Davidson, the efficient superintendent of the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company, was born in Scotland on March 4, 1852. He is a son of Thomas and Helen M. (McFarlin) Davidson, both of whom were born in Scotland, the former in March, 1828, and the latter in 1825. The father came to Milwaukee with his family in 1855 and found employment in the Jones shipyards. Subsequently, in partnership with L. Ellsworth, he purchased the company and conducted it under the name of Ellsworth & Davidson until 1868. In that year Mr. Wold purchased Mr. Ellsworth's interest and the two conducted a large and flourishing business until a few years ago, when it was sold to the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company. The father died in 1895, but his widow is still living, a much esteemed resident of the Cream City. Joseph Davidson was but three years of age when he came to Milwaukee with his parents and obtained the education afforded by the Fifth and Eighth ward schools. Immediately after leaving school he began his apprenticeship in the ship building industry under the preceptorship of his father, and before he had attained his majority he had superintended the construction of the schooners *Saland* and *Moonlight*, at the time the largest vessels of their class afloat on the lakes. He has been in direct charge of what is now the property of the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company since 1871, although he has not had the title of superintendent all that time. His natural skill, his capacity for work, and his ability to handle men have been large factors in the success which he has attained. On Sept. 2, 1874, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage to Miss Euna Bridge, a daughter of Harry and Harriet Hard, formerly residents on Lake Erie, but subsequently of Milwaukee. To this union was born, in 1876, a son, Watt Bell, now with the O'Neil Paint & Oil Company. Watt Bell Davidson was married on June 24, 1908, to Miss Flora Sheriff, of Milwaukee.

Henry J. Stark is the secretary of the Pabst Brewing Company at Milwaukee, and in the discharge of the duties of that position he contributes measurably to the success of one of the Cream City's important manufacturing industries. Mr. Stark was born at Zimmerhausen, Germany, on July 12, 1854, the son of Carl and Minnie (Hafemann) Stark, both of whom were also natives of the Fatherland. The parents migrated to America in the late '60s, and on May 12, 1868, established their residence in the city of Milwaukee, where the father secured employment in the hardware house of James Woods & Company, and he continued thus engaged until his death. His career in America was destined to be a short one, how-

ever, and his death occurred in 1872, his faithful wife also passing away three days after his demise. Henry J. Stark, the son, received his preliminary education in the excellent public schools of his native land, and after the migration of the family to America he continued his studies at night schools until he had mastered the English language sufficiently to fit him for the duties of life. He began his independent career by working on the farm of his uncle during the year 1871, and from 1872 to 1876 he was in the employ of the Pierce Whaling Hardware Co. In the year last named this institution failed and was succeeded by the firm of Jones & Laughlin, with whom Mr. Stark remained one year. On Oct. 1, 1877, he entered the service of the Pabst Brewing Company, with whom he has ever since remained, his employment covering a period of nearly a third of a century, which is a no uncertain tribute to his efficiency and faithfulness in the performance of his duties. He first began work for this company in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper, in which position he remained for some time, and then became bookkeeper. Later he was promoted to the position of credit man, and on Jan. 26, 1906, he became the secretary of this mammoth corporation, which office he still continues to fill. He was married on Sept. 19, 1878, to Miss Minnie E. Stredy, daughter of Charles and Charlotte Stredy, natives of Germany, who settled in Milwaukee in 1848, and to this union there were born four children; the eldest of whom, born in 1880, is now the wife of George W. Lyon, and the mother of two children: Washburn Stark Lyon, born in 1901, and Katherine Lyon, born in 1903. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Stark are Henry W., Herbert C., and Clara J. Mr. Stark is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Deutscher Club, the Blue Mound Golf Club, the Milwaukee Musical Society, and the Milwaukee Male Chorus.

Charles F. Hase.—The career of Charles F. Hase illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open in this country to earnest, persevering young men, who have the courage of their convictions and the determination to be the architects of their own fortune. It proves that neither wealth nor social position are essential to the attainment of eminent usefulness, honorable distinction, and true success. Charles F. Hase is a self-made man. He was born in Milwaukee on Sept. 19, 1870, his parents being Henry and Wilhelmine (Bergerler) Hase. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and later he attended a commercial college. After leaving the college Mr. Hase secured a position with the Second Ward Savings Bank, where he was faithful and worked with that persistent spirit that invariably wins success. Beginning with the position of errand boy at the low round of the ladder, he was rapidly advanced from one position of trust to another, giving sixteen years of faithful service to the Second Ward Savings Bank. Fully appreciating the splendid opportunities offered in the automobile parts manufacturing business, Mr. Hase in 1904 severed his connection with the bank and became secretary and treasurer of

the A. O. Smith Company, where he now is. Mr. Hase is also interested in the lumber business, being vice-president of the M. Hilty Lumber Company. In all his varied business relations he has maintained a high character for upright and fair dealing, and withal is noted as a man of tact and shrewdness. As a citizen Mr. Hase has been an earnest worker in all movements tending towards the material welfare and prosperity of Milwaukee. He is courteous and affable in manner, with that consideration for others that is essential to the true gentleman. Mr. Hase is a member of the Deutscher Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and the Pewaukee Yacht Club. On April 19, 1902, he was united in marriage to Clemmy Louise Hilty, daughter of the late Michael and Clementine Hilty. Two children have been born to this union, Julia and Carl.

William H. Ellsworth, president of the Ellsworth & Thayer Manufacturing Company, one of the largest industries of its kind in the Cream City, was born at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 18, 1842, the son of William and Emily N. (Miller) Ellsworth, who resided in the east until the close of life. William, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of Windsor and completed his education at Windsor Academy. He came west and located in Milwaukee in 1863, and his first business enterprise was in the Butler Salt Supply Company; but in a short time he gave this up to associate himself with Sexton Brothers, dry goods dealers. He severed his connection with them to become a member of the M. & L. Stein Company, manufacturers of hats and caps. In 1877 Mr. Ellsworth was one of the founders of the firm of Straw, Ellsworth & Brandt, hatters, and continued to carry on business under that name for about four and a half years, when the senior members bought Mr. Brandt's interest and carried on the business under the name of Straw & Ellsworth. On Dec. 15, 1900, the firm name was again changed, when Mr. Thayer bought an interest, and since that time it has been known as Ellsworth & Thayer. Since its reorganization the firm deals exclusively in furs, manufacturing gloves, mittens, and fur coats. Today the house holds an enviable position in commercial circles, which is due to the untiring labors and energy of the members of the firm. On April 20, 1865, Mr. Ellsworth married Theresa M. Matthews, a native of Milwaukee. Two children have been born to them: Jane E., deceased; and William H. Mr. Ellsworth's fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias.

Joseph C. Skobis, secretary and treasurer of the Skobis Brothers Company, was born in Milwaukee, and is a son of Frank Skobis, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He received the best educational advantages to be had in the public and parochial schools of the city, and when still quite young entered his father's employ in the structural iron business. His start was made at the bottom, but his capacity for work and his inherent ability in every branch soon won him promotion. When on April 13, 1906, the firm was incorporated, Mr. Skobis was made secretary and treasurer, a position which he has since filled in a manner which redounds quite as much to the wisdom of the directors in selecting him for the place as to his own credit. Fraternally Mr. Skobis is

identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Travelers' Protective Association. Mr. Skobis was married on Oct. 8, 1908, to Miss Katherine Hall, a daughter of John and Frances Hall, of Chicago. Although comparatively young Mr. Skobis has a host of friends who predict for him a brilliant future in the commercial world.

Alfred Kittredge Hamilton, son of Irenus and Mary Esther (Kittredge) Hamilton, was born on Oct. 31, 1840, in Lyme, N. H., where his father owned and operated a grist-mill and saw-mill. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and entered Dartmouth in 1859. In 1861 he left college and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained for two years, ranking second in his class, but was obliged to resign and retire from the army by reason of ill-health, resulting from an accidental injury received in artillery drill. In 1864 he received his Dartmouth diploma "as of his class," 1863. Mr. Hamilton came west in the fall of 1863, locating in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he commenced business as a manufacturer of lumber. In 1883 he moved to Milwaukee and assumed management of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, retiring in 1898. He organized the Hamilton Lime & Stone Company in 1883, with quarries and kilns at Hamilton, Wis., and conducted the business until 1899, when the properties were sold to the Western Lime & Cement Company. He is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of its Executive, Finance, and Special Real Estate committees; director of the First National Bank of Milwaukee; director of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company; president of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Monument Association, 1897-1905; elected honorary member Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1895; president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, 1897-8; and has served several terms as vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Milwaukee. Although retired from active business Mr. Hamilton has financial interests in many enterprises, and these necessarily entail demands upon his attention. He also owns improved real estate in the business centre of Milwaukee, which he personally manages, so that his time, when at home, is largely engrossed with his business duties. He has traveled extensively in Europe, his first trip abroad being made in 1887. Although often solicited to become a candidate for public honors, including the offices of mayor of Milwaukee, governor of Wisconsin, and representative in Congress, he has invariably declined to enter politics.

Urias J. Fry, the superintendent of the telegraph system of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is a native of Ohio, born at Uhrichsville, April 28, 1848, being the son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Baugham) Fry. Both parents were natives of Ohio, descended from Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Mrs. Fry died the year after Urias was born, and in 1849 the father moved to Indiana, where he remained until 1895, when he came to Milwaukee. Mr. Fry lived until 1905. He was a gunsmith by trade, but had various other lines of business in connection with it; at one time he owned and

ran a cooperage shop, a match factory, and blacksmith shop, and also owned a farm. After the death of his first wife he married again, in 1854, a Mrs. Delia Rumsey, who died in 1893. They had two children, Alta L. and Ellsworth J. Urias, the subject of this sketch, received his educational advantages in the common schools. When only thirteen months old his father sent him to Valparaiso, Ind., to live with his grandmother, as his own mother was dead. When he was old enough to attend school he returned to his father's home at Lowell, Ind., and lived at home until March, 1874, when he began work as a telegraph operator at Washington Heights, Ill. Mr. Fry was faithful to his duty and an excellent operator and was promoted to Dalton and Aurora, Ill. In 1884 he came to Milwaukee as an operator, and in September of the same year became chief operator and held that important position four years. On Oct. 1, 1888, he was made superintendent of all the telegraph system of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, a position which he still holds. Up to 1884 Mr. Fry was in the employ of first the Pan Handle Railroad and then the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but changed to the Milwaukee when he came to the Cream City. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of Colfax Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lowell, Ind.; is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the National Union of Mutual Insurance, Wisconsin Council, No. 197. On Nov. 9, 1869, Mr. Fry was united in marriage with Emile L. Chapman, born May 26, 1848, in Madison county, N. Y. She came to Indiana with her parents when a child, her father being one of the early settlers of that state. Two children have blessed this union: Rupert E., born June 10, 1871, who has been successfully engaged in the insurance business since 1902; and Justus W., now second assistant superintendent of the telegraph system of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fry are members of the Baptist church.

William H. Koehler, the superintendent of the Wollaegher Manufacturing Company, and one of the oldest residents and honored citizens of the Cream City, was born there on Aug. 14, 1857, being the son of Louis and Johanna Koehler, who were born and reared in Germany. Both immigrated to the United States about the middle of the nineteenth century with that great tide of German emigrants who played such a conspicuous part in the building and development of this great commonwealth. They met, became engaged and were married in Milwaukee. Mr. Koehler was a capable, bright young man, determined to succeed, and soon found a position with the Matthew Brothers' Manufacturing Company. His services proved so efficient that within a short time he was promoted to superintendent, and subsequently became a partner in the business, in which he continued until he retired from active life a few years ago. Mrs. Koehler was summoned by the angel of death in 1906, and since that time her husband has lived very quietly. Before leaving Germany Mr. Koehler served in the army of the Emperor and has many interesting

things to recall concerning his life as a soldier. William, the subject of this sketch, received his scholastic training in Grace church school and the city high school. Subsequently he took a thorough course in the Spencerian Business College, in which he was graduated in 1872. After leaving school he learned the cabinet-maker's trade under his father and worked at that vocation for some time. When his apprenticeship was served Mr. Koehler went east for a year, but returned to Milwaukee to accept a position as foreman of the Matthew Brothers' Manufacturing Company. In 1890 he became superintendent and held that position until he severed his connection with the firm in 1908, to accept a more lucrative position with the Wollaegher Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, which position he still retains. Mr. Koehler is a Republican, and while his busy life has never allowed time to seek public office he takes an active interest in politics. In 1881 Mr. Koehler was united in marriage with Annie, the daughter of Felix and Caroline Calgeer, who were among the early settlers of Milwaukee. Mr. Calgeer died some years ago, but his widow still lives in Milwaukee. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Koehler: Felix M., who is engaged in the insurance business in Milwaukee. Mr. Koehler belongs to the Sons of Hermann, also the Deutscher Club.

Albert F. Stern, secretary of the wholesale dry goods firm of H. Stern, Jr., & Brothers Company, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 9, 1857, the son of Herman and Caroline (Segnitz) Stern, both born in Germany. The father came to America in 1853 and engaged in the dry goods business with his brother Henry, who had preceded him to America. Henry, upon his arrival here, about 1850, entered into a partnership with Julius Goll in the dry goods business and remained so associated for one year. He then established a business of his own. Herman remained in America until 1856, when he returned to Germany and married. He returned at once to America and continued in the dry goods business with his brother Henry until the latter's death in 1903. The business was then incorporated under the firm name of H. Stern, Jr., & Brothers Company, with Herman Stern as president; Frank J. Stern, vice-president; Albert F. Stern, secretary; and Carl G. Stern, treasurer. Herman Stern, though eighty-two years old, is still actively and personally engaged in the company's extensive business. He is the father of three children, all living: Mrs. Lily Brand, Mrs. Louis Schlesinger, and our subject. Albert F. Stern received his education at the German-American Academy and at the Milwaukee high school. After completing these he went to Germany and took a course in the Frankfort-on-the-Main College, graduating there in 1875. After graduating he returned to America and entered the business with his father and has been actively engaged in it since that time. The firm is one of the oldest wholesale dry goods houses in the state and has a reputation and business in full proportion to its age. Albert F. Stern married Miss Johanna E. Cramer, daughter

of E. G. and Minna Cramer, old settlers of Milwaukee. To this union has been born one child, Ilma Cramer Stern, who is a graduate of Milwaukee-Downer College. In politics Mr. Stern is a strict adherent of the Republican party.

John J. Hennessey, master car builder of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, was born in Waukesha county, Wis., March 5, 1847, the son of Richard and Eleanor (Kelley) Hennessey. His parents were both born in Ireland but came to America with their parents when very young, locating first in New York. In May, 1839, they came to Wisconsin and settled in Waukesha county, where the father took up the occupation of farming. He followed this until his death, which occurred in 1856. The mother died in 1871. They were the parents of six children, two of whom are living. John J. Hennessey was educated in the common schools of Waukesha county. In 1867 he went to Nebraska and learned the carpenter trade. This he followed until 1871, when he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as a carpenter at Prairie du Chien, Wis. In 1873 he was made assistant foreman, locating in Chicago. In 1886 he was made general foreman. In 1888 he was advanced to the position of master car builder at Milwaukee, whither he had moved in 1874. He has served in the last-named capacity since that time, being one of the oldest heads of departments. Since the time he was made assistant foreman, Mr. Hennessey has served in various capacities for the company. He has acted as traveling car inspector, inspecting new sleeping cars, passenger cars, and freight cars of various designs, which the company was having built at the various contract shops throughout the country, some of which were located at St. Charles, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio; Wells & French Car Works at Chicago, and the Pullman Car Works at Pullman, Ill. During these years Mr. Hennessey has seen great improvements in car-building, and the Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have grown from a primitive condition to their present great proportions and are now building freight cars at the rate of thirty per day as well as repairing over two hundred freight cars daily. In the passenger car line all the mail and baggage cars are built at these shops, and all the sleeping cars, dining cars, parlor cars, and first class coaches are maintained there also. Mr. Hennessey has invented and patented a great many devices for use on railroad cars, among which are various kinds of friction draft gear, gravity side bearings, metal underframing for freight cars, side doors for box cars, and cast-steel body bolsters for freight or passenger equipment cars. He is a member of the Master Car Builders' Association, of which organization he was president in 1902. He holds membership in nearly all the committees in the association, and has been chairman of the wheel committee and chairman of the door committee. In 1902 he was elected a member of the arbitration committee and in 1904 was elected chairman of the same. The duties of this

committee are to settle all disputes relative to bills and all matters relative to interchange of cars between the various railroads of the United States and Canada. Though somewhat independent in politics, Mr. Hennessey usually votes the Democratic ticket. In church affiliations he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church. On April 12, 1875, Mr. Hennessey married Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, of Waukesha county, Wis., whose parents were old settlers there. Five children were born to this union, four of whom are living: Florence, Caroline, Richard, and George. The mother died in June, 1882. In November, 1883, Mr. Hennessey was again married to Miss Elizabeth Dunn, of Milwaukee, and to this union two children were born: Vincent D. and Margaret.

Carl C. Joys, president of the firm of Vance & Joys Company, marine brokers and insurance agents, was born in Milwaukee on Feb. 11, 1860, a son of John and Christina (Gabrielsen) Joys. Both parents were born in Farsund, Norway, the father in 1833 and the mother in 1840. For a good many years the father was a sailor on the ocean on vessels of different sizes, and he saw a great deal of the world. He came to Milwaukee in 1855 and for twenty years was a sailing master on the great lakes. In 1875, with a brother, he embarked in the ship-chandlery business under the firm name of Joys Brothers. Although well advanced in years he is still actively engaged in business. The mother came to Milwaukee with her parents in 1844, and died at the age of twenty-six years. Carl C. Joys received his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee. His first occupation after leaving school was in a clerical position in a grain commission house. In 1886 he embarked in the marine brokerage and marine insurance business. In his political belief Mr. Joys is a Republican and adheres strongly to the reform principles promulgated by Senator Robert M. La Follette. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of Excelsior Blue Lodge and Excelsior Chapter, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the National Union. On June 2, 1886, Mr. Joys was united in marriage to Miss Josephine E. Saveland, a daughter of Zachariah and Julia Saveland, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Joys died in 1903, leaving beside her husband a son, Carl C., Jr., now twenty years of age and a student in the University of Wisconsin; and a daughter, Florence, aged thirteen years.

William Henry Graebner, who for a number of years has been prominent as a member of both the administrative and legislative departments of the municipal government, was born in Detroit, Mich., on April 2, 1854. He is a son of Henry and Jacobine (Denninger) Graebner, the former a native of Bavaria and the latter born in Baden, Germany. Henry Graebner, the father, came to this country in 1847 and settled in a Bavarian settlement near Saginaw, Mich. He was a minister of the gospel of the Lutheran faith, and was one of the pioneers of the faith. In 1859 he removed with his family to St. Charles, Mo., and later to Saginaw, Mich., where he died. His widow, who is still living and

hearty in her seventy-ninth year, came to this country with her parents in 1831 and lived near Monroe, Wis. Of the seven children born to the parents, four survive. William H. Graebner, the subject of this review, was educated in the common schools of St. Charles, Mo., and in 1872 graduated in the normal course at a Lutheran teachers' seminary at Addison, Ill. For the first six years immediately following his graduation he was in charge of one of the Lutheran parochial schools at Bay City, Mich., and in 1878 severed that connection to come to Milwaukee. Here he assumed the principalship of the St. Peter's Lutheran school and continued in that position until 1891. In that year he was appointed a member of the state board of control by Gov. George W. Peck and served in that capacity during the four years of Democratic administration. While a member of the board he established a real estate, loan, and insurance business, and when his term of appointment ended he took active charge of the latter business, which he is most successfully managing to-day. Politically he is a loyal adherent of the principles of the Democratic party and has frequently been shown the confidence his fellow townsmen have in him by his election to public office. From 1898 to 1902 he represented his ward in the common council, and in 1902, 1904, and 1906 was the successful candidate of the Democratic party for the office of city treasurer, in the latter year running far ahead of his ticket when a Republican mayor was elected. The Lutheran church has a no more earnest member than Mr. Graebner, who is interested in all its institutions. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan; the board of trustees of the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin and other states; the board of trustees of the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis., and is also a member of the board of trustees of the Lutheran Seminary at Wauwatosa. Beside his business interests he devotes considerable time to charitable institutions, being a member of the board of trustees of the Lutheran Home for Feeble-minded, and is president of the Lutheran Children's Home Society. He is also identified with the Northwestern Publishing Company. Fraternally he is connected with the Mutual Aid Society and is one of the prominent members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. On May 23, 1875, Mr. Graebner was united in marriage to Miss Thekla Sulzer, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Adolph and Susanna Sulzer, pioneers of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Graebner have been born seven children: Clara; Lydia, wife of Charles Benson; Agnes, George, Herbert, Adela, and Jennie.

Michael A. Seeboth, the popular secretary of the W. H. Pipkorn Company, was born in Milwaukee on March 8, 1884, a son of Adam and Mary (Nennig) Seeboth, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Wisconsin. From twelve years of age until his death, in 1895, the father made his residence in Milwaukee, during the latter part of his life being connected with the Seeboth Brothers Company, dealers in rags and scrap iron, and of

which he was the president and one of the founders. He was always active in the social and religious work of the Roman Catholic church. The mother and two of the four children born to her are still living, making their residence in Milwaukee. At the time of the father's death his business was the largest of its kind in the Cream City, and it is still being successfully conducted under the old firm name. Michael A. Seeboth, the subject of this memoir, received his early scholastic training at St. Mary's parochial school and Marquette College, having attended the latter institution some four years. In 1902 he graduated at the Spencerian Business College and for three months in that year was in the employ of the Barth Manufacturing Company. Then he began his connection with the W. H. Pipkorn Company, and, after working up through the various stages of the labor, he was finally, in January, 1906, made secretary of the concern. He is now filling that position with the utmost satisfaction to the members of the firm and to its patrons, and is doing much to make the company one of the most enterprising in the city. Mr. Seeboth is not married. In politics he allies himself with the Democratic party and is a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Lyric Glee Club, the Catholic Choral Club and St. Leo's Young Men's Society.

John F. Kern, and Adolph L. Kern, the junior members of the firm of John B. A. Kern & Sons, proprietors of the Eagle Flouring Mills on Commerce street, are both natives of Milwaukee. They are the sons of John B. A. and Helena (Bertschy) Kern, the former a native of southern Germany and the latter of Alsace-Lorraine. Their maternal grandfather, John Bertschy, established in 1846, the milling plant now owned by the Kerns, and his descendants have controlled it ever since. John B. A. Kern was also largely interested in real estate, owning several valuable tracts of land, and at the time of his death, in 1892, was one of the best known millers in the northwest. He came to the United States in 1836 with his parents, and for a time after he came of age operated a calico and print factory at Philadelphia. In 1855 he removed to Milwaukee and became associated with his father-in-law in the milling business. The mother migrated from the Fatherland in 1844. John F. Kern and A. L. Kern, the subjects of this review, took their scholastic training in the Milwaukee public schools, and while still youths entered the business in which they are now engaged. The mills are one of the oldest establishments of any kind in the city. The products consist of wheat and rye flours and various cereal products, and the business reaches to all parts of the United States. Considerable of the success of the firm is directly due to the energy, business sagacity, and integrity of the Messrs. Kern, who are recognized all over the state as leaders in Milwaukee's commercial life. Both brothers are Republicans in their political belief, but neither has ever aspired to offices of public trust. On Sept. 26, 1898, Adolph L.

was united in marriage to Miss Cliffina Syme, a native of Neenah, Wis., and they have one child, Helena, now eight years of age. Mrs. John F. Kern was formerly Miss Jessie Goll, a daughter of the late Julius Goll, of Milwaukee. She has no children.

Carroll Atwood, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company and one of the most substantial citizens of Milwaukee, was born at Juneau, Dodge county, Wis., on Dec. 15, 1853. He is a son of Alson and Arvilla (Doud) Atwood, both natives of Vermont. The father brought his bride to Juneau in 1845, and there for eight or nine years was one of the leading physicians of the vicinity. Later he removed to Trempealeau, Wis., where both he and his wife passed away. Carroll Atwood, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of Trempealeau, and when he had completed the prescribed course there he entered Ripon College at Ripon, Wis. He graduated there in the class of 1875 and later matriculated in the law department of the University of Wisconsin. In 1878 the regents of the university granted him the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and soon afterward he opened an office at Whitehall, Trempealeau county, for the practice of his chosen profession. After a successful career of several years he removed to Aberdeen, S. D., and there built up a large and lucrative practice. From Aberdeen he came to Milwaukee and became associated with the Ogden Abstract of Title Company. When all the abstract companies in Milwaukee were merged under the name of the Milwaukee Title Company Mr. Atwood was made manager and continued in that capacity until January, 1903, when he was tendered and accepted the vice-presidency of the Fidelity Trust Company, the position which he is now so creditably filling. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, but has never sought to become his party's candidate for political office of any nature. He is very much engrossed in his work, and his only social relations are with the University Club. On April 23, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie C. Bullen, a native of Eau Claire, Wis., and to this union have been born three children: Carroll S., Charles B., and Fredrica H.

August Rebhan, for many years prominent as the president of the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters, was born at Racine, Wis., on June 22, 1860. His parents, both of whom are deceased, were Joseph Rebhan and Anna Maria (Bucher) Rebhan, the former of whom was born on March 17, 1825, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter in the same place on March 28, 1829. The father was a furniture manufacturer and dealer who emigrated to the United States and settled in Racine in 1855. In 1871 he established a furniture factory, in which he worked continuously until 1888. With the exception of a year and a half that he served as a private in the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin infantry during the War of Secession, he lived in Racine until he disposed of his business there and came to Milwaukee. While a resident of this city he was bailiff in the United States district court under Judge Dyer. There were six children in the family, three sons and as

many daughters, but only two are still living. August Rebhan, the subject of this sketch, received a limited education in the common and parochial schools of Racine. His first work after leaving school was in a basket factory, where he earned his first dollar, and his natural ability, strict attention to work, and honesty, earned him a position as clerk in a dry goods store. He was ambitious and not content to work for others, and at the age of eighteen embarked in the men's furnishing goods business in Racine, being sole owner and proprietor until 1883. At the same time he conducted a local fire insurance agency. In the above mentioned year he sold out his business in Racine and came to Milwaukee, where he became associated in the fire insurance business with his father-in-law, Hon. Joseph Phillips, formerly mayor of Milwaukee. After only a few years Mr. Rebhan worked the business up so that it was the largest fire insurance agency in Milwaukee, and the agency now known as August Rebhan & Company still maintains that place. They represent some of the largest insurance companies, and as state agents represent a large casualty and bond company. In politics Mr. Rebhan was originally a Democrat, but of late years has been independent, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his judgment and conscience dictate rather than be bound by party ties. He was for ten years a member of the park commission, and also served for some time as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, having held many of the important offices of that organization; he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is also a member of many social clubs, among them the Blue Mound Country Club, Deutscher Club, Calumet Club, and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. On Oct. 16, 1883, Mr. Rebhan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth R. Phillips, a daughter of Hon. Joseph Phillips, of Milwaukee. To this union have been born three children: Adele M., Elsa A. and Raymond J.

Joseph Zartner was born in Austria, March 24, 1850, the son of Joseph and Mary (Neuman) Zartner. His father was a native of Austria and the manager of a large mine. His mother was also a native of Austria. She died in 1892, and four years later her husband was called to take that last long journey from which no traveler returns. Joseph Zartner belongs to that sagacious and industrious class of worthy immigrants who were the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee and helped to lay its foundations. He received his educational training in the schools of his native country, and when only seventeen years of age bade adieu to his family and native land and sailed for the new world to seek his fortune. He could not speak the English language, but in spite of this handicap he has demonstrated what work, determination, and ability will do, having far outstripped in the race for wealth many who had not these disadvantages to contend with. When he first located in Milwaukee Mr. Zartner started in to learn the art of making horse collars and continued in that occupation eight years.

During that period he was prudent and accumulated sufficient capital to establish himself in the saloon business, in connection with which he ran a restaurant. His place of business was long known as "The Mountain House." Mr. Zartner was a good host and ran his business with profit and satisfaction until 1903. He retired from active life then and devoted his attention to the care of the property which he had acquired while conducting his various branches of business. There were only about sixty thousand inhabitants in Milwaukee when Mr. Zartner first came, and with far-sighted business ability he saw the great opportunity to accumulate money by buying and holding land until the city grew. He invested in a large amount of land in Wauwatosa and Milwaukee. He disposed of the Wauwatosa real estate some time ago, but still is an important land and householder in the Cream City. He was the first to locate on what is known as "the flats" at the foot of Undertaker's Hill and he built the first three bridges across the Menomonee river at the foot of Grand avenue. He owns a house at 92 Twenty-seventh street, an eight-flat building on Fourteenth street and Grand avenue, a six-flat building at 1923 to 1929 State street, which is occupied by his son Andrew, and many other valuable pieces of property in the city. Mr. Zartner is essentially a self-made man and deserves great honor for the success he has achieved. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but has never aspired to hold public office. On Aug. 30, 1874, he was united in marriage with Emma Schaefer, born in Milwaukee on Nov. 15, 1855, the daughter of Henry and Louisa (Schumacher) Schaefer, both of whom were born in Sax-Weimar, Germany. Mr. Schaefer immigrated to the United States in 1852 and came directly to Milwaukee. He was a blacksmith by trade and started a shop on Chestnut street, near Sixth. After some years he bought a place on Poplar street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he conducted his business until he retired. His death occurred in 1902. Mrs. Schaefer had died in 1873 and from that time he had lived very quietly. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zartner: Andrew, born May 30, 1878, married Amelia Figge, of Milwaukee, and now resides in Milwaukee, being occupied as bookkeeper for the Miller Brewing Company; Edward, born Nov. 12, 1882, married Louisa Litzow and resides at 274 Twentieth street, being a draftsman for the American Bridge Company; Louisa, born Nov. 3, 1884, is the wife of Carl Sauler, of Milwaukee, the foreman of the Miller Brewing Company; Anna, born July 25, 1889, is married to John Wandrey, Jr., who is a plumber and resides at 619 Eighteenth street; and five sons who died in infancy. Mr. Zartner is now enjoying the well-earned fruits of his labors and has lived to see his children receive the benefits of a good education and become established in life.

Joseph Juneau, a prosperous farmer of the town of Greenfield, was born in Milwaukee on June 15, 1837. He is a son of Peter Silas and Angelica (Vieau) Juneau, the former of whom was a brother of Solomon Juneau, the founder of the city. The father

came to Milwaukee just a year after the arrival of his famous brother and for a long time was employed in the store of Solomon Juneau, after which he retired and lived quietly during the balance of his life. His wife died in 1878 and his demise occurred some three years later. Joseph Juneau, the subject of this review, first attended St. Peter's parochial school on Martin street in Milwaukee and later was a student in the district school near his present home. At the age of twenty-one he started life for himself, working a portion of his father's land. When he had accumulated a sufficient sum he purchased forty acres of his present farm and subsequently his father made him a gift of forty acres more. He has gradually added to the size of his holdings until now the farm contains some 200 acres, practically all of which is under cultivation. Beside this property he is the owner of two houses and lots on National avenue in the city of Milwaukee and also one in West Allis. Mr. Juneau has risen from a small beginning to affluence directly through his own efforts, his only assistance being his faithful wife, who stood side-by-side with him in the battle of life. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is one of the most devout communicants of that church in the county. In political matters he has always been allied with the Democratic party, but despite the urgent solicitation of his many friends he has never aspired to become a candidate for public office of any nature. In February, 1857, Mr. Juneau was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Mathey, who was born in Switzerland in 1838 and came to the United States with her parents in 1855. Mr. Mathey was a farmer by vocation and resided in Greenfield township about five years, later removing to Minnesota and still later to Michigan, where both he and his wife passed away. Mrs. Juneau died in the spring of 1902, leaving beside her husband, six children. Margaret, the eldest, is the wife of William McFadzen, a merchant of Manistee, Mich. Isabelle is the wife of Charles Hathaway, a resident of West Allis, interested in the cash register industry. Mathilda is the wife of Jacob G. Kissinger, of Milwaukee, who is given more extended mention in a personal sketch on another page of this volume. Mary resides with her father; Maud is a kindergarten teacher in the town of Greenfield; and William J., the youngest, married a Miss Murphy, of Brookings, S. D., and is a teacher and director of athletics at Marquette University.

Obed W. Paine, a prominent dairyman and a well-known breeder of high-grade Jersey and Holstein cattle, and whose property adjoins the city of West Allis, was born at Anson, Somerset county, Me., on Dec. 21, 1838. He is a son of Josiah, Jr., and Melvina (Bryant) Paine. The mother was a cousin, three times removed, of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Paine, Sr., was a member of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and was present at the surrender of the British General Burgoyne. He had a family of fifteen children, and three of the sons participated in the War of 1812 as soldiers in the American army. Subsequently four of the sons migrated to

Mobile, Ala., and their descendants won fame in the Confederate army in the war between the states. When Pensacola was captured, James Paine, an uncle of the subject of this review, was a member of the Federal forces and learned that several of his relatives were in the Confederate army. He found the body of one who had been drowned in the wreck of a Confederate steamer, and taking a part of the wreckage of the steamer back to Maine with him had canes made of it, which have been handed down from generation to generation. One of these canes, mounted in gold, is now in the possession of the subject of this review. The father, Josiah Paine, Jr., came to Milwaukee in 1892 and spent the remainder of his life with his son. He died in 1899, at the hale old age of eighty-six years, and his remains were taken back to Maine for interment. His wife died some years before his demise. Obed W. Paine received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of Franklin county, Me., and at an early age learned the trade of blacksmith. Early in 1862, when President Lincoln issued a call for more volunteers to suppress the Southern uprising, Mr. Paine and two of his brothers offered their services and became members of Company A of the Seventeenth Maine infantry, the term of enlistment being for three years. When the regiment reached the front it was assigned to the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, and was first under fire at the battle of Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862. During the following spring it was engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign, and later at Gettysburg during the last two days of that famous battle. On Nov. 27 of the same year the Seventeenth took a prominent part in the battle of Orange Grove. The winter was spent at Brandy Station, and in the spring of 1864 it was assigned to the Second brigade, Third division, Second corps, and as such made a record for itself at the Wilderness, the Po river, the North Anna river, Cold Harbor and before Petersburg. It was under General Warren in his attack on the Weldon railroad, and participated in all the movements of the Second corps in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run in March, 1865. On June 4, 1865, it was mustered out in Washington. On his return to his native state after the cessation of hostilities Mr. Paine purchased the business of the man under whose preceptorship he had learned the blacksmith's trade, and successfully conducted the business until 1873. In that year he received an appointment as blacksmith in the National Soldier's Home at Milwaukee, and he disposed of his interests and came west. For twelve years he worked at his trade at the Home, and then, having accumulated a sufficient competence, he purchased a farm, on part of which the present city hall of West Allis now stands. He successfully conducted this farm until 1887 and then sold it to Elmore, Hawley & Stephens. He then purchased another extensive farm, of which the thirty acres on which he now resides and conducts a dairy farm, was a part. Mr. Paine makes a specialty of blooded Jersey cattle, and wholesales his milk and cream at West

Allis. He keeps on hand ten milk cows and is developing a herd of blooded Jersey cattle. Just recently he shipped a registered cow to Japan for breeding purposes. Within a few years Mr. Paine expects to dispose of his property and retire to enjoy a well-earned respite from a busy career. The thirty acres which he now owns are valued at \$18,000. On Aug. 23, 1865, Mr. Paine was united in marriage to Miss Elvira D. Guild, who was born in Strong, Franklin county, Me., on Nov. 16, 1843, a daughter of Louis and Gracia (Smith) Guild. Mr. Guild was a major in the American army during the War of 1812. He was a contractor by vocation, but later in life became an agriculturist. He had a family of ten children, of whom Mrs. Paine was the youngest. One of Mrs. Paine's sisters, now eighty-six years of age, is at present a resident of Milwaukee. To Mr. and Mrs. Paine were born three children. Edith G., the eldest, is the wife of John Le Feber, the manager of the Gridley Dairy Company, of Milwaukee. Gertrude E. graduated at Milwaukee-Downer College and is now teaching in the high school at Manitowoc, Wis. Mabel A. graduated at the Milwaukee State Normal School and is now a teacher in the Seventeenth ward school, where she is serving her third year in that capacity.

Frank M. Seymour was born at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16, 1841, the son of George and Aurelia (Gilman) Seymour. He bears a name which has been linked with one of the greatest struggles for human rights and religious freedom. His early American ancestor was Richard Seymour, who came to America in 1639 and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. His name appears on the monument erected in memory of the founders of that city. He was a grandson of the Duke of Somerset, and also the ancestor of both Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Seymour. Driven out of England by religious persecutions, he faced the dangers of a long voyage at sea and sought an asylum on the bleak shores of the new world. He endured hardships and dangers which only the pioneer of a new country can know, and reared his family in the fear, but also in the freedom of God, in whose worship he had sacrificed home, property and kindred. George Seymour and Aurelia Gilman were both natives of Hartford, Conn., born there on Sept. 25, 1802, and Jan. 1, 1806, respectively. They met and were married in their native town on Dec. 25, 1827. Mr. Seymour was a farmer and the owner of a large estate in Connecticut, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1883. His wife had died in 1876, and from that time he lived a very quiet and retired life. There were eight children in the Seymour family: John, born Jan. 7, 1829, died Aug. 28, 1830; George Gilman, born June 27, 1831, died in October, 1886; Ellen Maria, born Aug. 18, 1833, died May 31, 1852; John L., born Jan. 31, 1836, died in December, 1905; Edward A., born Oct. 18, 1838, died May 26, 1854; Frank M., the subject of this sketch; Sarah Elizabeth, born Jan. 12, 1844, is the wife of M. A. Boardman, of Milwaukee; and Frederick Alden, born Dec. 17, 1846, died in March, 1889. Frank was sent to the public schools in Hartford,

Conn. When only sixteen years of age, he left home and engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-second Connecticut volunteers and left as third sergeant of his company. He was faithful to duty, and as a reward was promoted to sergeant-major. Mr. Seymour enlisted on Sept. 9, 1862, and was discharged with honor on July 7, 1863. During the nine months' service he never lost a day and came through the ordeal of war and bloodshed safely. At the close of the war Mr. Seymour came west and went into business with his brother in Milwaukee. They conducted a ladies' furnishing goods store and continued in that business for about four years. Mr. Seymour then sold out his interest and went into partnership with H. M. Dunn in wholesale millinery on March 28, 1868, and the partnership existed until Mr. Dunn's death in the fall of 1870. Mr. Seymour then associated himself with W. S. Hand, under the firm name of Hand & Seymour in wholesale millinery, and this was the first company to occupy the upper part of the Bosworth building on Broadway. This partnership lasted about eight years, and then Mr. Seymour bought the entire business and conducted it alone for ten years, when he closed out and retired from active life, in 1901. On Dec. 25, 1867, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage with Harriet Edna Seymour, born at Hartford, Conn., March 31, 1845, the daughter of Albert and Luthera (Parmenter) Seymour. The former was a native of Hartford, Conn., born there in April, 1804, and the latter was born in Vermont, Aug. 16, 1813. The father was a pattern- and cabinet-maker by trade and spent his entire life in Hartford, where he died on Nov. 22, 1875. His widow survived him until September, 1901. Albert Seymour was twice married and became the father of nine children. By his first wife, Jerusha Ensign, he had Albert Melancthon, born July 15, 1832, died at age of twenty-seven; Edward William, born June 24, 1834, died in 1878; James Henry, born April 30, 1836, died in infancy; a second child died in infancy in September, 1837; and Catherine Ensign, born April 24, 1840, died in infancy. Mr. Seymour married a second time in June, 1844, Luthera (Parmenter) Hovey, widow of William H. Hovey. One child, which died at ten months of age, had been born to Mrs. and Mrs. Hovey. By his second marriage Mr. Seymour became the father of Harriet Edna, the wife of our subject, born March 31, 1845; Elizabeth Dennison, born May 25, 1846, died in August, 1852; Emma Luthera, born Jan. 23, 1850, died Aug. 22, 1852; and George Parmenter, born Oct. 30, 1851, died Sept. 1, 1852. The three children last named died of cholera at the time that plague swept over this state, and to-day Mrs. Seymour, the wife of the subject of this review, is the only one living of the family of nine children. To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seymour three children have been born: Albert, born Nov. 2, 1871, married Miss Edna Willis, of Milwaukee, and has two children—Harriet May (born Oct. 12, 1904, and died March 7, 1907), and Willis Franklin (born Aug. 8, 1908); Frank Willmer, born July 1, 1874, married Margaret Broderick, of Hartford, Conn.; and Syd-

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JOHN METZ

ney Drake, born May 20, 1879, married Miss Myrtle Maynard, of Milwaukee, and has one child, Maynard Reed, born Aug. 5, 1907. After he retired from business Mr. Seymour bought one hundred and eighty acres of land in the town of Greenfield, where he now resides and where his sons are engaged with him in the live-stock business. Mr. Seymour is practically retired and leaves business cares to his children. He and his good wife have one of the finest residences in the country and expect to live there the remainder of their lives. The family attends the Grand Avenue Congregational church for worship. Mr. Seymour is a staunch Republican, but has never aspired to office.

John Metz, deceased, was one of the best examples of the fine, sturdy German-Americans, who have played an important part in the building of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin. He was a native of Germany, born at Baden on July 12, 1833, the son of Joseph and Antonia (Maushard) Metz, both natives of the same place. They remained in the old country all their lives, and were laid peacefully to rest there. John, our subject, was the second child in a family of eight. He received the elements of a practical education in the public schools of his native land and became a member of the Catholic church at an early age. He lived at home until about twenty-one years of age, when he heard of the many opportunities open to young men in America, and bidding farewell to his home and kindred sailed for the new world. Landing in this country just at the time of the western gold rush, Mr. Metz went west and for eighteen years worked as a gold miner in British Columbia. He was successful and came east to invest his capital. After reaching Milwaukee Mr. Metz bought the farm near West Allis, where his widow still resides. He engaged in farming and continued in that occupation until his death, May 15, 1890. Mr. Metz was in perfect health; he went out from his home in the morning, well and happy, and while repairing a double-tree was kicked by a horse and died within a short time. He left a desolate home and sorrowing wife and children. His death was a distinct loss to the whole community, as he had won a high place in the esteem of his associates and friends by his kind heart and good judgment. He was a Democrat in politics, but never aspired to office. On Feb. 29, 1876, he married Otilie Scheiffer, born at Koln, Germany, Jan. 25, 1850. She was the daughter of Wilhelm and Maria Theresa Rohmann, both natives of Prussia, who came to this country in 1857. After landing on the shores of the United States they settled at Syracuse, N. Y. The father was a shoemaker in the old country, but when he located in this country took up gardening. After living in New York state four years the family came to Milwaukee, and Mr. Scheiffer bought a home where he lived, retired from the cares of life, until his death, in 1873. His widow continued to reside in the same place until she, too, was laid at rest fourteen years later. Eight children came to brighten the Metz home: Theresa, born Dec. 7, 1876, is the wife of Henry Tesch, of the town of New Berlin, Waukesha county,

where the husband follows gardening; Wilhelm, born Aug. 3, 1878, married Agnes Brandt, of New Berlin, and resides in that town where he conducts a farm; Margaret, born March 16, 1880, is the wife of Herman Graf, and lives in Waukesha county; John, born Feb. 25, 1882, is unmarried and works for John Beggs on construction work; Antonia, born Jan. 6, 1884, lives at home with her mother; Anna, born Dec. 14, 1885, is the wife of Matthew Krahn, and lives in the town of New Berlin, where the husband conducts a farm; Sophia, born Sept. 9, 1887, is a hair dresser; and Aloysius, born Jan. 6, 1890, is a carpenter, and lives at home. At her husband's death Mrs. Metz shouldered the cares and responsibilities of the family's head and bravely faced the world and reared her family. The eldest child was but thirteen years of age and the youngest was an infant of four months, when the mother became a widow. This loving and devoted mother deserves more credit than can be expressed for the brave manner in which she bore her sorrow and took the part of both father and mother to her children.

Henry T. Brogan, M. D., is a practicing physician at West Allis, where he attends to a large and growing practice and also officiates as city physician. He was born in Sheboygan county, Wis., on April 11, 1876, son of John E. and Mary (McNicholas) Brogan, the former of whom is a native of the state of Vermont and the latter of Wisconsin. The paternal grandparents were Martin Brogan and wife, the maiden name of the latter being Feaney, and they were pioneers of Sheboygan county, where they entered a tract of government land and spent the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandparents were Thomas and Bridget McNicholas, who came to Wisconsin about 1848 and located in Sheboygan county, where they, too, lived out their allotted time. The father of the subject of this review is a farmer by occupation, and he and his faithful wife now live near Cascade postoffice in Sheboygan county. They are the parents of four children, all of whom are living. Dr. Brogan received his primary education in the public schools of Sheboygan county and then took a course at the Plymouth high school, following which he attended the state normal at Milwaukee and spent two years in teaching. While engaged in this work he began the preliminary study for a course in medicine and in due time entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1903. He then served as house physician at the St. Joseph Hospital for about a year, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was married on Nov. 22, 1904, to Miss Florence B. Jordan, of West Allis, daughter of Henry E. and Ellen (O'Hearn) Jordan, who formerly resided in Sheboygan county but are now living in retirement at West Allis. Henry E. Jordan is a Republican in politics, and while living in Sheboygan county, where he was one of the pioneer settlers, he became quite prominent and held county offices. Prior to the railroad era in that section he crossed the plains to Cali-

fornia, and during his active career he was foreman and superintended the track-laying on various railroads. He now owns considerable property in West Allis. Dr. Brogan is a Republican in his political allegiance and his church affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the American Medical Association.

Meyer Rosenheimer, M. D., a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Schleisingerville, Washington county, Wis., on Nov. 15, 1863, son of Lehman and Barbara (Herbst) Rosenheimer, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. These parents immigrated to America and settled in Wisconsin in the territorial days, first locating at Milwaukee, but in 1844 they removed to Washington county, and there the father followed merchandising and was also interested in agricultural pursuits to a considerable extent, owning a large farm. He was very successful in business, became one of the foremost men in that section of the state, and at one time he was familiarly known as "the merchant king of Washington county." He took an active interest in public affairs, was patriotic to the core, and upon the outbreak of the Civil war, realizing that his large business interests demanded his personal attention, he furnished a substitute in the ranks and contributed abundantly during the progress of the conflict to the cause of the Union. To him and his faithful wife there were born twelve children, eight of whom are now living, and one of the sons, Joseph, resides at the old homestead in Washington county, the farm still remaining as a family estate. The father died on Sept. 21, 1878, and the mother survived until 1887, when she too passed away, and they are both buried in a private family cemetery on the farm. On Sept. 21 of each year, the anniversary of the death of the father, the surviving members of the family assemble at the old homestead in expression of their filial love, and these annual gatherings evidence the deep feelings of regard and affection that bind the brothers and sisters together. Dr. Rosenheimer received his primary education in the public schools of Washington county, after which he completed the classical course in the Northwestern University at Watertown. He then commenced the study of medicine, and after due preparation entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he took a two-years' course, and he then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1884. Returning to his native state he began the practice of his profession at his home town in Washington county and remained successfully so engaged for the greater part of the ensuing seven years. In 1890, desiring a larger field in which to exercise his talents, he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he has since resided, and where he has met with a very gratifying professional success. He was married on June 4, 1884, to Miss Emma, daughter of Theodore and Matilda Nicolai, early settlers of Milwaukee, both of whom are now deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Rosenheimer there have been born two sons, M. Victor Hugo and Washington

Irving. The elder of these sons graduated at the Milwaukee Medical College with the class of 1908, and he gives promise of a successful career as a disciple of Aesculapius. He is now practicing with his father under the name of Drs. Rosenheimer. The subject of this review is independent in his political views, voting for the men and measures that meet his conscientious approval without regard to party name, and he wisely concludes that good citizenship is not evidenced by blind partisanship or religious bigotry.

Harry Gustaf Oakland, M. D., a physician of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Feb. 21, 1878, son of Gustaf Henry and Elizabeth (Ehrler) Oakland, the former of whom was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and the latter is a native of Switzerland. The father and mother migrated from their respective countries to America in 1867 and located in Milwaukee, being married one year later in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. The father was a watchmaker and jeweler and was at one time connected with the firm of C. Preusser & Co. Later he became a partner in the firm known as Bloedle, Stecker & Oakland, and was actively engaged in business at the time of his death, in 1893. His widow is living in Milwaukee, and the subject of this review is the only child born to them. Dr. Oakland received his preparatory education in the Milwaukee public schools, including a high school course, and also attended the German-English Academy in that city, after which he took a course in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. While still in school he enrolled as a corporal in Company H of the Fourth Wisconsin infantry, with which organization he served in the war with Spain until hostilities were ended. Then returning home he continued his studies, and deciding upon the practice of medicine he matriculated at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee and graduated in that institution with the class of 1904. He served one year as house physician at St. Joseph's Hospital, and was also for one year on the medical staff of Johnson's Emergency Hospital in Milwaukee. He then opened an office for the general practice of his profession and has since been so engaged. He was married in 1904 to Miss Mabel A., daughter of Conrad and Ella (Wood) Wiederman, of Milwaukee, and they have a son, Conrad Frederick. Dr. Oakland is a member of the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations; the Masonic order; the Sigma Chi college fraternity, University of Wisconsin chapter; the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Equitable Fraternal Union; the Germania Society; and the Fraternal Aid Association.

William F. Wegge, M. D., is rated professionally among the leading physicians of Milwaukee, where for the past decade he has been engaged in the general practice, specializing, however, in nervous and mental diseases. For six years he officiated as professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Milwaukee Medical College, and is at present on the staff of the Emergency, the Miserecordia, and the Milwaukee County hospitals. He was born

at Waterford, Racine county, Wis., on May 14, 1863, son of Frederick and Mary (Berenholz) Wegge, natives of Westphalia, a province of Prussia, where the father was born in February, 1827, and the mother in May of the same year. The father migrated to America in 1845, when but eighteen years old, and first located in the city of New York, where he resided four years. In 1849 he joined the gold-seekers and made a trip across the Isthmus of Panama to California, where he remained for some time and then returned to New York, where he was married. In 1854 himself and wife came to Wisconsin and located in Racine county, where they followed agricultural pursuits, and had the supreme satisfaction of meeting with a high order of success as a result of their endeavors. They became the parents of five children, all of whom are living, but both father and mother have passed away, the mother dying on Aug. 16, 1887, and the father on March 16, 1906. For about fifteen years prior to the demise of the latter he lived in well-earned retirement. Dr. Wegge received his early education in public and private schools in Racine county, and also took a course in the Rochester Academy. Then deciding upon the study of medicine, after due preparation he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and graduated at that institution with the class of 1886. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Waterford, Wis., but soon thereafter went to Europe and studied for some time in the University of Wurzburg and also at Berlin. Upon his return to America he became an assistant physician at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, near Oshkosh, Wis., and in 1891 was made superintendent of the same institution. He served in that position until the autumn of 1894, when he resigned and again made a trip to Europe, taking another post-graduate course at Berlin. When he returned from this European trip he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Oshkosh, where he remained three years, and in 1898 removed to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in active practice as stated above. Dr. Wegge gives an unswerving loyalty to the basic principles of the Democratic party, although he has never essayed the role of an office-seeker, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. He keeps in close touch with his fraternal brethren by membership in the Brainard, the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, and the American Medical associations.

Dr. James McGuffin, a prominent physician, of Milwaukee, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., July 11, 1829, the son of James and Jane (Wright) McGuffin, both born in Ireland. The parents came to Oneida county about 1822, and there the father followed farming, but later he moved his family to Canada where he and his wife died, leaving a family of eleven children, of whom four are now living. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Canada. He removed to Iowa in 1867 and to Milwaukee in 1878, and he graduated in the medical department of the Iowa University about 1870, practicing some years in Iowa, when he took a special

course in Electrical Therapeutics in Philadelphia and has practiced in this line in Milwaukee for thirty years with remarkable success. On Sept. 23, 1869, he married Margaret Jane, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Wilmott) Bowes, the father being born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry and his wife was born in Rutlandshire, England, both coming, while young, to Milton, Canada, where the wife of our subject was born in 1832, and where both of her parents are buried. There were nine children in the family, of whom three are now living. Our subject was twice married, the first time as above stated and the second time to Jane Ann Hatton, of Canada. By the first marriage he had two daughters: Elizabeth Jane, of Toronto, Canada; and Charlotte Sophia, of Golden, Colorado. The latter had four children, one of whom is married and has children, thus making the doctor a great-grandfather. To the second marriage of the subject of this review there was born a son, Thomas Bowes McGuffin. The doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has always led a studious life, being a lover of books, and he delights in the pleasures of the imagination and in scientific research. After a well-spent life he is nearing the four score milestone, placidly waiting until the "shadows have a little longer grown."

John Traudt, Jr., one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the great city of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Sept. 15, 1861, being the son of John Traudt, born at Langendernbach, Germany, in 1828, and Mary Ann (Dienstberger) Traudt, born in New York in 1841. The father, a cabinet-maker by trade, came to Milwaukee in September, 1853. Soon after his arrival here he went to work for Hoffman Brothers, large dry goods merchants, and after serving them for a time he engaged in the dry goods business himself at Chestnut and Third streets, where he remained until 1893, when he erected his own fine business structure. He retired from business fifteen years ago. He was at one time assessor of the Eighteenth ward. Himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic church and he is a member of St. Peter's Society, of which body he has served as secretary twenty-five years. Twelve children blessed his married life, nine sons and three daughters and of these six sons and two daughters are living. Our subject, John, Jr., received his education in the parochial schools and at the Charles Meyer Business College. In 1876 he began working at the bench for John Meunier, a gunsmith. The firm was changed later to the John Meunier Gun Company, in the employ of which our subject filled various positions of trust and responsibility with signal success until 1902, when the business was purchased by himself, Charles J. Bodenbach, and Henry Boehmer, and reorganized with our subject as president, Bodenbach, secretary-treasurer, and Boehmer, vice-president. The firm is located at 272 West Water street, and is one of the oldest wholesale and retail sporting goods firms in the city, dating back to 1846. On Feb. 12, 1882, our subject entered the holy bonds of matrimony with Mar-

garet Meunier, born in 1866, daughter of John and Anna (Grothenrath) Meunier, both of whom were born in Germany. Mrs. Traudt's parents came to Milwaukee in 1853. Her father was a gunsmith and established the business above referred to, and from which he retired several years ago. To our subject and wife three daughters have been born: Eleanor; Olive, wife of Wallace Millard, and Vera. Mr. and Mrs. Millard are blessed with two children, Oliver and Margaret. Mr. Traudt is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, of the Knights of Columbus, the United Commercial Travelers, and he is independent in his political predilections. Mr. Traudt is a self-made man in all that term implies. He has, by hard work and well directed energy, advanced himself from the ranks of labor to the presidency of one of the most prominent business firms of his native city, an accomplishment of which both himself and his friends may well feel proud, for it is such men that make cities and nations great before the world.

Peter Barth, the popular wholesale liquor-dealer of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on Dec. 13, 1839, being the son of John and Fredericka (Engelhart) Barth, both natives of Germany. The family came to the United States in 1848 and settled in the town of Lake, where for several years the father lead the life of a farmer, but later he moved his family to Milwaukee, where he died on Dec. 29, 1882, and where his wife died in 1893. He and his wife were the happy parents of twelve children, of whom eight are living. Our subject received most of his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and after leaving the farm he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until the shrill notes of the Civil war stirred his patriotic blood, when he offered his services and if need be his life, to the Federal cause by enlisting on March 11, 1862, as a private in Company E, Fifth Minnesota infantry, and he re-enlisted on March 12, 1864, in the same company. He took part in several of the bloodiest battles of the war, such as Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, through Missouri after General Price, at Nashville, and in several dangerous skirmishes. For two years, which is a striking evidence of his great bravery, he was color-bearer for his company. This is a most hazardous position, as the flag is easily seen and an object of hatred to the enemy, and the man who carries it takes his life in his hand every engagement. For conspicuous courage on the field Mr. Barth was promoted to sergeant. He was mustered out with an honorable discharge on Aug. 20, 1865. In 1866, after serving his country gallantly for over three years, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in which he was very successful and in which company he is still the chief stockholder. On Nov. 16, 1868, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Louis and Barbara Hellberg, who were both born in Germany; the daughter was born in Milwaukee on April 11, 1852. This marriage resulted in five children being born: Robert J., who is secretary-treasurer of the Peter Barth Company; George P., a prominent physician;

and Albert, Emma, and Laura, are deceased. Mr. Barth is a member of Robert Chivas Post, G. A. R.; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the National Union; of the Royal Arcanum, and of the South Side Turner Society. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He has a liking for politics; and a gentleman of Mr. Barth's disposition cannot be otherwise than popular and in demand for public positions. Twice have his fellow citizens called him to serve in the capacity of alderman, and right faithfully did he perform his duties, by being economical without being miserly, and charitable to those who differed with him on public questions without being excessively indulgent. Remembering his own struggles, his hand is ever open to help the needy who are worthy objects of his charity. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, as well as he was a brave defender of his country's flag.

S. A. Eckstein, a leading druggist of Milwaukee, was born in New York City, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1858, the son of Samuel and Anna Eckstein, both natives of Austria, who came to New York in an early day, and to Milwaukee in 1859, spending their last days here, where the father died in 1898, and the mother still survives. Our subject was educated in the Milwaukee public schools, graduating in the high school. In 1874 he began as an errand boy for the drug firm of I. N. Morton. In 1875 George Wright & Brother bought out I. N. Morton, and in 1892 the firm was incorporated as the Wright Drug Company, and our subject was elected secretary of the company. On March 1, 1907, he bought out the interest of the Wright Brothers, continuing the business under the same name, he being president of the company. He is also secretary of the Wright Dental Supply Company, which was incorporated on March 1, 1907. On Sept. 12, 1883, he married Miss Fannie, daughter of Charles and Hannah Housman, of Milwaukee, both of whom are deceased, and one child, Charles H., has blessed this union. The son is in the drug business with his father. Our subject is president of the Milwaukee County Cabinet of the National Union, financial secretary of the Wisconsin Council of the National Union, Past Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, and Supreme representative of Wisconsin, and Collector of Allen Council, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Masonic order: Milwaukee Lodge, No. 261, and Kilbourn Chapter No. 1, and he is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 83, K. of P. Mr. Eckstein is a gentleman of the highest order of business prudence and sagacity, of pleasing address and manners, and is one well calculated to make a success of whatever he undertakes. In religion he is an Israelite, being vice-president of the Congregation B'ne Jeshurun, while in national politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Louis Griewisch is prominently identified with the industrial interests of Milwaukee, as president, treasurer, and manager of the Bayley Heating Company, of which he was the organizer and with which he has been connected since its founding, in 1893. He was born in the city of Milwaukee on Dec. 1, 1857, the son of Frederick

and Wilhelmina (Wascher) Griewisch, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father being born in 1824, and the mother in 1834. These parents immigrated to America in 1853, were married in the city of New York and remained there until 1855, when they continued their journey westward and located in Milwaukee. The father engaged in the business of calcimining and followed that occupation for years, his death occurring in Milwaukee in 1903, and his wife passed away in 1899. Both were faithful members of the Lutheran church. They became the parents of fourteen children, only two of whom are now living. Louis Griewisch received his education in the public schools of the Ninth ward of Milwaukee, being one of the first pupils in that school after its establishment, and as a boy he worked at various occupations, finally serving an apprenticeship at cabinet-making. At the age of eighteen years he went to Ableman, Wis., and two years later engaged in the lumber business at that place. He continued thus engaged until 1879, when he disposed of his lumbering interests and returned to Milwaukee, where he learned the trade of a steam-fitter and for the ensuing thirteen years was in the employ of the Kruse & Barker Heating Company. In 1893 he organized the Bayley Heating Company, and in the triple capacity of president, treasurer, and managed, has built up a fine business, which is recognized as one of the important concerns of the Cream City. He is also interested to considerable extent in mining, and the success which he has attained in the business world is a fine commentary upon the possibilities in America, when opportunities are seen and improved. Mr. Griewisch was married on March 10, 1883, to Miss Martha Rahn, a native of Germany, born Sept. 23, 1857, and the daughter of Carl and Henrietta Rahn, who migrated to America and settled in Milwaukee in 1874, and there spent the remainder of their lives, both dying in 1906 within two months of each other, he at the age of eighty-three and she at seventy-four years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four daughters and one son are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Griewisch there have been born three children: Hedwig, born Dec. 9, 1883; Alfred, born Aug. 13, 1886, now employed with his father, and Elsie, born Dec. 14, 1890. Mr. Griewisch is a Republican in his political views and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. Fraternally he has membership in the Ancient Order of Druids, and he is also a member of the Builders' Club, having been president of the same for two years and helped to construct the building. He stands high in the esteem of a wide acquaintanceship in the city of Milwaukee, and all pay tribute to the moral worth which has been exemplified in his successful and industrious career.

John A. Ackerman, retired, for many years one of the most capable engineers in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on Dec. 31, 1846. He is a son of Andrew and Barbara (Fisher) Ackerman, both natives of Germany, and he came with them to New York in 1853. Two years later they removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and there the father engaged

in railroad work. The parents had two sons: Jacob, who was drowned at Menasha in 1858 when but eleven years of age, and the subject of this review. After the mother's death the father married Miss Henrietta Kusche, by whom he had two sons. The parents were both members of the Lutheran church. John A. Ackerman, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the schools of Appleton and Oshkosh, Wis. When but thirteen years of age he began work for the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and worked up through the various stages until in 1871 he became an engineer. This position he held continuously until April 3, 1906, and when he resigned he had completed forty-six years of faithful service with the same road. In politics Mr. Ackerman is absolutely independent of party ties and in religious matters is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and for the past twenty-five years has been a member of Union lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On May 7, 1868, Mr. Ackerman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kluwin, a daughter of John Kluwin, of Oshkosh. Both of Mrs. Ackerman's parents are now deceased. They came from Germany in 1853, and there the father was for a time engaged as a mason, and later in agricultural pursuits. To Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman were born two children. George, the elder, is now a grocer at 190 Ogden avenue, Milwaukee. His wife was Miss Caroline Oaks, and they have two children, Loretta and John. Frances married A. J. Brazean, and resides in Fond du Lac. She has two children, Elizabeth and Exilda, and two step-children, Margaret and Marie, by a former marriage of Mr. Brazean.

J. Royce Brown, D. D. S., a leading practitioner of dentistry in Milwaukee, was born at Eagle Harbor, Orleans county, N. Y., on Dec. 15, 1876. He is a son of J. Emory Brown, something of whose career may be gleaned from the sketch of Dr. Frank E. Brown, elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Brown received his preparatory education in the Medina (N. Y.), the Charlevoix (Mich.) and the Milwaukee public schools, and attended one of the high schools of this city. He then matriculated in the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College, and in 1902 the faculty of that institution gave him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession and has since been continuously and successfully engaged. His thorough and consummate knowledge of the science, his skilled workmanship, and his absolute uprightness won him a host of friends and a goodly practice at the start, and the number of friends and patients has been increasing each year since that time. In his political relations he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought public office of any nature. He is a devout Christian gentleman, and one who carries into his everyday life the principles and ideals of a Christian character. At the present time he is a member of the Kingsley Methodist church, but formerly was affiliated with the Grand Avenue church of that denomination, and he was president of the young people's society of that church.

His only fraternal relations are with the Young Men's Christian Association. On Nov. 22, 1904, Dr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Willis, of Milwaukee, a daughter of C. B. and Ida (Edgerton) Willis. They have one son, John Willis.

William H. Nelson, secretary, registrar and cashier of the Milwaukee Medical College, was born in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, on Jan. 14, 1854. He is a son of James and Mary (McCann) Nelson, both of whom were born in Ireland, the father in 1828 and the mother three years later. The mother came to New York in 1845 and the father in 1850, and they were married in New York two years after the father's arrival. In 1853 they went to Ohio, where the father earned his livelihood as a contractor. They came to Wisconsin in 1862, after a residence of eight years in Kentucky, and located in Manitowoc county. For the past fifteen years he has led a retired life in Milwaukee. He was always active in educational matters and in the interests of the Democratic party. He and his wife are devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and the six children born to them were all reared in that faith. William H. Nelson, the subject of this memoir, received his preparatory educational advantages in the public schools of Kentucky and the public and high schools of Manitowoc, and when he had completed the prescribed course in the latter institution he matriculated at the Oshkosh Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis. For ten years after graduation he was engaged in pedagogic work and then entered a mercantile business at Cato, Wis., but after five years disposed of his interests to become a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. In 1894 he severed his connection with the railway corporation to become cashier and registrar of the Milwaukee Medical College. Subsequently he was made secretary of the college, and he today fills the three positions in a manner that redounds quite as much to the wisdom of the trustees in selecting him for the responsibilities as to his own. In his political relations he is allied with the Democratic party, but has never found the leisure to become a candidate for public office. His only fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus. On Oct. 31, 1879, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Fitzgerald, of Manitowoc, a daughter of Michael and Hannah (Hayes) Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald was a prominent Democrat in his district, having been a member of the state legislature for two terms, and having held every town office which it was in the power of the people to elect him to. Mrs. Fitzgerald passed away in 1897 in her sixty-eighth year, and he died on Jan. 24, 1907, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were born three children: William V., a practicing physician of Milwaukee; James David, now practicing dentistry in this city, and Blanche Catherine.

Edward J. Schleif, D. D. S., a leading dental practitioner in Milwaukee, was born in New York city on Feb. 11, 1869, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Blum) Schleif. Both parents were born in Germany, the father in 1824, and the mother in 1832, and each came to New York city with their parents while still children. The

paternal grandmother in her later life removed to Milwaukee, where she died at the hale old age of eighty-six years. The parents removed to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where the mother died on May 3, 1896, and the father passed away two years later. Of the thirteen children born to them eleven are living. Dr. Schleif attended the graded schools in New York city and afterward finished a high school course at Upper Sandusky. In 1891 he came to Milwaukee and secured a position in the postoffice, where he rendered faithful service until 1897. During the latter years of his work there he devoted his leisure time to the study of denistry in the dental department of Marquette University, and in 1897 the faculty of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and he left his position in the postoffice to start the practice of his profession. When he graduated he was valedictorian of his class, and for two years served as president of it. His success in his chosen profession has been exceptional, contributed to in large measure by his genial personality, his whole-souled interest in his work, and his absolute integrity. In his political relations he is affiliated with the Republican party, and is active in the work of the Presbyterian church and the Young Men's Christian Association. While in college he helped in the organization of the Psi Omega dental fraternity, and his other fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Milwaukee Musical Society. Professionally he is identified with the Milwaukee, the Southern Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin State Dental societies. On June 15, 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda C. Caspari, a daughter of Alvin Benedict and Georgiana (Strobe) Caspari, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Caspari came to Milwaukee in 1842, and her death occurred on June 12, 1905. Her husband died in Milwaukee in 1892. To Dr. and Mrs. Schleif have been born four children: Phyllis, Llewellyn, Georgiana, and Janet.

Charles F. Rosenbaum, D. D. S., a practicing dentist of Milwaukee, and special demonstrator in the dental infirmary in the Milwaukee Medical College, was born in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac county, Wis., on April 30, 1873. Both his parents, John and Louisa (Weber) Rosenbaum, were native Germans, the father having been born in Mecklenberg, on July 6, 1849. The father came to this country with his parents, Frederick and Sophia (Roehl) Rosenbaum, in the early fifties and lived on a farm in Fond du Lac county, where the grandfather died in February, 1905, in his eighty-fifth year. His widow is now living in Fond du Lac at the hale old age of eighty-five. The parents of our subject are now living on a farm in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac county. They are both Lutherans in their religious belief and the father is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party. Mr. Rosenbaum received his early educational advantages in the Fond du Lac county schools and the private academy of Mrs. Palmer. He then matriculated in the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College, and in 1900 the faculty of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He at once opened an office for the

practice of his profession in Milwaukee and has since been actively and prosperously engaged. That his skill and ability are recognized by the profession is evidenced by the fact that the faculty of his alma mater has made him special demonstrator in the dental infirmary. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but has never been a candidate for public office. Reared in the Lutheran faith, he is today a devout communicant of that church. In a professional and fraternal way he is identified with the Wisconsin State Dental Society, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, with which he has been associated for more than a decade, and the United Order of Foresters. On June 30, 1903, Dr. Rosenbaum was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Brost, whose parents were pioneers of Calumet county. To this union have been born two children, Charles Augustus, and Isla, who is deceased.

James McCabe, S. J., the president of Marquette University, was born in Ireland on March 4, 1858, a son of Bernard and Bridget (Flanagan) McCabe. The parents came to America in 1863 and located in Green county, Ohio. The father was an agriculturist by vocation, a Democrat in his politics, and a loyal communicant of the Roman Catholic church. His demise occurred on July 20, 1884, and his widow passed away on Dec. 19, 1898. Of the twelve children born to the parents six survive, four sons and two daughters. Father McCabe obtained his primary education in the public schools of Green county, and in September, 1878, he matriculated at St. Xavier's College in Cincinnati, Ohio. He remained at that institution but a year, however, and then entered the Jesuit institution at Florissant, Mo., where for four years he pursued a course of study. From Florissant he went to Woodstock, Md., to the House of Study, and there for three years made a special study of philosophy. For a number of years following he was engaged in pedagogic work in various institutions of the Jesuit order. Two years were spent in that capacity in St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and then three years at St. Mary's College, of St. Mary's, Kan. Then he returned to Woodstock and renewed his theological studies, which he completed three years later. His ordination to the priesthood occurred on June 24, 1894, the ordaining prelate being Cardinal Gibbons. His first charge as an ordained priest was as vice-president of St. Mary's College, where he had taught some years before. After two years of faithful service he removed to Florissant, Mo., and spent a year in study. He again assumed his position at St. Mary's and on Dec. 29, 1897, was appointed president of the institution, serving in that capacity until Feb. 10, 1907. From February to August of that year he remained in Detroit, and came to Milwaukee in the latter month to assume the responsibilities of the vice-presidency of Marquette University. On Feb. 10, 1908, upon the resignation of Father Burrows as president, Father McCabe was appointed to the presidency of the institution. The position he has filled most acceptably, and he has won the respect and esteem of all the students since his

incumbency. Father McCabe is not allied with any of the existing political parties, but is public-spirited and does all in his power to help the public weal. He is one of the members of the Society of Jesus.

Peter F. Mulholland, D. D. S., who for the past ten years has been engaged in the practice of dentistry in Milwaukee, is a son of Peter and Margaret (Maguire) Mulholland, and was born at Grimm's Station, Manitowoc county, Wis., on Oct. 6, 1874. The grandfather, Henry Mulholland, came to Boston from Scotland and later to Manitowoc county, where he spent the balance of his days. The father, Peter Mulholland, was also born in Scotland and by vocation was an expert accountant and bookkeeper. He died a few years ago at the old Trinity Hospital at Milwaukee. His widow, who is a native of New Brunswick, is now an honored and respected resident of Milwaukee, living at 165 North avenue. Of the family of four sons and three daughters, three sons and one daughter survive. Dr. Mulholland received his primary educational advantages in various schools, including those of South Dakota, Manitowoc, Madison, and the East Division high school of Milwaukee. When he had completed his course in the last-named he matriculated in the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College, and in 1898 was there graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Soon afterward he began the practice of his profession at 416 East North avenue, and has maintained his office there ever since, meeting with unusual success. He is independent of party affiliation in his political belief and exercises his right of suffrage to what he judges to be the best for the community. Professionally and fraternally he is identified with the North Side Dental Society, the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic order of Foresters; and in religious matters he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Roman Catholic church. On July 16, 1900, Dr. Mulholland was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. A. Schumacher, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Nicholas Schumacher. To this union have been born three children: Joseph, Edward Peter, and Mary Elizabeth. Dr. Mulholland is recognized among his fellow practitioners and the community in general as one of the most substantial, public-spirited men in the city.

Richard E. Claussen, D. D. S., who for the past thirteen years has been a practicing dentist in Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on Independence Day, 1875, a son of Emil and Bertha (Luedke) Claussen. Both of the parents were born in the Fatherland, the father in Hamburg, and the mother in Pomerania, and they came to Milwaukee at an early date. The maternal grandmother, Caroline Luedke, is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. The father was for some years a bookkeeper and later cashier in the office of the internal revenue collector, Henry Fink, and was still occupied in that capacity at the time of his death, which occurred on Nov. 2, 1903. Both parents were members of the Trinity Lutheran church, and the five children born to them,

four of whom survive, were all reared in that faith. Dr. Claussen attended the public schools of Milwaukee for his primary educational advantages and then took a course in the Milwaukee Business College under Prof. D. B. Williams. For his professional training he went to Chicago, and in 1895 was graduated at the American College of Dental Surgery with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He at once returned to Milwaukee and opened an office for the practice of his profession. His personal popularity soon won him a large practice, which he has been able to retain because of his skillful workmanship and thorough knowledge of the science. In his political relations he is allied with the Republican party, but because of the pressure of business affairs has never consented to become a candidate for public office. On Oct. 5, 1905, Dr. Claussen was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Duemling, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Herman Duemling, Ph. D., and his wife, Jennie (Sultzer) Duemling. Dr. Duemling came to Milwaukee from Germany, and was married here. He later went to Fort Wayne, Ind., to accept a chair in a college, but in 1900 returned to Milwaukee to become editor-in-chief of the *Germania*, the position which he now fills. To Dr. and Mrs. Claussen has been born a daughter, Catherine.

Anson B. Richardson is a leading druggist of the city of Milwaukee. He was born at Fitzwilliam, N. H., on Sept. 28, 1859, and is to-day the only surviving member of the family of Jefferson and Hannah (Paine) Richardson, the only other child, Lucy, having died some years ago. The father was by profession a teacher, who enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment at the outbreak of the Civil war and succumbed to disease brought on by exposure in 1863. Mr. Richardson came to Milwaukee in 1870, and from that time until he grew to manhood, lived with an uncle. His educational advantages were received in the public schools, and at sixteen years of age began his career as a druggist, being first employed by Drake Brothers. In 1890 he embarked in the business under his own name at Reed street and National avenue; later, in 1898, he started another store at 408 Grove avenue, and for a number of years was active in the conduct of both. He has met a well-merited success in all his ventures. Distinctively a self-made man, he has done for himself what few men would have been able to accomplish. In politics he allies himself with the Republican party and is always keenly interested in its welfare. Although his parents were both members of the Congregational church, he is associated with the Episcopal church. When Mr. Richardson first entered business he associated himself with Mr. Gregory, and the firm was known as Richardson & Gregory, retailers of paints, oils and drugs. When the partnership was dissolved Mr. Gregory took the paint and oil end of the enterprise and Mr. Richardson the drug business, and since then has devoted himself exclusively to that feature. His store, which is thirty by eighty feet, is one of the largest of its kind on the South Side. On April 16, 1891, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Lita S. Spence,

a native of Concord, Jefferson county, Wis., and a daughter of John and Mary (James) Spence. Mrs. Spence was born on July 16, 1862. The parents were both natives of England, and three of the four children born to them are still living. The father was a general contractor who came to Jefferson county early in his life. The mother died on May 21, 1907. Mr. Richardson is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

William F. Dohmen is the president of the F. Dohmen Company, Limited, wholesale druggists of Milwaukee. He is a son of Frederick Dohmen, who was born in Germany, on Dec. 22, 1831, and Josephine (Cramer) Dohmen, born Feb. 28, 1838, in the same country. The parents were married before coming to the United States in 1855. They located in Milwaukee, where the father embarked at once in the retail drug business. In 1859 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Dohmen, Schmitt & Company, which continued until 1883, when it was succeeded by the F. Dohmen Company, Frederick Dohmen being made the president of the same. He devoted the best years of his life to building up the business, and that he succeeded exceptionally well may be judged from the growth and wide spread popularity of the firm. Both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and their four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom two sons are still living, were brought up in that faith. The father passed away on Dec. 1, 1898, and the mother two days later, Dec. 3. William F. Dohmen received his primary education in the public and parochial schools of the city of Milwaukee and then spent two years at the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, in which institution he received the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. On his return to Milwaukee he at once became associated with the F. Dohmen Company, and when his father died he and his brother, Henry, took over the management of the company, William F. becoming president and his brother the treasurer. Like his father before him, Mr. Dohmen is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but has never aspired to political office. In November, 1896, occurred his marriage to Miss Pauline Kennedy, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Kennedy. One child, a daughter, Marie Josephine, has come to bless this union.

Peter B. De Swarte, one of the foremost figures in the drug business in Milwaukee, was born in this city on Oct. 1, 1858. He comes of good Dutch stock, his parents, Peter and Jennie (Toussaint) De Swarte, both having been born in Holland in 1831, the father on Aug. 13 and the mother on Dec. 23. The paternal grandparents, Peter and Susan (Thomas) De Swarte, came to Milwaukee in 1848 and spent the remainder of their lives here. The maternal grandparents never left their native land. The father came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1848 and for a time was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but later became a painter. He is now living retired, enjoying a well-earned respite after a strenuous life. In politics he is allied with the Republican party and he and his

wife are members of the First Reformed church. Of the seven children born to the parents six survive. Peter B. De Swarte, the subject of this review, received all his educational advantages in the public and parochial schools before he was fourteen years of age. Then he entered the drug business as a general clerk, but subsequently left it to enter the employ of the J. B. Bradford Piano Company. Later, however, he determined to make pharmacy his life work and entered the employ of Otto Schorse, with whom he remained for three years. During the following three years he was associated with August Frank, of Chicago. On Nov. 10, 1891, he returned to Milwaukee and embarked in the business under his own name at 2631 Vliet street. The venture proved successful from the start, contributed to in large measure by Mr. De Swarte's personal popularity, his thorough knowledge of the profession, and his sterling integrity. Professionally and fraternally he is recognized as a leading member of the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but has never sought public office of any kind. Like his parents he is a devout communicant of the First Reformed church. On Dec. 16, 1886, Mr. De Swarte was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Sturing, who was born in Beaver Dam, Mich., on Jan. 26, 1862, a daughter of Lucas and Fannie (Krans) Sturing, both of whom were born in Holland, the father on March 30, 1828, and the mother on Feb. 14, 1839. Mrs. Sturing came to Beaver Dam with her parents, Hernan and Jennie (Borgers) Krans, in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Krans spent their last days at Zeeland, Mich., where he died in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Sturing had a family of twelve children, of whom nine are now living. The parents themselves are now living at Beaver Dam, Mich. To Mr. and Mrs. De Swarte have been born five children: Edith Frances, Amy Jeanette, Robert James (now deceased), Thomas Raymond, and James Bartholomew.

Richard Koethe, one of the leading druggists of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on June 26, 1857, a son of Carl and Minnie (Proll) Koethe. Both parents were born in the Fatherland, the former in 1823 and the latter in 1833, and spent their entire lives in their native land. The father was a prominent merchant who died in 1875, and his widow passed away in 1883. But two of the four children born to these parents survive, a daughter and the subject of this review. Richard Koethe received a fine educational training in a gymnasium in his native land, and for a number of years earned his livelihood in various ways in Germany. In 1883 he migrated to America and came direct to Milwaukee. The confectionery business was his first means of livelihood after reaching here and subsequently he engaged in the coal business. In 1893 he formed a partnership in the drug industry with Dr. R. J. Fleisher, which continued until the doctor's interest was purchased by Mr. Koethe. The business increased rapidly under his direction, and new and larger quarters becoming necessary he erected the building at 2405 Walnut street, which he now owns and

occupies. His native Teutonic thrift and ability have contributed largely to the exceptional success which the establishment has had. He has several other business interests, including a directorship in the General Accumulator and Battery Company, and he is a stockholder in the Rio Tamasapo Sugar Company, in the Philadelphia Copper Mines, and the Silica Mines at Ishpeming, Mich., beside a number of other concerns in Milwaukee. In his political relations Mr. Koethe is allied with the Republican party, but has never sought public office. Professionally he is prominently identified with the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the Knights of Pythias. On Aug. 22, 1888, Mr. Koethe was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Funck, a daughter of William and Anna (Hoefer) Funck, of Milwaukee. Her grandfather Hoefer in early life was a farmer by vocation and fought through the Civil war. Her father was a butcher in Milwaukee, where his death occurred some years ago. Mrs. Funck was born in Wisconsin.

Fred A. D. de Harde, Ph. G., a prominent pharmacist of the north side with a store at 902 North avenue, was born in Milwaukee on Sept. 30, 1870, and is a son of Herman and Caroline (Bauman) de Harde. The father was born in Germany in 1845 and the mother in Milwaukee in 1851. The paternal grandfather, Diedrich de Harde, was a captain on the North German Lloyd steamship line, opened the route between Norderney and Bremen, and up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881, he commanded a passenger vessel plying between those ports. The maternal grandparents came to America in early days and managed a farm near where Fourth street now crosses Lloyd. The parents came to America in 1868 and the father engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city. The four children born to them are all living, and since 1881 the father has not engaged actively in business affairs. When Fred A. D. de Harde, the subject of this review, was six years of age, he went to Germany and was there reared by an uncle, after whom he was named, who was judge of the municipal court of Bremen. In the Fatherland he attended the public schools and began his career as a druggist. He returned to Milwaukee in 1890 and secured employment with Theodore Bleyler, the druggist. During the three years that he remained with Mr. Bleyler he successfully passed the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy for the degree of Graduate Pharmacist. At the end of that time he became pharmacist for Dr. Louis Frank and Dr. A. J. Puls. In 1902 he embarked in the drug business for himself at the corner of State and Twelfth streets. There for five years he did a successful business, but being naturally ambitious and wishing a larger field he purchased the stock and good will of H. Boettcher at 902 North avenue, which Mr. Boettcher had conducted for twenty-eight successive years. His thorough knowledge of the profession and his natural thrift and industry insured him a good business from the start, and although he has been located on North avenue but a little over a year he has

made a host of friends who predict for him a brilliant future in his chosen line. In politics Mr. de Harde is an influential member of the Republican party in his ward, but the pressure of business has restrained him from seeking public office. In religious matters he is allied with the Lutheran church. Professionally he is identified with the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations, and is a stockholder in the Wisconsin State Pharmacal Company. His fraternal relations are with Aurora Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons; Kilbourn Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Prospect Lodge, No. 130, Knights of Pythias. On June 4, 1898, Mr. de Harde was united in marriage to Miss Helen Holnbach, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Robert and Lina (Reitzenstein) Holnbach. Mrs. de Harde's maternal grandfather, Guido Reitzenstein, was the founder of Gettleman's brewery, and he succumbed to cholera. Her parents were pioneers of Milwaukee and passed away within a week of each other, in February, 1908. To Mr. and Mrs. de Harde have been born two children, Anita Henrietta and Frederick Charles Louis.

Anton Tomkiewicz, Ph. G., one of the prominent pharmacists of the city, whose place of business is at 547 Lincoln avenue, was born in German Poland on Jan. 4, 1872. He is a son of John and Emily Tomkiewicz, both of whom were born in Germany, the former on Oct. 23, 1832, and the latter on June 28, 1832. The father was a merchant in the old country and brought his wife to this country in 1893 to visit the World's Fair. His demise occurred on Feb. 23, 1894, and his widow is still a respected resident of this city. Of the thirteen children born to the parents seven are now living. Anton Tomkiewicz, the subject of this review, received his early educational advantages in the government gymnasium in his native land. In 1888 he came to America and matriculated in the department of pharmacy at Northwestern University at Chicago. The trustees of that institution granted him the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy in 1891, and immediately thereafter he came to Milwaukee and became associated in business with his brother, John W. S. Tomkiewicz. On April 1, 1893, he embarked in the drug business under his own name at his present location at 547 Lincoln avenue, where he has since been most successfully engaged. His success has been largely due to his thorough knowledge of the art, his inherent capacity for work, and his scrupulous honesty. In his political relations he is a most staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, but has never sought to become a public office-holder. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is to-day a zealous communicant of the church of that denomination. In a professional and fraternal way Mr. Tomkiewicz is identified with the Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is also one of the city park commissioners. On Oct. 23, 1895, occurred Mr. Tomkiewicz's marriage to Miss Agnes Dix, a daughter of Albert and Julia (Pulaski) Dix, of Milwaukee. Mr. Dix came to Milwaukee in 1864 and is

now a merchant at 685 Windlake avenue. To Mr. and Mrs. Tomkiewicz have been born four children: Agrypine, Engene, Florence, and Nina. Their father is recognized throughout the city as one of the rising young business men of the city.

Edward Halm, one of the old residents and well-known business men of the Cream City, who owns a drug store at 1159 Tenth street, was born in Germany on Oct. 16, 1858. His parents, Edward and Hellena (Berger) Halm, were both Germans by birth, born in the Fatherland in 1817 and 1824, respectively. The elder Halm was a merchant and reared a family of twelve children, only six of whom are still living. He died at his old home in 1875 and was followed by his wife and faithful helpmate in 1904. The subject of this sketch received his scholastic education in the government Gymnasium of his native country, but left for America in 1884 and located in Milwaukee, where he worked for six years for F. Dohmen & Company and then for Hans Kienth for two years. Then he returned to Germany, and after spending some time in Europe came to Milwaukee to accept a position as chemist with the F. Dohmen Company and remained with that firm in that capacity a total of eighteen years. Mr. Halm was not contented to remain an employe, and in 1904 engaged in the drug business for himself at 1159 Tenth street. He has prospered and is one of the well-known and popular men in this business on the northwest side. On March 23, 1893, he was united in marriage with Marie Amalia, the daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Mueller) Halm, who were both born in Germany in 1824 and emigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee in 1849. Mrs. Halm's mother was called to her long sleep by the Angel of Death in 1886, and her father lived to the hale old age of seventy-six years, dying in Milwaukee in 1900. For years he had been a harness-maker on Chestnut street, and while living there reared a family of eleven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Halm one child has been born, Mercedes, who is fourteen years of age. The family are devout members and supporters of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Halm is a member of the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association, a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists and of the Old Settlers' Club. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and he is ever ready to assist financially and otherwise in the advancement of the party.

Charles Beifuss, deceased, for many years one of the most prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county, was born in Germany, Jan. 7, 1841. He received his educational advantages in the schools of his native country, and after growing to man's estate in the Fatherland came to the United States, where the great possibilities of the young country attracted and held him. In 1867 he located in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, where his first labors were for John Lawler. Three years later, Sept. 6, 1870, he married Julia, the daughter of John and Mary (Grant) Lawler, and then began to run a farm himself. Mr. Beifuss was industrious and a good manager and became one of the prominent citizens of the

town of Oak Creek. He never gave up active life, and was still conducting his farm at the time of his death, Sept. 17, 1908. John Lawler was born in Ireland in 1806, and when a young man immigrated to the United States and located in New York, where he met and married Mary Grant, and they had one daughter, the wife of the subject of this sketch. With the great tide of western migration they came into the territory of Wisconsin in 1836, when it was almost a wilderness, and took up eighty acres of land in the town of Oak Creek, where Mrs. Beifuss still lives. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beifuss on the hospitable old homestead near New Coeln: Mary, Ella, William, Winnie, Charlie, Katie, Albert, John, Francis, and Joseph, all of whom are living. During his life Mr. Beifuss was a member of the Democratic party and was always interested in political matters, but was never personally ambitious to hold office. He was a devout Catholic, and with his family was a member of the New Coeln Catholic church. In no place was his loss more keenly felt than in the congregation he had helped to establish and where he had been such a faithful worker. Mrs. Beifuss still is an honored resident of Milwaukee county and is one of its oldest residents. Her farm is the same one that her father cleared nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

William Mackie, M. D., deceased, was among that galaxy of citizens of foreign birth who, by their inestimable worth and valuable achievements, have added lustre to the name of Milwaukee and won a permanent place in the local annals of their adopted city and country. Dr. Mackie was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 29, 1855, and his brilliant career is but another evidence of the sterling qualities that seem to be inherent wherever is found a goodly strain of Scottish blood. His preliminary education was secured in the parish schools of his native village, after which he took a course in the grammar school at Keith, where by the time he had reached the age of fifteen years he had made sufficient advancement to be admitted as a student in the University of Aberdeen. He graduated in the last-named institution in 1875, with the degree of Master of Arts, and then entered the medical department of the same university as the preliminary step to what was a remarkable professional career. After assiduously following the course prescribed for four years he was graduated with the degree of M. B., C. M. The rules of the university were such, however, as to require a supplementary course of two years in practical work, either in a hospital or some other field, before title to the degrees became absolute, so in compliance with this regulation Dr. Mackie secured the appointment as house surgeon in the Stockport infirmary at Manchester, England, and in 1881 he received his final degree. Then, realizing the superior opportunities in America for one of his talents and attainments, in the way of professional advancement, he migrated to the United States in the spring of 1881 and immediately began the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee. He had made a spe-

cialty of surgery during his days of preparation, and his efficiency in that line was so early recognized that almost immediately after beginning his practice in the Cream City he became assistant to Dr. Nicholas Senn, the world-famous surgeon, who was at that time surgeon-in-chief at the Milwaukee Hospital. Within two years thereafter Dr. Mackie was appointed surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, in which position he served until death, and upon the removal of Dr. Senn to Chicago he succeeded to the position of surgeon-in-chief of the Milwaukee Hospital. He also served as a member of the medical staff of the Milwaukee county insane asylum, and for a time was surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital. In 1889 he was made president of the Brainard Medical Society, and the same year served as vice-president of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the state and county medical societies, and also had membership in the British Medical Association. Though engaged in a general practice he made a specialty of surgery, and his fame in that particular was not limited by the confines of the county or state, but his superior knowledge and skill were recognized and often called into service in remote parts of the United States. Dr. Mackie was married in 1881, the lady of his choice being Miss Bella Mitchell, who was a consistent helpmate to her distinguished husband. Dr. Mackie died suddenly of apoplexy at the home of his son, Mitchell Mackie, in Milwaukee, on the evening of Dec. 9, 1908.

Hugo F. Wussow, Ph. G., is prominent among the progressive young men of the city, and is also one who has by his industry, strict attention to business, and strict integrity and uprightness, achieved success. He is a native of the Cream City, born there on Nov. 8, 1877, the son of Julius and Albertina (Tietz) Wussow, who were born in Germany on April 18, 1847, and Jan. 22, 1852, respectively. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1872 and located in Milwaukee. Mr. Wussow was a Republican in politics, in which he always took an active part. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Wussow passed over the great divide of life in 1900. His wife still lives in Milwaukee. They reared five children, of whom three are still living. Hugo, our subject, was reared in his native city and was given the benefit of an education in the parochial and public schools of Milwaukee. After finishing his studies he decided upon a professional career, and on May 26, 1891, began to study pharmacy. Three years later he passed his first examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. In 1905 he was admitted to practice as a druggist and the following year established himself in the wholesale drug and cigar business at 600 Grand avenue, under the firm name of the Wussow Drug Company, with O. H. Leister for a partner. The young men are meeting with well deserved success in their chosen occupation through their determination to please their customers. In politics Mr. Wussow is a Republican and he is also a member of the Lutheran church, the faith in which he was reared.

Hans E. Reinertsen, surveyor of Milwaukee county, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., April 2, 1856, and is the youngest son of Jonas C. and Hannah Reinertsen, both natives of Norway. They came to Milwaukee in 1844, and here the father followed his trade of ship carpenter for many years. He died in 1897, his wife having died in 1895. Of their children, A. R. is a grain dealer at Kansas City, Mo.; Robert C. is a civil engineer and surveyor in Milwaukee; Mollie is the wife of Albert Munson, of Milwaukee; Maria is Mrs. A. L. Sanders, of New York city; and Hans E. is the subject of this sketch. The others are deceased. Hans E. Reinertsen received his education in the Milwaukee public schools, and at the age of fourteen years began the work of civil engineer and surveyor. His brother, Robert C., served four terms as surveyor of Milwaukee county, and Hans succeeded to the same office in 1893, serving one term. In February, 1907, he was appointed to the position he now occupies to fill a vacancy. Mr. Reinertsen is a Democrat in his political opinions, but has never held office except as above noted. He has worked his way to his present position in his profession by his own industry and energy, and is recognized as one of the best qualified engineers and surveyors in the Cream City. His church relations are marked by membership in the Lutheran denomination, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In 1877 Mr. Reinertsen married Miss Louisa Isaacs, a native of Dodge county, Wis., and to this union have been born three children. E. A. is freight solicitor for the Northern Pacific railroad; J. C. is rate clerk for the Great Northern railway at Spokane, Wash.; and Martha is at home with her parents.

Walter J. Murray, superintendent of bridges of the city of Milwaukee, and a popular and efficient public employe, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., March 4, 1868, the son of Thomas J. and Eleanor (Sievwright) Murray, the former of whom was a native of Smithport, Pa., born in December, 1846, and the latter was born at Montreal, Canada, in January, 1845. The Murray family is numbered among the prominent and early pioneer settlers of Allegheny county, Pa., where one of our subject's first ancestors was once captured by the Indians and held prisoner among them for some ten or twelve years. Thomas J. Murray was civil engineer and surveyor by profession, and was one of the honored veterans of the Civil war. He was still a lad in his teens when the war broke out, but he was imbued with the martial spirit and patriotism of those days, and was determined to become a soldier and fight his country's battles. Meeting with stern parental objection at home, he ran away and enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania infantry, with which command he served for over three years at the front. As a member of the Army of the Potomac, he participated in many of the most important campaigns and battles of the war. He was once severely wounded in action, and also suffered from disease contracted in the service. After the conclusion of the war, he came west to Wisconsin with his family, settling at Steven's Point. Here he engaged in his

professional work as a civil engineer and surveyor, and also, in connection therewith, embarked to a considerable extent in lumbering operations in the north Wisconsin pineries. His death took place at Steven's Point on Dec. 28, 1905, and he was buried there on Jan. 2, 1906. His widow still resides in the old homestead in Steven's Point. They were the parents of a large family of nine children: May, Walter J., Ethel, Violet, Grace, Inez, Rose, Myrtle, and Eleanor; of whom May, Walter, Ethel, Grace, and Rose are all married and living in Wisconsin. May is the wife of T. W. Fulton, of Steven's Point; Ethel is the wife of William Atkins, of Steven's Point; Grace is the wife of Thomas Downey, of Merrill, Wis.; and Rose is the wife of Chas U. Malick, of Steven's Point. Walter J., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Steven's Point, where he is a graduate of the high school. From the age of twenty-two until he was twenty-seven years old, he assisted his father in his professional labors, and was then engaged in the work of a practical electrician for a period of nine years. He was next engaged in structural iron work at Pittsburg, Pa., where he was associated with the firm of Reiter & Connolly, and after this he was connected with the Curtis Automobile Company, of Milwaukee for about a year. On Oct. 9, 1905, he received his present appointment as Superintendent of Bridges for the city of Milwaukee, a position which he obtained and holds in conformity with the civil service regulations. He is a member of Shannette Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Steven's Point, Wis.; and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Crescent Camp, No. 9038, of Milwaukee. Mr. Murray was united in marriage on July 11, 1895, to Miss Theresa A., daughter of John W. and Alice Rice, of Malone, N. Y. This marriage has been blessed with one daughter, Miss Alice Eleanor, aged eleven years. Mrs. Murray's father is still living in New York, but her mother died some time ago. Mr. Murray makes his home at 807 Grand avenue. He is a pleasant-spoken and affable man and possesses a host of warm friends, both in Milwaukee and elsewhere. No more capable and faithful public servant is now employed by the city.

William Priester, a member of the firm of Weisel & Company, sausage manufacturers, with an office at 609 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis., was born of German parents in the province of Nassau, the beautiful Rhine country of Germany, on Dec. 1, 1860. When a young man he emigrated to Canada, and after remaining there for some time came to Milwaukee from the Canadian northwest in 1884. He soon found a position in the office of Jenkins, Winkler & Smith and remained with this firm until he was appointed deputy revenue collector under E. C. Wall, during Cleveland's first administration. In 1889 Mr. Priester entered the service of the Pabst Brewing Company and won the confidence and trust of his employers by his natural ability, insight into business, and strict attention to duty. At the end of five years he determined to go into business for himself, and in April, 1894, went into part-

nership with Carl Weisel as Weisel & Company, buying out the interest of Jacob Weisel, the founder of the business. The firm was already well established, but has increased its business and prospered under the new management, and to-day is one of the largest establishments manufacturing sausages and special meat products in the Cream City. On Sept. 19, 1887, Mr. Priester was united in marriage with Joanna, the daughter of J. C. Kessler, a chemist, of Milwaukee. They have one daughter, twelve years of age. Mr. Priester takes interest in political affairs, and is a member of the following social organizations: the Deutscher Club, the Musical Society, and the Milwaukee Maennerchor, and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Independence Lodge, No. 80.

Charles J. Reilly, the secretary and treasurer of the well-known and popular men's furnishing house of Hurley, Reilly & Company, at 89 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City, born there on Jan. 9, 1877. His father, P. Henry Reilly, was an Englishman by birth, born in London, England, in 1849, and his mother was born in New England, at Lynn, Mass., in 1857. The elder Reilly came to America when he was a child and grew up in Milwaukee. During his boyhood he worked at various occupations, finally learned the tailor's trade, became one of the most prominent merchant tailors of Milwaukee, and continued an active and prosperous business life until his death in November, 1907. At one time he served as director of the Milwaukee public schools. The subject of this sketch was the second child in a family of six children born to his parents, and he had three brothers and two sisters. His elementary education was received in the common schools of Milwaukee; he then attended a school at Fordham, N. Y., and on his return to Milwaukee attended Marquette College, where he was graduated in 1896. After leaving college he was in business with his father for a short time, but was ambitious and desired a business of his own, and in December, 1898, formed a co-partnership with J. P. Hurley, the firm becoming known as Hurley-Reilly Company, a retail store carrying men's furnishings. The new firm was very prosperous, and the stock was gradually enlarged and new lines added. In 1903 the company was incorporated and Charles J. Reilly became secretary and treasurer. He is one of the younger business men of Milwaukee, but is very progressive in his business methods, has achieved marked success in his chosen occupation, and the store at 89 Wisconsin street, is one of the best in the Cream City. On April 21, 1903, Mr. Reilly was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Van Brunt, who was born at Horicon, Wis. She is the daughter of Elliot Van Brunt, an extensive manufacturer of agricultural implements and farm machinery. Their home has been blessed by the birth of a daughter, born July 29, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Reilly are well known in the social circles of Milwaukee, and he is a member of the Deutscher Club, the Blue Mound Country Club, and the Knights of Columbus.

Charles L. Haase is one of the founders of the Northwestern Furniture Company, of Milwaukee. Although born in Wisconsin, on a farm seven miles from Port Washington, on Aug. 12, 1851, he is of German descent, his parents, Charles F. and Mary (Krienitz) Haase, having both been born in Germany. They were married in the Fatherland and coming to this country located first at Port Washington. The father labored at his trade of cooper in the employ of the Port Washington Brewing Company for a few years, and then purchased a farm a few miles out of the city. This he successfully operated for a score of years before coming to Milwaukee to enter the business of retailing wood and coal with Charles Rolf in 1876. This occupation furnished him with a livelihood until his death, which occurred in 1891. His widow died some eleven years later, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters. Charles L. Haase took advantage of the educational opportunities offered in the common schools, and then for a time assisted his father in conducting the farm. In 1871 he resolved to master the trade of cabinet-maker, and entering a shop that year served a four years' apprenticeship. Immediately after mastering the craft he started business for himself, doing odd jobs in a small factory of his own and making some furniture. In 1881, in partnership with his brother, Rudolph C., and Adolph Phillips, he embarked in the furniture business under the firm name of Haase Brothers & Phillips, making chairs and other light furniture. In 1885 R. C. Forrer became a partner in the concern, the name being changed to the Northwestern Furniture Company, manufacturers of bar and office fixtures. When Mr. Phillips dropped out some little time later the company gave over the making of bar fixtures, making office furniture exclusively. The concern has developed from year to year and now supplies a large trade all over the country. The factory is located at 719 West Water street and the retail store and the salesrooms are at 271-273 West Water street. Mr. Haase was united in marriage on Christmas day, 1878, to Miss Mary Schaefer, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of August Schaefer, a pioneer of the city. To this union have been born five children: Charles, Adolph, Rudolph, Ella and Marie.

Mrs. May Winter, a leading musician of Milwaukee, who is associated with her brothers, Fred N. and Robert Winter, in the direction of the Winter Conservatory of Music, is a native of Milwaukee. A short reference to her parents may be found in the sketch of Fred N. Winter, which appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Winter took advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools of the city. Her musical training she received under the direction of the best instructors to be found in the city. For the past ten years she herself has been teaching music, and is widely known as an instructor of exceptional ability. Mrs. Winter gives instruction on the violin, guitar, mandolin, and piano, and is an artist in the playing of all four of them. She directs a ladies' orchestra, which gives an annual concert, all of the participants being pupils of the Winter Conservatory. Mrs. Win-

ter has a daughter, Evelyn, now in her eighth year, who is already an accomplished violinist and has the unique distinction of being the youngest orchestra director in the country.

J. Arthur Davis, vice-president of the Milwaukee Lithographing Company and one of the prominent figures in the commercial life of Milwaukee, was born in St. John's, Quebec province, Canada, on Aug. 15, 1858. He is a son of Rev. George H. and Jane Sophia (Jeffery) Davis, the former of whom was born in London, England, and the latter in Quebec, Canada. His maternal grandfather, John Jeffery, was one of the largest shipbuilders in America when wooden vessels were common, and his paternal grandfather was a minister of the Church of England. His father, Rev. George H. Davis, served an apprenticeship in the dry goods business in London and grew to manhood expecting to make of it a life career. He was a deep thinker along theological lines and became imbued with the teachings of John Wesley. By reason of his joining the Methodist church he became estranged from his father, and after the separation determined to leave a business career and enter the ministry. Accordingly he matriculated at a denominational college in London, and upon the completion of his course was ordained as a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church, of the British Conference. He was sent by that conference as a missionary to Canada, and there he remained until his death. He occupied the pulpits of many of the largest churches in that country and was everywhere recognized as a divine of great power. He had the unique distinction during his later life of being the only minister of both the Canadian and British conferences. J. Arthur Davis, the subject of this review, studied at a private school in Quebec and finished his educational training in the Collegiate Institute at Peterborough, Ont. His business career began when he was but fourteen years of age as a clerk in a tea-merchant's office in Montreal. When he was seventeen he became an employe of a retail dry goods house, and after four years in that branch of the work he was for three years engaged in the wholesale side of the same business. His connection with the lithographing business dates from 1882, when he accepted an offer to become associated with a large lithographing establishment in Canada. His ability won him rapid promotion, and at the end of two years' time he was secretary and treasurer of one of the largest concerns in Canada. In 1887 he removed to the United States and for a year was engaged in soliciting for the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, Minn. In 1888 he became traveling representative of the Gugler Lithographing Company, of Milwaukee, and four years later was made a member of the firm. It was while he was connected with the Gugler Company that the National Association of Lithographers was formed to deal with labor troubles. Mr. Davis took a prominent part in the settlement by arbitration of the first strike, being one of the committee of six appointed by the association to deal with the striking workmen, under the auspices of the Civic Federation, of New York. In August, 1902, he assumed the management of the Milwaukee

Lithographing Company and was made vice-president, in which capacity he has since served most acceptably to both the company and its patrons. That his ability is recognized by the community at large is evidenced by the fact of his election to the presidency of the board of trustees of the County Home for Dependent Children. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but has never sought political office. His fraternal and social relations are with the Order of Knights Templar, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Calumet Club, and others. In December, 1890, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Lee Wolcott, a daughter of Edwin L. and Elizabeth (Butler) Wolcott, of Bloomington, Ill. Three children have been the issue of this union: Loela P., Hammer W. (now deceased), and Jessie L. Mr. Davis and his family are devout communicants of the Episcopal church. Their home is at Hartland, Wis., twenty-three miles from Milwaukee, where they enjoy the pleasures of country life and have near at hand the conveniences to be found in a city.

Frank R. Ellis, the efficient vice-president of the Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Company, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 9, 1844. He is a son of John and Charlotte (Byrnes) Ellis, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland and the latter in Quebec, Canada. John Ellis came to Milwaukee in 1836 and earned a livelihood by contracting for wood for fuel purposes on steamboats, and when coal became used for that purpose he started in the grading business, one of his contracts being the ground where the new Hippodrome now stands. During the early days he conducted new settlers across the country from Milwaukee to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and other points. Frank R. Ellis, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the public schools of his native city, and when seventeen years of age became an apprentice in the piano-making trade, in the days when those instruments were all made by hand. This work occupied him for a period of about four years, and then he embarked in floristry with a partner under the firm name of Whitnell & Ellis. This business flourished under Mr. Ellis' direction and guidance for nine years, and when he disposed of his interest in 1874 it was to enter the employ of the Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Company. His enterprise and capacity for work won him promotion through the various departments until at the annual election of officers in 1896 he was made the vice-president of the company, and he has filled the position in a manner that redounds to his own credit quite as much as to the wisdom of the directors in selecting him. Ever since he attained his majority Mr. Ellis has been a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and as the successful candidate of that body represented his ward in the city council from 1885 to 1888. Between the years 1898 and 1906 he served as a member of the school board. His only fraternal relations are with the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has reached a high degree. Mr. Ellis' wife was formerly Miss Louisa Fishback, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Anton and

Margaret (Meinzer) Fishback. Three sons were the issue of this union: William H., secretary of the Badger Live Stock Insurance Company; Harry P., salesman for the Standard Varnish Company, of Chicago; and Frank R., a stockholder in the Binner-Wells Company, of Chicago.

Adolph Landauer, president of the well-known wholesale dress goods firm of A. Landauer & Son, is a son of Joseph and Mathilda (Wasserman) Landauer and was born in Fischach, Germany, on March 27, 1847. His father was a native of Bavaria and his mother of Wurtemberg, Germany. Adolph Landauer received the limited educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his native land, and in 1866 immigrated to the United States. He located first in Madison, and for a year was employed in a clerical capacity by S. Klauber & Company, merchants of the capital city. Then he removed to Milwaukee and for a period of two years was an employe of the same firm for which he had labored in Madison. When Mr. Klauber sold out at the end of that time Mr. Landauer, with his brother, purchased the business and conducted it under the name of Landauer & Company for a period of thirty years. He sold out his interest in the firm of Landauer & Company in 1899, and started a new firm, in company with his son, Joseph, styled Adolph Landauer & Son, under which title it is at present doing a large and flourishing business. To Mr. Landauer's enterprise, attention to details, and his scrupulous honesty, may be attributed in large measure the success of the company, which has a name for square dealing and best quality throughout the state. Politically he is allied with the Republican party, but has never aspired to public office. He is one of the influential members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and in a fraternal and social way is identified with the Masonic order, the Deutscher Club, and the Blue Mound Country Club. His religious relations are with the Hebrew Tabernacle. On Oct. 18, 1871, Mr. Landauer was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Boguslawsky, a daughter of Marcus and Ernestina (Stern) Boguslawsky, of Milwaukee. Two children were the issue of this union: Mathilda, now the wife of Dr. Carl Holty, and Joseph, who is associated with his father in business.

Price Morgan Davis, the second vice-president of the Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., is a native of Wisconsin, of Welsh descent. He was born at Delafield, Wis., Aug. 11, 1871, the son of Robert and Mary (Williams) Davis, who were both born in Wales, in 1831 and 1839, respectively. His father came to the United States and located in Wisconsin, where he entered into the lumber and railroad contracting business and was one of the pioneer railroad constructors in the state. He built a part of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and parts of several other lines, when the first railroads were being put through Wisconsin. For many years he resided at Delafield, Wis., where he died in 1887. Price Davis received his elementary education in the public schools of his home town until fourteen years of age, when he entered St. John's Military Academy at Delafield. Subsequently he

went east to Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., graduating in 1894, then taught at St. John's Military Academy for two years, after which he traveled for one year in Europe, and in 1897 started as clerk for the Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Company. He learned the business thoroughly, and his energy, ability, and strict attention to work caused him to be promoted from one position of trust to another. In 1900 he was elected a director of the company, and a year later he became second vice-president. Mr. Davis has wide business interests scattered over different parts of the country; he is a director of the Stoughton Wagon Company, Stoughton, Wis., and president of the Fort Smith Rim and Bow Company, of Fort Smith, Ark. He is acting manager of the Academy of Music, Milwaukee, Wis., a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Blue Mound Country Club. He is also a thirty-second degree member of the Wisconsin Consistory, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and a Mystic Shriner. Mr. Davis is not a member of any political party, but in both local and national affairs is guided in his views by the needs of the day, and is always ready to render assistance, financial and otherwise, to the cause he believes to promise the most for his adopted city and the country at large. He is a member of the Episcopalian church.

George Williams Peckham is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Milwaukee, where he has had his residence since the days of his boyhood. He was born at Albany, N. Y., March 23, 1845, the son of George Williams and Mary (Perry) Peckham, and a direct descendant of John Peckham, who settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638. This first American ancestor, who died in 1681, was married to Mary Clarke; their son, John, who was born in 1645 and died in 1712, was married to Sarah Newport; their son, Benjamin, who was born in 1684 and died in 1761, was married to Mary Carr, Sept. 23, 1708; their son, Benjamin, who was born in 1715 and died in 1792, was married to Mary Hazard, March 2, 1737; and their son, Peleg, was married to Desire Watson, who became the grandmother of the subject of this review. Several of the Peckhams have become prominent in the legal and other professions in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other places. George Williams Peckham received his early education in private schools, and coming to Milwaukee in his youth, during the years 1860 and 1863 he was a student at the Milwaukee Academy. On June 30 of the latter year he enlisted as a member of Battery B, First Wisconsin heavy artillery, and was mustered in on August 22, as orderly sergeant. With the battery he left Milwaukee in October, 1863, was sent to Munfordville, Ky., and on Jan. 4, 1864, to Lexington, Ky., where the command garrisoned Fort Clay until Aug. 30, 1865, when it was mustered out. That Mr. Peckham performed the duties assigned him faithfully is evidenced by the fact that on April 30, 1864, he was promoted to junior second lieutenant; on July 20, senior second lieutenant, and on November 28 of the same year was commissioned junior first lieutenant of the battery. After the close of his military career he returned

home and entered Antioch College, later enrolling himself as a student at the Albany Law School, and he graduated in the medical department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1873, that institution afterward conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. At the beginning of the school year following his graduation he engaged as teacher of biology in the Milwaukee high school, and he was thereafter connected with the public schools of Milwaukee for a period of more than twenty years. In 1885 he was made principal of the high school, in which position he served until 1892, when he was elected superintendent of the city schools and served in that capacity until 1896. He was especially popular and successful as a teacher, principal, and superintendent and was well qualified for these positions by a natural adaptability, superior acquirements, and a wide acquaintance with school men and school work. Many of the improvements made in the management of the schools during his connection with them were the result of his initiative. On his recommendation, a rule was adopted that pupils in the lower grades should be promoted without examination and on the judgment of the class teacher, approved by the principal, thus giving an opportunity for the bright and more ambitious pupils to get through the grade work in a shorter time without deterring in any way the progress of the weak and indolent. In 1896 Mr. Peckham retired from active school work and accepted the position of librarian of the Milwaukee city library, which position he still retains. While devoting the greater part of his time to school work, he has continued his biological researches, and together with his wife, who is also an enthusiastic devotee of that science, has won attention throughout the scientific world by their studies of the habits of insects, particularly spiders. As an authority on the habits of these insects he is probably without a rival. With many short papers on kindred subjects published in the annals of learned societies, both in the United States and Europe, he has published "Mental Powers of Spiders" (1887), and "Sexual Selection in Spiders" (1889). He has also published, in association with his wife, "Instincts and Habits of the Solitary Wasps" (1900), and "Wasps, Social and Solitary" (1905). He has been an extensive contributor of papers to the Wisconsin Natural History Society and various journals on entomological subjects, and for a number of years he has been president of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters. Mr. Peckham was married at Hartland, Wis., Sept. 16, 1880, to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Charles and Mary Caroline (Child) Gifford, and has three children: Mary Gifford, George Williams, and Harold Gifford.

Louis Krasney, a striking example of the excellent position a man may gain by enterprise and thrift, is a prominent jeweler of Milwaukee. He was born on Oct. 12, 1882, in Russia, a son of Carl and Fanny (Gutsacht) Krasney, both natives of the czar's domain. The father immigrated to America in 1904 and has since that time made his home in Milwaukee, earning his livelihood by devoting himself to the bag business. Louis Krasney, the subject of this

review, received the limited educational advantages afforded by the Russian public schools until the time of his coming to America in 1902. For a period after coming he devoted himself to gaining a knowledge of the American language and business methods. He secured employment while still a youth in a jewelry store. By devotion to his work and his habits of enterprise and frugality he was enabled to save a competence, so that in February, 1907, he opened an establishment under his own name. Since that time he has met with exceptional success and has made the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends who predict for him a brilliant future. In his political relations Mr. Krasney is not allied with any existing political party and casts his vote free from party dictation. In religious matters he is affiliated with the Jewish synagogue. His social relations are with the Jewelers' Club of Milwaukee and the Rothschild Guards of Milwaukee, a military organization. He served one year (1906) as a volunteer in the fire department at Clinton, Ind. On Aug. 11, 1907, occurred Mr. Krasney's marriage to Miss Lillian Jacobson, a daughter of David Jacobson, of Milwaukee. To this union was born, on May 3, 1908, a daughter, Beatrice. Mr. Krasney is distinctively a self-made man, everything he has achieved being the direct result of his own labor.

Harry L. Taylor, the assistant passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, whose career is but briefly outlined in this review, is pre-eminently a self-made man, and he has risen to his present prominent position by his own unaided efforts. Not only in railroad circles, but in the commercial world does he hold an enviable place. He is a native of Indiana, born at Logansport, July 21, 1877, the son of Charles and Emma Taylor. His father was born at Reading, Ohio, in 1845, and his mother at Winchester, Ind., in 1860. When this country was torn asunder by the strife of civil war his father responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania infantry, Capt. Horace C. Bennet, and later in Company E, Eighty-fourth Indiana infantry. This last-named regiment was organized in September, 1862, and left the state for Kentucky, where it was assigned to the defences against the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith's forces. It was in Kentucky for some time, being stationed at Louisville, Franklin, and Nashville, where it remained until spring. It was in the battle of Triune, in the pursuit of Bragg, and at the battle of Chickamauga, where it aided General Thomas in saving the army from the massed assault of the enemy. Mr. Taylor was with his regiment in these actions, and with it moved to Lookout Mountain, where it was in the battle of that name. He was in active service throughout the south; participated in the operations around Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Athens, and was taken prisoner. He was placed in Libby prison after his capture and was moved from there to Andersonville, but was exchanged and came north after the war. During the four years of warfare he served two enlistments, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his second term of service. Harry L., the subject of this review, was reared in Fort

Wayne, Ind., where he received his elementary education in the graded schools, and then finished a course in the high school. Subsequently he attended a business college to gain a commercial education. After leaving the college he obtained employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as messenger boy, in Fort Wayne. His strict attention to duty and natural ability won him promotion within a year, and he was taken into the freight offices of the company in Fort Wayne. During the next six years he was advanced from one responsible position to another, and at the expiration of that time, became a member of the office force of the superintendent, where he remained three years before being taken into the ticket office. For six years he held the responsible position of assistant ticket agent and last April he came to Milwaukee to assume the same position. Mr. Taylor is one of the young men who has risen rapidly in the service of the Pennsylvania road, and he has a bright future in store for him. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the party. When the Spanish-American war threatened, like his father he responded to his country's call, and enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana infantry, known as "Colonel Studebaker's Tigers." The regiment went from Indianapolis to Chickamauga Park and then to Tampa, Fla., and from there Mr. Taylor was moved with the other members of the regiment to Fernandino, Fla. After seven months' service the regiment was mustered out of the service of the government at Indianapolis, in November, 1898. On Feb. 6, 1899, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Marguerite Edith, the daughter of Calvin and Minnie Cougill, residents of South Bend, Ind. One child has been born to this union, Charles, aged eight. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are communicants of the Baptist church and Mr. Taylor is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 155, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hugo Rohr, retired, for a number of years one of the best-known realty dealers in Milwaukee, was born in Germany on May 2, 1862, a son of Anton and Mary Rohr. Anton was a member of the Prussian army and attained great distinction for faithful and brave service in the Franco-Prussian struggle. Hugo Rohr attended the public schools of his native land, and when he had completed his scholastic work he served for a time in the German army. When twenty-five years of age, in 1887, he migrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee, and for two years was engaged in various occupations to earn his livelihood and give him opportunity to become conversant with American business methods and customs. In 1889 he embarked in the real estate business. The qualities of thrift, industry, and uprightness, with which he had become imbued in his early struggles, stood him in good stead in the building up of this new business, and it flourished from its inception. A few years ago he determined to retire from active participation in business affairs, having accumulated a sufficient competence to live in ease, and he is now enjoying a well-earned respite from the cares of a busy life. In politics Mr. Rohr is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never sought

to become the candidate of his party for any office, and in his religious belief he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. On June 14, 1900, Mr. Rohr was united in marriage to Miss Lena Kemeling, a daughter of Peter and Sophia Kemeling, of Milwaukee. Two children have been born to this union: Lydia, four years old, and Oscar, two and a half years old. Mr. Rohr is recognized throughout the community as one of the most substantial and public-spirited citizens.

Frank W. Suelflow, the senior member of the firm of F. W. Suelflow & Sons, dealers in realty, loans, and insurance, was born in Germantown, Washington county, Wis., on Feb. 4, 1846, and is a son of John and Wilhelmina Suelflow. The father migrated to Washington county in 1843, and resided there until the time of his death, which occurred in his eighty-third year. He was one of the most enthusiastic and enterprising farmers of the community. Mr. Suelflow received the educational advantages to be obtained in the parochial and public schools of Germantown, and while still a youth came to Milwaukee. He arrived here on April 18, 1863, and immediately started his apprenticeship as a cabinet-maker. This work supplied him with an occupation and means of livelihood for a period of five years, and during the five years immediately following he was employed as a journeyman carpenter. On March 8, 1873, he embarked in the insurance, loan, and realty business, which has proved so prosperous ever since. Mr. Suelflow's inherent qualities of thrift and enterprise, a heritage from his Teutonic ancestry, have made an excellent financial success of the venture. In political matters Mr. Suelflow is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and as the successful candidate of that party served as the representative of his district in the lower house of the legislature in the session of 1893, despite the fact that the election of 1892 was a Democratic landslide in Wisconsin. In religious matters he is prominently identified as a member of St. John's German Lutheran church. On Oct. 3, 1867, Mr. Suelflow was united in marriage to Miss Mina Buth, a daughter of John and Mary Buth, of Germantown. Six children were the issue of this union. Charles and Walter, thirty-nine and thirty-four years of age, respectively, are associated with their father in business; Clara, thirty-two years old, is the wife of George Booth; Hattie, thirty years of age, is now Mrs. Henry O'Neil; Alfred, twenty-eight years old, is one of the partners in the firm of Schroeder & Suelflow, steam heaters and plumbers, and Frank H., now twenty-five years of age, is paying teller of the West Side Bank. Mrs. Suelflow died on Dec. 3, 1905, and on Oct. 26, 1907, Mr. Suelflow was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Loibl. Mr. Suelflow is a member of the Milwaukee Real Estate Association, the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters, and of the Millioki Club.

Joseph Rauwald.—In this twentieth century men of energy, industry, and ambition are rapidly pushing themselves to the front, and those who reach the goal of success, by their own unaided efforts, may well claim recognition. Among those who have, by indefatigable enterprise, won fortune, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Rauwald was

born at Oberausen, Germany, March 3, 1859, being the son of Gispert and Isabel (Fueser) Rauwald, who were born at Oberausen in 1820 and 1830, respectively. The father was a manufacturer of church and house furniture and died in the Fatherland in 1873, when Joseph was sixteen years of age. The mother continued to live in Germany until 1883, when she passed peacefully away from the cares of life. Our subject received his education in the public schools of his native land, and in the still greater school, which teaches dearly but well, that of experience. After leaving school he went to work with his father and learned the trade of furniture making. In Germany, the making of church furniture has reached a stage where it is a fine art, and Joseph had mastered every branch of the business while working in the Fatherland. He remained in the old country several years after his father died, working at his trade. In 1884 he determined to take advantage of the many opportunities offered in the new world and came to the United States. After reaching Milwaukee he went to Madison, Wis., where he worked for Frank A. Starck, a cabinet-maker, for five years. Returning to Milwaukee, he engaged in cabinet and church furniture making at the St. Francis Art Institute, in the town of Lake, for five years. For four years Mr. Rauwald was in business as a contractor, but he disposed of that business to advantage and established himself in the church furniture manufacturing business at 520-532 Sixteenth street, where he has displayed great skill and artistic ability in the special line of goods he produces. The firm is now known as the Rauwald Ecclesiastical Art Manufacturing Company. Mr. Rauwald found that his business had increased so rapidly that one man could not handle it, and when the company was incorporated he became president and his son, John Rauwald, was chosen secretary. The company holds the patents that cover the Altar Tabernacle, invented by Mr. Rauwald, which is approved by the Roman Catholic authorities. The Rauwald Ecclesiastical Art Manufacturing Company is one of the largest and most prosperous church furniture establishments in the country. Mr. Rauwald is a Democrat in politics, but does not take an active part, devoting all his energies to his business. His maternal grandfather was a well-to-do merchant in Oberausen, and was alderman in the town for many years. At one time he served with great credit in the Berlin Guards. On Sept. 21, 1881, Mr. Rauwald married Theresa, the daughter of Edmund and Clara Buesterbach, natives of Oberausen. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rauwald: Clara, the wife of Edwin Laur; Gertrude, deceased; John, married to Charlotte Bellman; Helen, the wife of Albert Hoelsken; Joseph; Edmund; Frank; Elizabeth; Caroline; Marie; and William, deceased. The family are members of St. Lawrence's Catholic church and Mr. Rauwald is a member of St. Lawrence's Branch of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

Jacob Kaul, deceased, was born on July 7, 1842, in Germany, being the son of Jacob and Justina Kaul, who were also natives of Germany. The father was a stock-buyer and came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee in 1847. When the Civil war broke

out he at once offered his services in defense of the land of his adoption, joining the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin volunteers. After the war was over he returned to Milwaukee, but retired from further business pursuits. He owned a great deal of real estate that became very valuable. He died in 1873, and his wife died in 1878. They were the parents of three children: Jacob, Frederick, and Kate, the last-named being the wife of John Schneck. Jacob Kaul was educated in the Milwaukee public schools. He learned the trade of a trunk-maker, which he followed about eight years. He then engaged in the furniture business for sixteen years, and finally in the insurance business until his death, on Dec. 24, 1898. In politics Mr. Kaul was a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. On April 14, 1864, he married Miss Frances Smitt, daughter of John and Catherine (Oberbillig) Smitt, of Milwaukee. To them three children were born, as follows: William J., of Salt Lake City, Utah; Frances, wife of George Schneck, of Milwaukee, and Lily, wife of John Rilling, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Kaul's parents, John and Catherine Smitt, came from near Trier, Prussia, to Milwaukee in 1848. Her father was a baker by trade, but he abandoned that after reaching this country and went to work for what was known as the Mississippi Railroad, as car foreman. He remained with this company forty-two years. He retired from labor ten years before his death, which occurred on Oct. 31, 1903. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Evangelical Association. He was an affectionate parent and a good neighbor.

David Bodine Thiers, deceased, was born at Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., July 28, 1820, being the son of George and Mary (Bodine) Thiers, both natives of New York state, where the former was born June 26, 1781, and the latter on Oct. 23, 1782. Daniel S. Thiers, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a conspicuous Huguenot in France, and George Thiers died in Walden, Orange county, N. Y., in 1853. The mother died at the same place in 1854. There were five children: Catherine, Roxanna, John, Daniel, and David B., our subject, who was educated in the common schools of Orange county, N. Y. He began business as a merchant at Walden, N. Y., going thence to Laurel, Md., near which place he officiated as agent in the management of a large farm. After living there a few years, in 1850 he came west to Southport, now called Kenosha, Wis., where he again engaged in merchandising. In 1851 he removed to a farm in McHenry county, Ill., returning, however, to Kenosha in 1854, and re-engaging in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until his death, March 21, 1875. On April 6, 1847, he married Miss Louise K., daughter of Seth and Eunice (Mann) Capron, of Walden, N. Y., their union being blessed with five children: Ella, deceased; Herbert, living in Chicago; Emma, wife of Charles Quarles; Edward C., of Kenosha; and Louis M., of Kenosha. Mrs. Thiers' parents were born in Attleborough, Mass. The father was a physician and went to Utica, N. Y., in 1806, and there he built a woolen mill, the first factory of its kind in the state, which is still in active running order. Later he

moved to Walden, N. Y., leading a retired life until his death in September, 1835. His wife came west with our subject's widow and died in McHenry county, Ill., in 1853. Seth Capron was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he enlisted at nineteen years of age, and he enjoyed the honor of having charge of the boat or barge on which George Washington crossed the Delaware river after his farewell address to his army at the close of hostilities. In religion our subject was a member of the Congregational church, serving as a deacon at Kenosha. In politics he was a Republican, never seeking office, but he served for a number of years as a member of the city school board. In whatever capacity he acted he was a man of deep, scrupulous, and conscientious convictions, who did his duty well, according to the dictates of his conscience.

Berthold Alexander Zopff, deceased, was born in Breslau, Germany, March 21, 1842, the only child of Frederick A. and Annie Zopff, both natives of Germany. The family came to the United States and to Milwaukee in 1883, and although the father was a hotel keeper in Germany he embarked here in the tinsmith business, which he followed until his death, and himself and wife are both buried here. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native city, Breslau, and worked with his father until 1876. In that year he started in the laundry business, to which he later added the business of cleaning and dyeing. He sold this business to the Badger Dye Works and engaged his services to the Novelty Dye Works. Several years thereafter he retired from business to enjoy his snug competency, and he died on May 31, 1907, a well-to-do and respected citizen. On Feb. 6, 1876, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Hambach) Kluehanspeies, both natives of Germany, and to this union there was born one child, Catherine, wife of Max Leitel, a music teacher of this city. Mrs. Zopff's parents were natives of Germany, where the father was connected with the German army for twenty-five years, holding a fine government position. He retired and died in 1863, his beloved wife having died in 1855. Our subject and the members of his family were united with the Lutheran church. Mr. Zopff belonged to that class of sturdy German-American citizens who have figured so conspicuously in the development of our great Northwest.

Lars Martin Nelson, deceased, was born on Jan. 4, 1837, in Norway, being the son of Lars and Sophia Nelson, both natives of the same country. The father was a tower watchman and served for several years in the army. He came with his family to the United States about 1855, locating at Lansing, Iowa, where he led a retired life until his death, leaving a wife and two children, Lars Martin and Olen. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Christiania, Norway, and came to the United States and to Lansing, Iowa, when he was eighteen years of age. After living on the farm for a while he enlisted in the Civil war. After the close of the war he returned to Lansing, Iowa, where he opened a store, and later came to La Crosse, Wis., and there conducted a store. In 1890 he came to Milwaukee,

where he was employed by the Custom House until his death, Sept. 7, 1893. On Jan. 30, 1864, he married Miss Julia, daughter of Iver and Bertha (Knutson) Oslegson, of Iowa, and to them were born seven children: Sophia, wife of John Strathearn; Gustave, of Winona, Minn.; Bertha, wife of Edward Zeikind, city; Martha, city; Ellert, an engineer, of Newton, Kan.; Grace, at home; Leonard, assistant superintendent of the paper mills at Kaukauna, Wis. Mrs. Nelson's parents were born in Norway, where the father had been a cabinet-maker and a surveyor. They came to the United States in 1844, settling first in Milwaukee and later at Janesville, Wis., where the father followed the vocation of a contractor. He then moved to Iowa, where his wife died, and subsequently he moved to Home City, Minn., in 1894, where he died. Our subject enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company C, Sixth Wisconsin infantry, and he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Petersburg, and Appomatox Court House. He was promoted from private to corporal and was honorably discharged on July 14, 1865. In religion he was a member of Emanuel Presbyterian church, being a trustee of the church at La Crosse, Wis. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of the school board at Lansing, Iowa. He was a member of the Masons, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the United Workmen of America.

Louis John Elsner, deceased, for many years prominently identified with the packing industries of Milwaukee, was a native of the Cream City, born there on April 6, 1861, the son of John and Mary (Evert) Elsner, both natives of Germany, where they were reared. John Elsner emigrated from Germany at an early day and was one of the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee. When he first came to the city he was in the employ of the McGeough Packing Company, where he learned the meat business, and then established himself in the retail store on Mitchell street, near Sixth avenue. Mr. Elsner conducted a popular and well-patronized store until his death. There were seven children in the family: Minnie, Louis J., Charles, Lillian, Franklin, and George. Louis received his elementary education in the public schools, and then took a thorough course at the Spencerian Business College. After completing his course at this excellent institution he became a member of the office force of the Plankinton & Armour Packing Company, but resigned his position there to accept a more lucrative one with the Cudahy Brothers' Packing Company. At first he was manager of the beef house, where his services proved so efficient that he was rapidly promoted and became buyer for the company. During his eighteen years with the Cudahys he filled several important positions of trust, and it was with regret that the company accepted his resignation. Mr. Elsner was a good manager, and being far-sighted in business matters, had invested his savings in the stock of the Bodden Packing Company, and he was with this concern for six years, until his death ended all earthly services. On June 10, 1890, Mr. Elsner married Miss Martha Daevel, the daughter of Charles and Louise

(Eiring) Daevel, residents of Milwaukee. Charles Daevel was born in Kiel, Germany, Dec. 14, 1838. He realized the opportunities open to a young and energetic man in the United States, immigrated to this country when quite young, and soon located in Milwaukee, where he secured a position as traveling salesman for a coal firm. After acquiring a knowledge of this business he associated himself with Mr. Sander, and they ran a coal yard for some time in Milwaukee. Subsequently he sold out his interest in the firm and was connected with the Uhrig Coal Company, and remained with it until he again established himself in an independent yard of his own, which he ran until his death, March 20, 1891. Mr. Daevel was a supporter of the Republican party and took an active interest in its principles and policies. Mr. and Mrs. Daevel had three children: Martha, Alfred, and William, the last two named being deceased. Their mother died on Dec. 28, 1875. Louis J. Elsner was a very domestic man; he loved his home and was a most devoted husband. He was a lover of horses, and during his life took great pleasure in those he owned. In politics he was staunchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and it lost a loyal member when he died, Feb. 25, 1901, after a life that was upright and kind and devoted to the services of his family and large circle of friends. Mr. Elsner's social affiliations were with the Knights of Columbus.

Jacob G. Kissinger, secretary and treasurer of the Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger Company, wholesale dealers in knit goods at 352 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on Oct. 1, 1867. His parents were Philip and Bertha (Goetsch) Kissinger, both of whom were born in Germany. His father was a general merchant who immigrated to the United States and settled in New York state before locating in Milwaukee. He was associated with a drug company for some time after coming to the city, and then was in the business for himself until his death, in 1893. He reared a family of nine children, of whom Jacob is the eldest. When the war of secession broke out, Philip Kissinger enlisted at the call for volunteers as a private in Company A, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, and served during the war. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, but returned to active service in the field soon afterward, and was mustered out with his regiment in 1865. Jacob was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and took a thorough course in the Spencerian Business College. After finishing his studies he accepted a position with the Goll & Frank Company, in 1883, as stock clerk. He had great business ability, saw the demands of the business, advanced from one position to another very rapidly, and during the last few years he was with that company was one of the buyers. Mr. Kissinger was not content to remain an employe, and after twenty years of faithful service with the Goll & Frank Company, he associated himself with Mr. Leavens and Mr. Rauser and became a member of the firm of Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger Company, at 352 Broadway. They do a wholesale business in underwear, hosiery, shirts, and knit goods, and in the short time this firm has been established it has

gained the front rank in the wholesale business of the city, being the largest house of its kind in the Middle West. Mr. Kissinger was married on June 3, 1893, to Mathilda, the daughter of Joseph Juneau, of Milwaukee. Mr. Juneau is a native of Milwaukee, and his wife was born in Switzerland, near the French border. He conducted a farm near West Allis for a number of years. His wife died several years ago, since which time he has retired from active business to enjoy a well-earned rest. Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger have two children: Loraine, who is attending school, and Marion. Mr. Kissinger is one of the able representatives of the younger and most progressive business interests of the city. He is a staunch Republican in politics.

Albert Henry Vedder, deceased, was for ten years identified with the mercantile interests of the city of Milwaukee, where the greater part of his mature life was spent, and he also for a short time was engaged in the railroad construction business. He was born in New York city on July 17, 1834, the son of Albert and Maria Vedder, both native New Yorkers, the father being born on April 20, 1796. He was a custom-house officer in New York city for a number of years, and later came west, locating at Eagle, Wis., where he operated a farm and also conducted a general store. He retired several years before his death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1867, at Eagle, Wis., and the mother died several years later at Waukesha. Albert Henry Vedder, whose name introduces this review, received his education in a private school in New York city, and in early life learned the trade of a machinist, becoming especially proficient as a mechanical engineer. This occupation he followed until 1858, when he removed to Milwaukee and opened a grocery store at the corner of West Water and Wells streets, in which business he continued for ten years, until 1868. Then disposing of his mercantile interests he went to Minneapolis in the capacity of a construction engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and assisted in the construction of that road from Minneapolis to La Crosse. After finishing this work he returned to Milwaukee in very poor health, and he died in that city on Oct. 13, 1869. In political matters he gave his support to the Republican party, but never aspired to or held public office. He was a member of the Calvary Presbyterian church from the time of its organization, and fraternally he had membership in the Independent Order of Good Templars. Mr. Vedder was married on Oct. 30, 1860, to Miss Hannah Ring Peirce, daughter of Jonathan L. and Angelina (Moulton) Peirce, early residents of Milwaukee, but natives of the state of New Hampshire, the father being born at Southampton on Dec. 26, 1799, and the mother at Portsmouth. Jonathan L. Peirce and wife resided in New Hampshire until 1833, when they removed to Utica, N. Y., where he engaged in manufacturing, and continued to reside there until 1849, when he removed to Milwaukee. He became interested in the wholesale and retail dry goods business, with branch stores at Beloit, Berlin, and Watertown, Wis., and he pursued this line of business with success until 1857, when he disposed of his interests and lived the remainder of his life in retirement. He had accumulated a competency, which

he invested mostly in real estate, and under the care of his later years this proved remunerative to himself and beneficial to the city. He was a consistent Whig in his political affiliations until 1852, when Franklin Pierce, with whom he was on terms of close personal friendship, was nominated by the Democratic party for President, and he then voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. Peirce died on May 12, 1875, and his wife survived until May 23, 1883, when she, too, passed away. They were faithful members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Hannah R. Vedder, the widow of the subject of this review, came to Milwaukee with her parents in 1849, and as a matter of interest it may be stated that she now occupies the same room in the dwelling house at No. 199 Tenth street that she selected for herself when her parents moved into the house in 1851. At that time the site for the building was in the country, outside of the city limits, and the brick and timber for its construction were obtained in what is now the back-yard. The name plate and knocker which were placed upon the door of the house in 1850 are still in use. During the Civil war Mrs. Vedder was very active in the work at home of the noble women, who, by their broad and heaven-born sympathies and ministrations, upheld the arm of the soldier, and through their untiring labor and self-sacrifice assisted in no small way in bringing success to the Union arms. She early became a member of the association for relief of soldiers' families, and upon the organization of the Soldiers' Home Society, Dec. 15, 1862, she was chosen as one of the vice-presidents. This society continued its very successful work as an aid society until March 1, 1864, when it severed its connection with the old organization and reorganized as the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home Society, appropriating the funds belonging to the other society as the basis for the establishment of a home for the accommodation of soldiers returning on furlough, or discharged from service and others returning to their regiments without means to pay their hotel expenses. Mrs. Vedder was elected a member of the first board of directresses of this organization and was prominent in the work that followed and which resulted in the establishment of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home—an institution that now stands as a monument to the loyalty and heroism of the noble women of the Cream City.

Joseph Carey James was born in the Cream City on Oct. 4, 1864. He is the son of Garth W. James, a native of New York city, and Caroline Carey, who was born in Milwaukee. His father came to Milwaukee as a young man and was in the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad as paymaster for a number of years. Subsequently he organized the Milwaukee Bridge Company, of which he was president, and which became one of the well-known and reliable construction companies in the city. The bridges over Racine street stand as a monument to the company. After serving as the head of the concern for years Mr. James disposed of his interests and became Collector of Internal Revenue, but his health failed and he retired from active business and devoted his time to travel. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was living in the East, and at the call for volunteers enlisted in

the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts infantry as captain of his company. He was wounded three times during his years of service, returning to the field each time as soon as he was sufficiently recovered to go on duty. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, and one of the charter members of the Milwaukee Club. Joseph James was reared in Milwaukee, attended Markham's Academy at Andover, Mass., and subsequently studied under a tutor at Cambridge, Mass. After finishing his studies he lived in New York city for two years, where he had a position in the foreign department of the National Union Bank, but came to Milwaukee to accept a position as salesman with the National Electric Company. This position he gave up to join the firm of Tracy & Company, brokers, and after leaving the brokerage business he became a sand and gravel contractor and began handling real estate, in which business he has continued. To-day he is one of the largest sand and gravel contractors in Milwaukee and has handled some of the important real estate deals. In 1907 Mr. James was united in marriage with Antoinette, the daughter of John Pierpont, an old and prominent resident of Milwaukee, and they are members of the young and popular social set of the city. Mr. and Mrs. James are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and Mr. James belongs to the following social clubs of Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee Country Club, Town Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, of Chicago, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Mr. James is independent in his politics, believing it better to exercise his right of franchise by voting for the principle involved and the betterment of local and national politics, than to be directed by party rule. Joseph Carey, the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneers of Milwaukee county, who settled here in an early day. He was a merchant tailor, but he was far-sighted enough to see the future of the city, and he acquired a large amount of real estate, which his descendants have inherited.

Charles Kayser is now living retired in the city of Milwaukee in the evening of an active life spent in useful employment, not the least of which was in the capacity of a defender of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. Mr. Kayser was born near Cologne, Prussia, March 3, 1846, the son of Theodore and Johanna F. (Fischer) Kayser, the former of whom was born at the same place as the son, and the latter was a native of Kronenberg, Germany. The father migrated with his family to America in 1855, and in May of the following year settled in Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, Wis., where he followed farming until 1862. In that year he removed to the city of Madison, where for a time he conducted a saloon, and he died in the Capitol City on June 30, 1888, the mother surviving until March, 1901. They were the parents of eight children: Eva, Louise, Anton Franz, William J., Charles, Henry, Julia, and Adolph. Charles Kayser received his early education in the public schools of Germany, and after the migration of the family to America continued his studies in the public schools of Sauk county. As a youth he worked on his father's farm, and then accompanied his parents upon their removal to Madi-

son, where he became an apprentice at the tinner's trade, remaining thus engaged until January, 1864. He then enlisted as a private in Company E of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin infantry, and left the state on April 18, 1864, for Port Hudson, La., where he arrived with the regiment on May 7 and engaged in guard and picket duty until June 26, when the command was ordered to Morganza and assigned to the First brigade, Third division, Nineteenth corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. L. Lee. The regiment was ordered to St. Charles, Ark., and was engaged there in scouting expeditions and guard duty until Aug. 7, when it returned to Morganza. On Oct. 1 the brigade set out on an expedition to Sinsport, and during the expedition the regiment participated in several skirmishes. It returned to Morganza, proceeded thence to Devall's Bluff, Ark., landing there Oct. 18, and on Nov. 9 was sent to Brownsville, where it remained until Dec. 1, when it was again ordered to Devall's Bluff. On Dec. 14 the regiment was assigned to the Fourth brigade, Reserve corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, and was employed until Feb. 7, 1865, when it embarked for the attack on Mobile. Landing at Mobile Point on the 26th it was assigned to the First brigade, Third division, Thirteenth corps, with which it engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley and the capture of Mobile. It was then sent to McIntosh Bluff and there engaged in building fortifications until the close of the war east of the Mississippi river. In June it was assigned to the command known as the separate brigade, Army of the Rio Grande, stationed at Brownsville, Tex., and during the rest of its term of service was engaged in guard duty and upon government steamers. Mr. Kayser served with this regiment throughout the entire period described and was mustered out as hospital steward on April 10, 1866. He then returned to Madison and continued working at his trade until 1873, when he commenced business for himself as a dealer in hardware in company with his brother, Adolph H. Kayser. This partnership continued until 1883, when the business was closed out. The subject of this review was elected treasurer of Dane county in the fall of 1878 and re-elected to the same position in 1880, serving in all four years and until January, 1883. Then, after he had disposed of his mercantile interests, he accepted a position in the office of the adjutant-general at Madison, and remained there about eighteen months, after which he removed to Seattle, Wash., where he remained four years, engaged in the hardware business. At the end of that period he returned to Wisconsin and took up his residence at Milwaukee, where, in 1892, he started the Enterprise Box and Lumber Company, being associated with his brother, Adolph H. He continued in this business until 1904, when he retired, and is now living in comparative quietude at 219 Fourteenth street in the city of Milwaukee. He is a Republican in his political affiliations. He keeps alive the memories of war-time days by association with his comrades of the early '60s, and he is an enthusiastic member of Wolcott Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Kayser has been twice married; first on Jan. 9, 1875, to Miss Annie Heisig, of Blooming Grove, Dane county.

daughter of Henry and Francis (Gomolka) Heisig, and to this union there were born two children: Adolph H., who is employed as a book-keeper in St. Louis, Mo.; and Frances J., who is the wife of William C. Niss, of Milwaukee. The mother of these children died on July 28, 1878, and on Sept. 1, 1881, Mr. Kayser was married to Miss Emma Heisig, sister of his deceased helpmate, and three children have resulted from this union: Anna, who is the wife of Hanz Bruening; Carl T., who is taking a course in chemistry in the University of Wisconsin; and Eugene A., who is a student in the West Side high school at Milwaukee. Henry Heisig, Sr., and wife, the parents of the wives of Mr. Kayser, were natives of Prussia, who came to the United States in 1854 and settled in the town of Windsor, Dane county, where they followed farming for a number of years. Later they removed to Madison, where they spent the remainder of their lives in retirement, the father dying in January, 1885, and the mother on Oct. 28, 1906.

Adolph Schandein, a retired business man and genial citizen of the Cream City, was born at Obermoschel, Germany, June 1, 1844. His father, William Schandein, was a native of Kaiserslautern, Germany, and his mother, Louisa (Barth) Schandein, was born at Obermoschel. His father moved to Obermoschel and became city treasurer, a position he held until his death in 1862, leaving a widow and five children: Elizabeth, Josephine, Emil, Adolph and Emma (twins). Adolph received an excellent education in the public schools of his native town, and after leaving school was appointed station agent on the government railroad. He attended strictly to his duty and was rewarded by better positions at different points on the road. Like so many ambitious young Germans, he determined to seek his fortune in the new world, and came to the United States in 1870. Almost immediately he secured a position with the Best Brewing Company (now the Pabst Brewing Company), and remained with it until he went to South Dakota, where he engaged in the mercantile business. After living in Dakota eight years he disposed of his store and returned to Milwaukee to live. He again became associated with the Pabst Brewing Company, and for twenty-seven years (having celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a brewer) held the responsible position of paymaster for the company. During this time he became well acquainted with the different brewers of the city and was one of the most trusted and confidential employes of the company. After his many years of faithful service he retired, in 1907, to enjoy the sunset years of life. Mr. Schandein was married on Aug. 2, 1876, to Katherina, the daughter of Frank Hass, of Yankton, S. D. Her parents were both natives of Germany, who came to the United States and located on a farm in South Dakota, where they spent the happy days of their busy lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Schandein were born two children: Frank William, deceased, and Emma, the wife of O. G. Gilbert, the principal of the Seventeenth Ward school. Mrs. Schandein, the beloved wife and loving mother, was called from her family by the angel of death on Dec. 16, 1885. Mr. Schandein has always been a hearty

supporter of the Democratic party, and was city treasurer of Yankton, S. D., for five years while residing there, but his business life in Milwaukee left him no time to seek political honors. He is affiliated with the following fraternal organizations: Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 46; the Knights of Pythias; and in Masonic circles has membership in Independent Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons; Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and the Wisconsin Consistory, Tripoli Temple, Thirty-second degree.

James Martin, a prominent citizen and prosperous business man of the Cream City, who has retired from active life, is a native of Ireland, born at Limerick on Feb. 11, 1823. He is the son of William and Mary (Maher) Martin, who were both born and reared in Limerick. The father was a farmer in the old country and came to America in 1853 to join his son. After settling in Milwaukee he did not take part in business, but lived a quiet, retired life, as his wife had died in Ireland in 1850, before he came to the United States, and he lived but a year with his son in the new country before he, too, passed to his long rest, in 1854. William and Mary Martin had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second. He received his education in private schools in Ireland, and worked as a laborer there for some years. In 1847 he came to America, liked it so well that he located at Troy, N. Y., and when the Erie canal was being built across the state he was employed by the company who contracted for the work. Mr. Martin paid strict attention to business, and when he came to Milwaukee, in 1849, he had accumulated sufficient property to establish himself in business. For over twenty-five years he conducted a popular boarding house in the Fourth ward, and by 1875 had earned a sufficient competence to retire from business. He invested his money in real estate and spent his time in looking after his property. In 1892 he purchased a beautiful home at 818 Clybourn street, where he still resides. In February, 1849, he married Miss Mary Noonan, of Troy, N. Y. She died in January, 1880, and in May, 1881, Mr. Martin was married to Mary Ryan, a native of Milwaukee. Mr. Martin and his wife are devout members of the Gesu Catholic church, and it has no more devoted members and supporters. They are among the oldest and best-known residents of Milwaukee.

John Forster, deceased, who for twenty-three years before his death conducted a cooperage establishment in Milwaukee, was born at Mendel, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 28, 1823. John Forster, his father, was a cobbler by trade and followed this vocation the greater part of his active life, having worked as a miller in his earlier years. Both parents died in the old home in Bavaria. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Forster. He was given a good education in private schools in Germany, learned the cooper's trade, and served the required number of years in the German army. When thirty-two years of age he came to America, and soon after settling in Milwaukee established a cooperage factory in the Ninth

ward. His business increased until he found it necessary to enlarge his establishment, and he moved to new quarters at Cherry and Fifteenth streets. The establishment grew and Mr. Forster became one of the well-known and popular business men of the city. He never gave up active life and was still in business at the time of his death, May 20, 1878. He married Walburga Gruber, the daughter of Anton Gruber, of Washington county, Wis. Mrs. Forster's parents were both natives of Bavaria, and emigrated to the United States in 1848, settling in Milwaukee. They did not remain long, but moved to Washington county where Mr. Gruber had a farm, which he continued to run until he retired and came to Milwaukee to live, and he died in the city in 1881. Before coming to America he had been mayor of his native village and was a trustee of the church. Mrs. Gruber is buried in Washington county. Of the children who were born to gladden the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Charles C. is in the lumber business in Milwaukee; George J. is also interested in the lumber industry, in Michigan; Joseph is a carpenter in the railroad shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; John, Jr., is deceased; Mary is at home; and Aloys G. has retired from business life. Mr. Forster's political affiliations were with the Democratic party and it had no more loyal or hearty supporter. He was a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church and was president of the Amilian Orphan Home Association. He was also a member of various Catholic societies, a member of the Old Settlers' Club, and a volunteer fireman. Mr. Forster's kind heart and sound judgment caused him to be loved and respected by his large circle of acquaintances, and his loss was most keenly felt by the church, in which he had been a hard worker and generous supporter.

Watkin D. Williams, deceased, for many years a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, was born at Westville, Ohio, June 30, 1837. His parents were Thomas Williams, who was a native of England, and Barbara (Wisman) Williams, who was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Pa. The father was a merchant, who moved west and settled in Hagerstown, Ind., where he continued to carry on his dry-goods business until his death. Watkin, the subject of this sketch, was the second of the four children reared in Hagerstown, where he attended the public schools, and he later took a thorough course in the Indianapolis high school. He became an apprentice as a machinist, and after learning that trade worked in the Greencastle & Vincennes railroad shops, but returned to Hagerstown and went into business with his father, in 1864. Two years later he bought a stock of dry goods for himself and came to Milwaukee, locating on the south side. In 1868 he was able to dispose of this business, which had been placed on a substantial footing, and became associated with the Packard Machine Company, of Milwaukee. During his twenty-five years of faithful service with this firm Mr. Williams was advanced from one position of trust to another, and when he retired, in 1891, the company lost one of its oldest and most confidential partners. His health gave out, and from 1891 he led a very quiet life, being released from the cares

of life on Sept. 20, 1895. He was a staunch Republican, but was never an aspirant for office. During his life he was a member and active worker in the South Baptist church, and was deacon, trustee and Sunday school teacher. In his earlier life he was also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Nov. 10, 1861, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Emily Bradshaw, the daughter of George and Minerva (Warren) Bradshaw, who lived in Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born four children: Oscar C., deceased; Mary B., the wife of Fred H. Kappen, of Milwaukee; Zaidie, the wife of Fred Hildebrand, and who also lives in the city, and Dean R., a resident of Milwaukee.

Emil Schneider, deceased, a prominent and successful wholesale liquor merchant of Milwaukee for many years, was born at Otten-doun, Prussia, the son of Bernhard Schneider, a native of the same place. Mr. Schneider was educated in the gymnasium of his native town and came to this country in early manhood. He originally located in New York, where he was engaged for about five years in the manufacture of scales. He then came west to Milwaukee and there started a grocery store at the corner of Clinton and South Water streets. Later he embarked in the wholesale liquor business at the same place, where his sound business judgment, energy, and foresight enabled him to build up a large and flourishing trade. The business is still being carried on at the same place under the name of the John Barth Company. Mr. Schneider retired from active business with an ample competence some twelve years before his death, and was succeeded in the active management of the company by his brother-in-law, John Barth. His last years were spent in the enjoyment of that leisure which he had so richly earned by years of unremitting toil and close application to the details of his extensive business. His death took place in Milwaukee in February, 1896. His death was a distinct loss to the business world, by which he was held in high esteem. He was universally respected for his sterling honesty and shrewd business judgment, qualities which had won him an important place in the commercial world. His private life was also without a blemish, and he was known as a most devoted husband and father. He was allied with the Republican party in politics all his life, though he never sought any personal advantage therefrom, and was never a seeker after public office. In his religious life he conformed to the Lutheran faith, and was a regular attendant and a faithful supporter of the German Lutheran church in Milwaukee. He was united in marriage on Oct. 18, 1855, to Miss Helen Barth, daughter of John and Frederica Barth, of Milwaukee. They reared a large family of twelve children, of whom seven were born in the Fatherland and five in the United States.

Charles Frederick Winckler, deceased, for many years one of the prominent and honored citizens of Milwaukee, was born at Leipsic, in the heart of the German Empire, Oct. 25, 1843, being the son of Christian and Marie Winckler, who were also born and reared in Germany. Charles received the benefits of educational training in his native country and remained there until he reached manhood's estate.

Being an ambitious young man he determined to seek his fortune in the new world, and coming to the United States at the beginning of the Civil war, he almost immediately enlisted in a New Jersey regiment of cavalry and served with honor through the years of carnage and bloodshed. After being mustered out of the service he came to Milwaukee and conducted a cigar factory in partnership with Adolph Frobach, at the corner of Second street and Grand avenue. After some time Mr. Winckler was able to dispose of his business with considerable profit, and he engaged in the retail business in Milwaukee for two years. He then moved to Duluth, Minn. For eight years Mr. Winckler conducted one of the finest tobacco stores of that city, but he had always liked Milwaukee and returned to the Cream City. He opened a cigar store in the Chamber of Commerce building and conducted it with gratifying success until summoned by the angel of death, Jan. 15, 1900. He was unselfish, kindly and upright, devoted to his family and his fellow men. In politics he was allied with the Republican party; he was influential in its councils and stanch in his adherence to its principles. The German Presbyterian church sustained a severe loss in his death, as Mr. Winckler was a willing, loyal, and earnest worker. Fraternally he was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Milwaukee Turner societies, and he was a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. On Dec. 28, 1868, Mr. Winckler was united in marriage with Augusta C., the daughter of Jacob and Christina (Drefenbach) Weber, old and honored residents of Milwaukee. Two children came to bless this union: Ida, who is now the wife of Charles A. Krause, and has two children, Helen and Charles, Jr., and Richard, who is in business in Hammond, Ind. Mrs. Winckler's daughter resides with her mother at 3108 Cedar street. During his life Mr. Winckler was regarded as one of the progressive business men, and had many friends who felt his loss keenly.

Sidney G. Courteen, wholesale seed merchant, and one of Milwaukee's prosperous business men, is of pure English descent, and was born in the city of Monmouth, England, on June 17, 1864, the son of Thomas and Eliza (Allen) Courteen, both of whom were also of English birth. He is one of a large family of eight children. His father was a miller by trade and owned a number of flour mills. Sidney G. received his education in the grammar schools of his native town, and at nineteen years of age he went to Canada, where he was employed by the Shedden Company, of Montreal, carting agents for the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1885 Mr. Courteen moved to Chicago, Ill., where he became associated with the Albert Dickenson Company, wholesale seed merchants, as the managing head of their clover-seed department, and was prominent for a number of years in the business life of Chicago. Coming to Milwaukee in 1892, he embarked in the wholesale seed business in his own behalf at 52 and 54 Second street, and also maintains a large warehouse in the Menomonee Valley, having a total capacity of two hundred cars. His business has assumed large proportions and now runs to nearly two millions of dollars

annually. He is a man of indomitable energy and push, keen, shrewd, and intelligent in his business judgment, qualities which have enabled him to build up one of the most important industries of its kind in the world. He now ships his seed to every portion of the civilized world. The esteem in which he is held in the commercial life of the city is shown by the fact that he has twice served as president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and as one of the directors of that organization; he is also one of the directors in the Wisconsin Central Railway, and while living in Chicago was an influential member of that city's Board of Trade. He has been president of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and is also a popular member of a number of other well-known clubs, including the Milwaukee Club, Town Club, and the Blue Mound Golf Club, of which last-named organization he has served as vice-president. He has always been independent in his political convictions, never seeking public preferment on his own behalf, but rendering a ready support to the best men and measures. In this respect he is a type of Milwaukee's highest citizenship, and has done his full share in promoting the civic welfare. Mr. Courteen was united in marriage on April 4, 1894, to Miss Lena, daughter of Leman and Eliza (Barnard) Bartlett, prominent residents of the Cream City. They have two children, Herbert B., born in 1895, and Edith, born in October, 1897. Mr. Courteen is a man of courteous and affable address, exceedingly popular in both the business and social life of the city, and possesses a host of warm friends and admirers. His residence is at 337 Juneau avenue.

Hugo Julius William Geyer, an expert mechanic, whose place of business is at 614 State street, Milwaukee, was born in the city of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, June 30, 1875, the son of Gustave Julius and Amalie Aurelie (Weissbach) Geyer. Both parents were also natives of Germany, and the father was a prosperous merchant of Dresden. He reared and educated a family of four children, and late in life made a visit to Australia, South America and the United States, his death taking place soon after his return to his native land. Our subject was educated in the schools of his fatherland, and early in life he learned the trade of mechanic in connection with the production of surgical and optical instruments. He also attended the Chemnitz Technical School, making a special study of electrical engineering. He enlisted in the German army at the age of nineteen, and served two years as a member of the Saxon Pioneers, battalion No. 12, becoming instructor in the telegraph and searchlight corps the last few months. In the year 1897, when he was only twenty-two years of age, he came to America, locating first at Syracuse, N. Y., for a short time. He spent one year in Thomas A. Edison's works at experimental work. He next went to Rochester, N. Y., and from there to Schenectady, N. Y., being employed at the last-named place by the General Electric Company. He afterward worked for the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company in Pittsburg, Pa.; was located at Chicago for a brief period, and finally, in 1901, came to Milwaukee, where he has made his home ever since. He worked for the First National Bank, using his skill in

perfecting some mechanical devices. Then he embarked in business in his own behalf, first at 499 Broadway, and afterward at his present address, 614 State street. His technical skill and industry have brought him a marked degree of success, and his business has increased at a flattering rate. Mr. Geyer is independent in politics, and has never sought nor held public office. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, of which he is a consistent and zealous supporter in its many Christian activities. Mr. Geyer was most happily married in April, 1905, to Miss Johanna Louise, daughter of Theodore Schelle, the West Water street jeweler of Milwaukee. Immediately after the wedding ceremony was performed, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer departed for a most enjoyable trip to the Fatherland, which Mr. Geyer had not revisited since his departure in 1897. Their union has been blessed with one child, Marguereta, born June 27, 1906.

George Geuder was born in Milwaukee on Jan. 20, 1877, the son of William and Emma (Paeschke) Geuder, both of whom were born in Milwaukee. The father was one of the founders of the Geuder-Paeschke Manufacturing Company, being president of the company for some time, and he was also honored for a number of years with a position on the city school board. He was the father of five children, two boys and three girls.

Oscar Bach, the president of the Milwaukee Music Company, has proved that if a young man be possessed of a bright and active mind, and endowed with ambition, perseverance, steadfastness of purpose, and integrity, he can reach an eminent position in the community and exert a wide influence. Oscar Bach, the subject of this brief review, is a native of the Cream City, born there on July 16, 1871, being the son of George and Helena (Hilgen) Bach. The father was a native of Germany who left the Fatherland when quite young and came to the United States. He took up music as a profession and has made a brilliant name for himself in the musical world. George Bach may be regarded as a musical genius, and he has demonstrated his remarkable ability as the director of George Bach's Military Band of Milwaukee. Oscar was reared in his native city and given the benefit of an education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and he subsequently completed a thorough course in the Spencerian Business College. He inherited great musical talent, and at the age of fifteen began the study of music under his father and uncle, Christopher Bach. He worked hard, and this, combined with his natural ability, gave promise of a brilliant future, which has since been realized. While still a very young man Mr. Bach became a member of Christopher Bach's Orchestra, one of the leading musical organizations of the Middle West. Oscar did not devote himself to one line of music, but has become an expert on many instruments, of which he is complete master. Mr. Bach has gained a wide reputation as a teacher and has large classes. In 1897 he established himself in the music business at 547 Third street, becoming president of the Milwaukee Music Company. The business of the company increased, and in 1906 Mr. Bach moved to his present quarters at 2201 Vliet street, where one of the largest music

houses in the Middle West is conducted. In partnership with his father, Mr. Bach, in 1892, established a musical journal called "The Souvenir," of which he is the editor, and which is devoted to musical interests. This publication met with a very gratifying reception, has come to be recognized as the official musical journal in the United States, and it has an immense circulation. In addition to these many interests Mr. Bach is a publisher and writer of music, with offices at 275 Eighteenth street, Milwaukee. Mr. Bach is a Republican in politics, and he is a member of the Milwaukee Turn Verein and the Musicians' Association, of which he was secretary for a number of years. On Oct. 19, 1897, Mr. Bach was united in marriage with Amanda, the daughter of Charles Abresch, of Milwaukee. They have one daughter, Lola, born Aug. 22, 1899. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Frank Schmitt, a well-known contractor and builder of Milwaukee, was born on March 13, 1871, in that city, being the son of Herman and Anna (Jungers) Schmitt, the father being born in Milwaukee in 1849, and the mother was born in Luxemburg, Germany. The father, after leaving the public schools of his native city, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1882, and from that time until 1907 he extended his efforts into the general contracting lines, then being succeeded in the business by his son, Frank, the subject hereof. The family comprised three children, all boys, who are interested in the business. Frank gained his schooling in the public schools, at the Spencerian Business College, and at night schools at the East Side high school. With his father he learned the carpenter's trade, later kept books for the firm and attended to various other office duties, until in 1897, when he purchased an interest in the firm, and ten years later he got entire control of the plant, when his father retired, in 1907. As soon as he had control he started in to win success in a greater degree even than heretofore, for his laudable ambition was to be the leading contractor and builder of the Cream City, hence the many magnificent structures that his skill and genius have builded stand in various parts of the city to proclaim to the world his phenomenal success. On March 12, 1895, he was united in the bonds of wedlock to Katherine, daughter of Peter and Mary Wengler, of Milwaukee, and their union has been blessed with three bright and happy children, all born on almost the same day of the same month: Francis H., born Aug. 12, 1896; Katherine, born Aug. 6, 1898; and Eugenie, born Aug. 12, 1900. In religion Mr. Schmitt and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church, while in politics he is a Democrat, being also a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Hurricane Sporting Club, of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Milwaukee, and he is a director in the Northwestern Game Protection Association. He is a striking illustration of the idea that life is what you make it, for he has made his a success by the use of legitimate means to secure great results.

Henry G. Comstock, known throughout the country as an expert celery grower, was born in Milwaukee county on Nov. 12, 1850. Mr. Comstock received only such educational training as was afforded by the common schools of his native county, and he laid the foundation for a business career by a course in the Spencerian Business College. At the age of sixteen years he left school to assist his father on the farm, and there remained two years. At the end of that time he moved north and for two seasons worked in the lumber camps in the vicinity of Oconto, Wis. Because of his father's death, in 1872, he returned to the parental home to take charge of the affairs left by his parent, but after a short time moved to New Mexico and Texas, where for two years he was a cowboy. When he returned to Milwaukee it was to enter the lumber business with his uncle, Leander Comstock, but the labor was not congenial and he returned to the old home farm to earn his livelihood, raising vegetables and doing general market-gardening. After a time he naturally turned to the raising of celery, and to-day devotes his whole place to that product. He supplies not only the local market but many cities throughout the state and farther west, and during the growing season employs a large number of helpers, many of them women. Mr. Comstock's success has been due to his indefatigable energy, his capacity for work, and his scrupulous honesty, which have won him the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He is a Republican in his political views, but has never had the leisure to devote to making a campaign for public office. In religious matters he is extremely liberal, believing that the standard of right living is not set by church or creed. His only fraternal and social relations are with the Old Settlers' Club. On Oct. 24, 1872, occurred Mr. Comstock's marriage to Miss Mary Jordan, a daughter of William and Clarinda (Welch) Jordan, of Canada. On April 16, 1907, a great grief came to the family in the death of Mrs. Comstock. She was a devoted wife and mother, and known among the neighbors as a woman of great kindness and cheer. Beside her husband she left five children, whose names and the dates of birth follow: Mabel, July 24, 1873; Cicero, April 7, 1877; Alonzo, July 27, 1878; Enos, Dec. 24, 1879; and Bessie, March 2, 1881. Alonzo and Cicero are interested like their father in the growing of celery; Mabel and Bessie are at home; and Enos is married and living in New York.

Sidney Fred Guttenstein, president of the firm of Guttenstein Brothers, dealers in horses, was born in Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 19, 1873. He is a son of Solomon and Mary (Freisleben) Guttenstein, both of whom were born in Austria, in 1823. The father was engaged in the wholesale liquor business in his native land, and in 1848 came to the United States and located in New York. In that city he was engaged in the baggage and transfer business until 1864. He had been in the service of the army in his native land, and soon after his arrival in New York he joined the national

guard. When he left New York it was to come to Milwaukee, and here he opened a hotel which he conducted for a short time. In 1871 he removed to Chicago and embarked in the same business, establishing in connection with it a wholesale liquor business. After his hostelry and liquor establishment had been destroyed by fire in 1880 he returned to Milwaukee and was engaged in the buying and selling of horses until his death, which occurred in March, 1884. The mother died on Sept. 24, 1882. Eight children were born to the parents. Emanuel is a member of the firm of Guttenstein Brothers; Bernard is a prominent photographer in Milwaukee; Sidney F.; Abraham is deceased; Carrie is deceased; Bertha is now Mrs. S. L. Stein; Tillie is Mrs. A. G. Deller; and Rose is the wife of Charles Livingston, of Wausau, Wis. Sidney F. Guttenstein, the subject of this sketch, received his educational advantages in the public schools of Mineral Point, Wis. When but seventeen years of age he left school to engage in the business of buying and selling horses, making his headquarters at Mineral Point. He conducted the business most successfully until 1903, in which year he removed to Milwaukee and with his brother Emanuel established the firm of Guttenstein Brothers. The company has had exceptional success under Mr. Guttenstein's guidance as president and secretary, and some idea of the amount of business which the brothers have may be gleaned from the fact that each year they handle more than a thousand horses. In his political belief Mr. Guttenstein has always been an ardent adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, and as the successful candidate of that party he served two terms (from 1898 to 1902) in the common council of Mineral Point. His church relations are with the Jewish synagogue, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and B'nai B'rith, a Jewish organization. On Jan. 8, 1902, Mr. Guttenstein was united in marriage to Miss Julia Abraham, a daughter of Max and Bertha (Stein) Abraham, of Chicago. To this union was born, on Oct. 28, 1902, a daughter, Bernice; and on March 24, 1905, a son, Sidney.

Emanuel Guttenstein, one of the members of the firm of Guttenstein Brothers, the foremost dealers in horses in Milwaukee, was born on Dec. 23, 1860, in New York city. He is a son of Solomon Guttenstein, a review of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Sidney F. Guttenstein. Mr. Guttenstein received his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee, and when he had completed the courses afforded there he served a year as an apprentice in the butcher's trade. He then engaged in the business of buying and selling horses, establishing his first stable on Cherry street in 1879. He followed the business under his own name until 1903, when his brother Sidney removed to Milwaukee from Mineral Point and entered partnership with him. The sales stables of the firm are now located at 1022 Cherry street; and each year since the establishment of the firm the volume of business has increased in a remarkable manner. Beside his interest in the firm, Mr. Guttenstein is interested with his

two brothers in lead mining near Mineral Point. He is not allied with any of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage without the dictation of party leaders. His religious relations are with the Jewish synagogue. Mr. Guttenstein is unmarried.

Bernard C. Guttenstein, one of the leading photographers of the state, was born in Milwaukee on April 12, 1869. He is one of the sons of Solomon Guttenstein, a brief review of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Sidney F. Guttenstein. Mr. Guttenstein received his preparatory educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee and laid the foundation for a business career by a course in the Spencerian Business College of this city. When he had completed his scholastic work he entered the employ of S. L. Stein, the well-known photographer of Milwaukee, and remained with him until he had thoroughly mastered every detail of the business. He then, in 1895, embarked in the business under his own name, his whole force at the time being constituted of himself and an office boy. As evidence of how well the enterprise has prospered is the fact that he now employs regularly between twelve and fifteen people, all skilled in the art. His galleries on Grand avenue are extremely artistic in their appointments, and his work has won the high praise of skilled critics. While Mr. Guttenstein's political proclivities are strongly Republican he does not allow himself to be unduly influenced by party fealty in local elections. He is liberal in his religious belief and is not affiliated with any church organization. In a fraternal way he is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Wisconsin Council, No. 4, and is also identified with the Millioki Club. On June 14, 1896, Mr. Guttenstein was united in marriage to Miss Ida Mutter, a daughter of George and Josephine Mutter, of Milwaukee.

Henry Charles Bomhard, founder and president of the Crow Stove Polish Company, was born at Davenport, Ia., on April 8, 1858. He is a son of Charles and Christina (Ulmer) Bomhard, the former of whom was born in Bavaria on Dec. 31, 1825, and the latter in Wurtemberg, Germany, on Dec. 1, 1835. The father received excellent educational advantages in his native land and began a course of study preparatory to entering the ministry, but before the time for his ordination he migrated to America and located in Baltimore, Md., where he served an apprenticeship in the printing business. When he had become a journeyman in the art he removed to Davenport, Ia., and worked at his trade, going thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Dayton. In the latter place he was made foreman of the composing room of a large printing establishment and held the position until his demise, which occurred in 1871. The mother passed away in February, 1889, leaving a family of five children. Henry Charles Bomhard, the subject of this memoir, received his educational advantages in a German school in Davenport and in the public schools of Cincinnati and Dayton. When but thirteen years of age he was com-

pelled to relinquish his studies in order to go to work to assist in the support of the fatherless family. His first employment was in a sealing-wax factory, but shortly afterward he accepted a position with I. L. Baker in selling popcorn balls and other confections at fairs and carnivals in different parts of the country. For a time also he was employed with a theatrical troupe over the country. In this way he saw a goodly portion of the United States and learned the rudiments of business. When he returned to Dayton it was to accept a position in a confectionery store. While employed in the latter capacity he conceived the idea of manufacturing stove polish, and began experiments in the making of it. Finally he was enabled to place some on the market, and when it had once been tried its success was assured. He gave up his position with the confectionery company and started out as a salesman for his own product. He would spend the day in peddling his article and his evenings he would devote to the making of it. Business prospered to such an extent that he was soon enabled to start an advertising wagon, which traveled over a large territory. About this time Mr. Bomhard removed to Milwaukee and established the factory in which he manufactures the polish, which is known to-day throughout the world as Crow Stove Polish. At the present time he maintains five advertising wagons, which travel in different sections, and he advertises extensively otherwise. The factory itself is a model establishment in every respect. During the past few months Mr. Bomhard has erected a handsome residence, in which he anticipates enjoying a well-earned respite from daily duties within the near future. In his political relations he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party. In his religious relations he is affiliated with the Lutheran church, and fraternally is a member of the Druids, the United Commercial Travelers and the Travelers' Protective Association. On July 25, 1881, Mr. Bomhard was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Hallett. Three sons: Harry, Arthur, and William, all of whom are associated with their father in business, have been born to bless this union.

Alfred J. M. Lasche is the president of the Lasche Institute of Fermentology, and was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 4, 1867. He is a son of Ernst Robert and Marie Fredericka (Nicolai) Lasche, the former of whom was born in Rosswein, Saxony, Germany, on June 3, 1840, and the latter in Cottbus, Brandenburg, Germany, April 8, 1841. The father immigrated to the United States in 1854 and located in New York, where he earned a livelihood as an expert accountant and bookkeeper. In 1858 he came to Milwaukee and remained here until the outbreak of the Civil war; and then he returned to New York and enlisted in the Twentieth New York infantry, known as the "United Turner Rifles," composed of volunteers from the Turner societies in New York. The first action that the regiment participated in was at the capture of Fort Hatteras. Early in 1862 it became a part of the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth corps, and participated in the disastrous Peninsular

campaign in which sixty-four of its enrollment were killed, wounded, or missing. Its heaviest loss was at Antietam, where one hundred and sixty-four of its number were killed, wounded, or missing. After participating at Fredericksburg, in the "Mud March," and the Chancellorsville campaign, the regiment returned to New York and was there mustered out on June 1, 1863. E. Robert Lasche was slightly wounded at the siege of Norfolk during McClellan's Peninsular campaign, and also received a wound at Antietam. After his honorable discharge from the Twentieth New York he came to Milwaukee, and after a few months re-enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin infantry in January, 1864. Later he was sent to the Forty-fifth Wisconsin infantry to become a lieutenant in Company K of that regiment, and when the men were mustered into the United States service in March, 1865, he was captain of the company. In July of the same year he received another honorable discharge when the regiment was mustered out. Alfred J. M. Lasche, the subject of this memoir, completed his course in the Milwaukee public schools in 1882, and during the summer of that year visited in Germany. In the fall of that year he returned and entered the high school, and upon the completion of the prescribed course of study went to Madison, where he matriculated in the pharmacy course in the University of Wisconsin. In 1889 he was graduated at that institution with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, receiving a specially engrossed certificate for meritorious scientific investigation. In 1890 he was made instructor in bacteriology in Chicago, and in 1892 became professor of bacteriology at the Hahnemann Medical College, in the same city. This position he held for two years, and on Jan. 1, 1894, he returned to Milwaukee. It was then that he established the Lasche Institute of Fermentology, incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin. The laboratory equipment of the institute is the most complete in the United States for bacteriological and chemical investigations in the fermentation industries. The director and his assistants spend fully a third of their time in original research work in bacteriology and chemistry. Beside this there is considerable work done at this institute in other industrial chemical fields, and there are courses of instruction given to students in fermentation chemistry. The institute since 1903 has published "Lasche's Magazine for the Practical Distiller." Mr. Lasche is the official chief chemist of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America. During the past twenty years he has published much original work in bacteriological and chemical investigations. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Travelers' Protective Association, and the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and professionally is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In politics he is a zealous upholder of the principles of the Republican party. On June 28, 1892, Mr. Lasche was united

in marriage to Miss Mary Oswald, daughter of George and Theta (Jenkins) Oswald, of Prairie du Chien, Wis. To this union was born, on Dec. 15, 1894, a daughter, Consuelo Mary Lasche.

Archibald Middlemass, deceased, for many years a prominent figure among the florists of Milwaukee, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born on Feb. 2, 1846. His parents were Archibald and Anne (White) Middlemass. The father died in 1855, and shortly afterward the mother brought her six children to the United States, locating in Brooklyn, N. Y. The subject of this sketch received a somewhat limited education in the schools of his native city, but his opportunities were blighted by the necessity of his having to go to work soon after reaching this country to assist in the support of the family. In 1869 he came to Milwaukee and was made head gardener and greenhouse superintendent on the estate of David Ferguson. He severed that connection to form a partnership with a Mr. Dunlap under the firm name of Dunlap & Middlemass, and their establishment they named the Rose Hill nursery. This partnership continued for a period of five years, and when Mr. Middlemass had disposed of his interest in it he erected an establishment of his own at 1019 Forest Home avenue. At the time of his death, on March 15, 1900, he had built up a large and flourishing business, which his widow and a daughter are now managing. Mr. Middlemass was a man with a host of friends, and his kindly, jovial disposition made him a favorite at all gatherings. He was exceptionally gifted as a singer, and probably nowhere is he more missed than at the reunions of the Scottish residents of Milwaukee, where formerly his was the voice that led in the singing of the old country ballads. In politics he was a zealous adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but never sought public office. Like many others of his countrymen, he was an orthodox Presbyterian. Mr. Middlemass was twice married. By his first wife he had two daughters: May, now Mrs. Edgar Neustadt, of Milwaukee; and Ann E., living at home. His second marriage was to Miss Emma Bayley, of Milwaukee, daughter of William and Mary (Duke) Bayley. To this union were born two sons, Archie and Robin, both living at home. Fraternally he was identified with St. Andrew's Society. He was intensely interested in all athletics, especially Scottish games, and was known throughout the city as one of the most skillful curlers in the Milwaukee Curling Club. A street, running through what was formerly Mr. Middlemass' property, is named after him, Middlemass avenue.

Meinrad Ternes, president of the Empire Laundry Company, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the Cream City, was born in Milwaukee on July 1, 1858. He is a son of Peter and Margaret (Braun) Ternes, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was a cutter and tailor in his native land, and after coming to Milwaukee, in 1856, he secured employment under David Adler, working at his trade. He also was later employed by Friend Brothers until the time of his demise, which occurred on April 5, 1904. His widow

passed away on May 18, 1905, and was laid to rest beside her husband in Calvary cemetery. Of the eight children born to the parents all are living and make their home in Milwaukee. Meinrad Ternes, the subject of this review, received rather limited educational advantages at St. Mary's parochial school. At the age of thirteen years he left school to begin work as an errand boy for T. D. French, and when he left that position he started his apprenticeship as a machinist with the E. P. Allis Company. He remained with that firm for three years, and when he severed the connection it was to accept a more lucrative position with H. Morse & Company. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as a steam-fitter, and for a time he had charge of their yards in Chicago. In 1886 he returned to Milwaukee and purchased the controlling interest in a laundry on Martin street, known as the Standard Laundry. In 1889 he disposed of his interest in this concern and purchased the Empire Laundry at 502 and 504 Twenty-fifth street. He conducted the business most successfully alone until 1905, when L. A. Killian purchased an interest in it. Mr. Ternes is president of the company and Mr. Killian acts as outside solicitor. The work turned out by the laundry is in large part hand-work and is known all over the city for its excellence. While Mr. Ternes is nominally a Democrat in his political belief he has little leisure to devote to the study of political issues and takes little active interest in the campaigns. Reared in the Roman Catholic faith, he is a devout communicant of that church. On June 4, 1889, Mr. Ternes was united in marriage to Miss Anna Berg, a daughter of Anton and Magdalena (Wagner) Berg, of Milwaukee. Six children have been the issue of this union. Meinrad W. assists his father in the laundry; Frank Peter is a student at Marquette University; and William Arthur, Magdalena, Margaret, and Clara are all attending St. Michael's parochial school.

Louis Adolph Killian, one of the members of the firm of the Empire Laundry Company, was born in Milwaukee on March 5, 1875. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Harmeister) Killian, the former of whom was born at Darmstadt, Germany, and the latter at Port Washington, Wis. The father came direct to Milwaukee from the Fatherland while still a young man, and he became one of the first butchers to enter the employ of the then newly organized Plankinton Packing Company. He remained with this firm and its successor, the Cudahy company, until he retired in 1893. His death occurred on July 17, 1895, and his widow now occupies the old homestead. Of the eight children born to the parents, four—Michael, Louise, Anna, and Louis A.—survive. Louis A. Killian, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the public and St. Mary's parochial schools. When but fifteen years of age he found employment as cash boy in the T. A. Chapman Company and remained in the position for two years. He then went to work in the E. P. Allis shops and was employed by that firm for a period of ten years, including his term as apprentice as a machinist and the period of work as a journeyman. During the

three years immediately following he was in the employ of a firm manufacturing mining machinery. On May 15, 1904, he purchased of Mr. Ternes an interest in the Empire Laundry and has since devoted his time exclusively to its management. Since he has assumed his connection with the firm business has prospered, and he has come to be known as an enthusiastic, hustling business man. In his political relations Mr. Killian is independent of party ties, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage as his conscience and judgment dictate. Reared in the Catholic church he has always been a devout communicant of that faith. His only fraternal relations are with the Catholic Order of Foresters. On May 30, 1900, Mr. Killian was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Benstein, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Marx) Benstein, of Woodland, Wis. To this union was born, on Dec. 9, 1904, a daughter, Marion.

William Walter Hoehnen.—The successful man of the Twentieth century is the one who chooses his vocation with reference to his inclination and natural ability and adheres to the business of his choice. Such a man is William Hoehnen, the subject of this brief review. He is a native of the Cream City, of sturdy German stock, born in Milwaukee on March 28, 1868, the son of Peter and Anna Hoehnen. His father was born and reared in Germany, where he met and married his wife, who was also a native of the dear "Vaterland." Mr. Hoehnen came to Milwaukee when he was a young man, in the early fifties, and started in business as a general contractor. He continued in this vocation with gratifying success until the time he retired from active life, in 1888, to enjoy a well-earned rest in the sunset years of life. He passed from life in 1898. During his life Mr. Hoehnen reared five children—four boys and one girl. The boys all live in Milwaukee, but the daughter is married and now resides in Chicago. William, our subject, received his education in the public and Catholic schools of Milwaukee. At the age of sixteen he began his first labor as a shoe-cutter for the Bradley & Metcalf Company, shoe manufacturers. He began at the bottom, but by hard work and faithfulness to duty worked his way to the top and gained the position of head shoe-cutter. After a few years he went to Chicago, but did not remain very long. In 1893 Mr. Hoehnen returned to Milwaukee, and with his brother, Joseph P. Hoehnen, established a laundry company at 712 State street. Five years later their business had increased to such an extent that they moved to their present large quarters at 617 State street, where they are doing a large and prosperous business. The company is known by the firm name of the New Method Hand Laundry and conducts a large towel service. Mr. Hoehnen is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Laundrymen's Association, is affiliated with the Eagles, and is one of the popular business men of the city. On Jan. 25, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hoehnen and Carrie, the daughter of Herman and Carrie Nick, residents of Milwaukee. One child has come to bless this union: William Clarence, born Nov. 10, 1903. The parents are communicants of the German Catholic church.

Peter Canar, who for many years has been identified with the growth and development of the city of Milwaukee, was born at Asselborn, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, March 25, 1860. His parents were Balthasar and Mary (Thill) Canar, both natives of Luxemburg. His father was a farmer in the old country and immigrated to America with his family in 1875. They came directly to Wisconsin and located in Dodge county, where Balthasar Canar engaged in farming. For six years the family lived in Dodge county, but in 1881 Mr. Canar moved to Milwaukee, began practice as a veterinary surgeon, and continued in this profession up to the time of his death, in 1900, his wife having died only a few months before, and both were laid to rest in Calvary cemetery. A family of six children, consisting of three boys and three girls, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Canar, and five of them are still living. Peter received his scholastic training in the public schools of Luxemburg until he was fourteen, when his parents left the Fatherland for the new world. He worked on the farm with his father in Dodge county until 1879, when he went to Hartford, Wis., to learn harness making. After serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in West Bend, Wis., until 1881. Mr. Canar was ambitious, like so many of the fine German-Americans who form a large part of the population of this great commonwealth, and determined to go to the city to make his fortune. Just before Christmas, in 1881, he came to Milwaukee and found employment in the Campell Laundry. For five years he rendered faithful service, and in 1887, having mastered the running of a laundry, established a laundry with his brother, George, at 501 Cedar street, meeting with gratifying success in their new line. The business increased rapidly and it was necessary to find larger quarters. In 1897 the laundry was moved to 522 State street, where it is located at the present time. In July, 1905, George withdrew from active participation in the business, and at the present time it is conducted by his brother Peter, alone. Mr. Canar has never affiliated with any political party and votes as his conscience dictates. He believes in putting the best man into office regardless of party. On March 26, 1891, Mr. Canar was married to Otilie, the daughter of John and Theresa Ronge, residents of Milwaukee. To them have been born two sons: Alford, born Oct. 11, 1892; and Harold, who died in infancy. Mr. Canar is a member of the Laundrymen's Club, and with his family belongs to the German Catholic church.

August Oesterreich, president and founder of the Novelty Dye Works, one of the foremost industries in Milwaukee, was born in Saxony, Germany, on Jan. 17, 1858. He is a son of Carl August and Wilhelmina Oesterreich, both of whom were born in Saxony, the former in 1823 and the latter in 1830. The father in his native country was a dyer, and had succeeded his father in business. In 1888 he disposed of his business and came to Milwaukee, where his death occurred on Jan. 4, 1907. His widow now makes her home with the subject of this review. Of the five children born to the parents, one daughter and four sons, all are living but reside in different sections of the coun-

try. August Oesterreich received the excellent educational advantages afforded by the schools of his native country until he was fourteen years old, at which age he left school to become apprenticed to the business in which his father was engaged. When after two years he had mastered it he went to Werdau, Saxony, where for two more years he was engaged in a large dye works. In order to become as proficient as possible in his trade he traveled for five years, stopping in the largest cities to learn modern methods. He then returned to the parental home and remained to assist his father until 1887, when he emigrated to America. He came direct to Milwaukee after landing, and secured employment with the Cream City Knitting Works, with which concern he worked for three years as head dyer. During the year immediately following he was connected with the Badger Knitting Company in the same capacity, and then for four years held a like position with the Van Dyke Knitting Company. On June 4, 1894, Mr. Oesterreich opened the business which is now known as the Milwaukee Novelty Dye Works, at the corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets. In 1896 the firm was incorporated under the above name. During the past year the fine building, modern in every detail, was erected at 369-371-373 Jefferson street. As an evidence of the growth of the business is the fact that within the past few years the number of men employed has increased from three to ninety. Fraternally and socially Mr. Oesterreich is associated with the Milwaukee Musical Society; is president of the Maennerchor; is a trustee of the South Side Turnverein, a member of the Masonic order, and he is a director of the South Side Civic Association. In his political relations he has Republican proclivities, but is not actively identified with the party. In his religious relations he is affiliated with the Lutheran church. On Nov. 7, 1880, Mr. Oesterreich was united in marriage to Miss Anna Sohre, a native of Germany. To this union have been born six children: Ella, now Mrs. Peter Meisenheimer; Margaret, William, Erna, Rudolph, and Ervin. William is now secretary of the company which his father founded.

John Rossow.—In this Twentieth century of progress, men appreciate above all things that success which comes by dint of individual effort and aggressiveness. The subject of this sketch belongs to that class of men who may with honor be called self-made, having carved success from hard and trying conditions. John Rossow was born at Swatzengea, Germany, Aug. 16, 1840, being the son of John and Caroline Rossow, both born and reared in the same town. His father was a laborer in the Fatherland up to the time he immigrated to America with his family in 1866. He located in Milwaukee and worked at various occupations until his death, in 1886. He was survived by his widow and four children—one girl and three boys. One of the sons, Henry, is dead, and Frank, the second brother, has retired from active business. John, the subject of this brief review, was educated in the public schools of his native town, where he gained a practical education. In 1865 he left home and came to America. After landing on the shores of the United States he came directly to Mil-

waukee and found employment as a butcher. Within a few years he had accumulated sufficient capital to begin buying and selling cattle, which was a most profitable business in the early days in Milwaukee. Subsequently he was employed by Pfister & Vogel to buy their hides, and his services were so valuable that he remained with the firm eighteen years. When he severed his connection with it, in 1900, the firm lost a confidential and trusted employe. From 1900 to 1906, Mr. Rossow was associated with A. Trostle & Sons, but he was reaching an age when the business harness chafed, and he retired from active life to enjoy a well-deserved respite from business cares. Mr. Rossow wears no party collar and is independent in his politics, voting for the man who in his judgment is best fitted for the office. He has belonged for thirty years to the German Lutheran church, at the corner of Juneau and Milwaukee avenue (Grace church), and to the Old Settlers' Club. On Sept. 18, 1867, he was united in marriage with Minnie, the daughter of Frederick W. and Eliza (Brandt) Zimmerman, of Milwaukee. Five children were born to bless this union: Bertha, Minnie, Eliza, John, and Emma. Bertha is the wife of Fred Schultz, who is employed with the Charles Solomon Company as decorator and painter; Minnie is at home with her parents; Eliza is the wife of Louis Bandow, the proprietor of a bottlers' supply house on Sycamore street; John is married to Clara Ash, daughter of Ed. Ash, of Milwaukee, and resides at 425 Thirty-eighth street; and Emma is the wife of Joe Frederick, of Paris, Wis.

Ernest Krahnstover, who has the honor of being the founder of one of the substantial business houses of Milwaukee, the Badger Dye Works, at 99 North avenue, was born at Kostock, on the Warnow, North Germany, March 13, 1846. His parents were Henry Krahnstover, who was also born and reared in Kostock. The father received an excellent education in his native town, and after leaving school learned the jeweler's trade. When he had thoroughly learned this business he established himself in a store of his own, carrying on a general retail jewelry business, in which he was very successful. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Krahnstover, four daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch being the only one of the family who came to America. The elder Krahnstover was summoned by the angel of death in 1872, on Nov. 5, and was survived by his widow until 1907. Both were buried in their native town. Ernest, our subject, was given the benefit of a liberal education in his native land, and at the age of sixteen started to learn his trade, the art of dyeing. After serving his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman in nearly all the large cities of Germany. In 1869, when twenty-three years of age, he established a business of his own and met with marked success. Mr. Krahnstover was ambitious, and desiring a wider field for his activities immigrated to America in 1889 and located in Milwaukee. He started a dye-works at 111-115 North avenue, of which he was sole proprietor until 1904, when his business was taken in charge by his sons, Fred E. and William. During his residence in the Cream City, Mr. Krahnstover has built up a substantial business house by his own

unaided efforts. He has always endeavored to please his customers, and the result has been most satisfactory. He is a Republican in politics, and though he takes an interest in the party and its principles he has never had time to take an active part. On May 31, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Krahnstover and Louise, the daughter of William and Isabel (Schoman) Dernel, both residents of Kostock, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Krahnstover have six children: William, Augusta, Fred, Julius, Albert, and Harry. All the boys are interested in the dyeing business, and the daughter lives at home. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Krahnstover is very domestic in his tastes and devotes his time to his family. He is a member of the Dyers' Association.

Henry Niemann, one of the representative business men of Milwaukee, is a native of Germany, born in Mecklenburg, April 14, 1839, the son of John and Sophia (Reimer) Niemann, both natives of the same place. His father received a liberal education in his native country, after reaching his majority learned the art of weaving, and engaged in weaving at the woolen mills of his home town. He married Sophie Reimer and became the father of five children. He died when comparatively young, in 1859, leaving his wife to rear her little family alone. Henry was given the advantages of a practical education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen left school to learn the miller's trade. After serving his apprenticeship and mastering all the arts of milling he worked as a master miller in many of the large cities of Germany. In 1864 he established himself in the milling business in Mecklenburg, but like so many of the sturdy Germans who have played a part in the development of this great nation, he wished a wider field for his operations, and a year after he set up in business he sold out and came to the new world. He landed in America in 1866, just at the close of one of the greatest conflicts this country or the world has ever seen. Mr. Niemann went first to Niagara Falls, N. Y., but in 1867 came west and located in Milwaukee, where he was employed in a paper mill. Within a short time he bought a piece of land between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and in 1870 opened a saloon, which he conducted with great success until 1889, when he sold out. For several years he was vice-president and manager of a real estate company, and since selling out his business has engaged in handling coal and wood, with an office at 326 Eleventh avenue. When Mr. Niemann first engaged in this line he was in partnership with a Mr. Hoffman, but later bought his partner out and has since built up a large trade independently. Today he runs one of the largest coal and wood yards in the city. The business has grown, owing to the untiring efforts of Mr. Niemann, and has always been conducted with an idea of pleasing customers and with strict integrity. On Jan. 19, 1866, Mr. Niemann was united in marriage with Sophia Arndt, of Milwaukee, who died in 1876. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Niemann: Rudolph; Martha; Henry, who died at the age of twenty-three; and Matilda, Albert, and Henry, all of whom died when quite young. Mr. Niemann married again in 1877, his

second wife being Miss Anne Knehlhorn. By this union two children were born, Paul and William. The latter is married and is associated with his father in business. Mr. Niemann is one of the strongest supporters of the Republican party, and while he has served on ward committees he would never accept public office, though often urged to do so by his friends. With his family he was formerly a member of the German Lutheran church, and he belongs to the Old Settlers' Club. In former years he belonged to several societies but has given them up.

Rudolph Gumz.—Among the prominent men of Milwaukee who have risen to prominence in the business circles of the city by their own effort and perseverance is the subject of this sketch. He is one of the best type of the sturdy German-Americans who have played a conspicuous part in the development of the city. Mr. Gumz is a native of Vughtenhausen, Germany, born there on Dec. 8, 1836, being the son of Carl and Wilhelmenia Gumz, both of whom were born and reared in the same country. The father was educated in Germany, and at an early age learned to be a brick-maker. After thoroughly learning the trade he established himself in business for the manufacture of brick. The elder Gumz never came to America, but his widow came after her son was established in this country, and she died in Milwaukee at the hale old age of eighty-two years. Rudolph was given the benefit of a practical education in the public schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when he started to learn the brickmaker's trade with his father. After working in the old country for a few years he heard of the many opportunities open to a young and ambitious man in the new world, and in 1865 decided to leave the old home and come to America. He landed in April, 1865, and came directly to Milwaukee, where he found employment at his trade at George Burnham's brick yard. Mr. Gumz had both practical and theoretical knowledge of brick manufacture and became foreman. He had an excellent position, but was made a more lucrative offer by Joseph Schaaf and severed his connection with Mr. Burnham. During his residence in America he had been prudent and invested his savings in the Schaaf firm, and was taken into partnership. Since that time they have built up a large trade and deal in wholesale quantities only. The firm is now known by the name of R. Gumz & Company and is one of the finest packing establishments in the city. Mr. Gumz is a Republican in politics, but is a very domestic man and devotes his time to his family and business rather than to politics or society. On Nov. 5, 1863, Mr. Gumz was united in marriage with Augusta, the daughter of Carl Peterson. Seven children have come to bless this union: Rudolph, Jr., Albert, Emil, Edith, Robert, Wilhelmenia, and Richard. Edith, the oldest daughter, was married some years ago to Albert Meritz, of Milwaukee. The family are members of the German Lutheran church.

Hans C. Hoverson, the president of the Palace Laundry Company, a native of Norway, was born at Arendal, Aug. 21, 1855, being the son of Ole Andreas and Anna Christine (Bastian) Hoverson, both of whom were born and reared in the same place. The father was



WILLIAM DONSING

educated in his native country, and at an early age went to sea as a sailor. He was a capable man, paid strict attention to his duty, and was rewarded by prompt promotions. In time he worked his way to the top and was given charge of a sailing vessel as captain. He wished to gain a still higher position, and as this was impossible in the old country he immigrated to America with his family in 1870 and located in Milwaukee. In the fall of the same year he took a position on one of the boats on Lake Michigan and was washed overboard in a storm. He left a widow and four children to mourn his loss and face the world alone. One son died in 1890 and the mother in 1893. They were buried in Forest Home cemetery. Hans, the subject of this sketch, received the elements of a practical education in his native town in Norway. When fourteen years of age he left school to come to America with his parents, and after they were settled in their new home he worked as an apprentice at the tinner's trade. After learning the trade he engaged in business with A. J. Linderman in the manufacture of stoves and ranges, under the firm name of A. J. Linderman & Hoverson Company, in 1884, and remained in this business until 1896, when he bought out the Palace Laundry, which he incorporated under the name of the Palace Laundry Company. Mr. Hoverson is president and general manager. It is one of the largest and most popular laundries in the city, and Mr. Hoverson has been successful in this line through his determination to please his customers, fair dealing, and the excellent grade of work which is turned out. The business has increased to such an extent that it now requires about forty people to care for the trade. Mr. Hoverson is essentially a self-made man and has achieved his present substantial standing through his own untiring efforts, and as one of the many Scandinavians who have helped in the building and progress of the Cream City deserves a place on the pages of its history. In politics he is a Republican, but has never aspired to office. On Oct. 4, 1882, Mr. Hoverson was united in marriage with Clara, the daughter of Hans C. Hanson, of Manitowoc, Wis. Two children came to bless this union: Edna May, at home; and Henry Charles, who is in business with his father. The family are members of Our Savior Norwegian Lutheran church, of which Mr. Hoverson is a trustee. He is also a member of the Scandinavian Benevolent Association, acting as trustee, and the Milwaukee Council, Royal Arcanum. He is president of the Milwaukee Laundrymen's Club, a member of the Laundrymen's National Association of America, and of the South Side Civic Association.

William Donsing, retired, one of the most respected citizens of German birth residing in the city, was born at Brunswick, Germany, on Dec. 22, 1841, a son of Fred and Minnie (Wolford) Donsing. Both parents were born in Brunswick, where the father followed the vocation of cooper successfully until the time of his migration to America in 1853. He came direct to Milwaukee county and located on a small farm in the town of Lake, and there remained until his death in 1888. The mother died some years before her husband. Three children, two of whom survive, were born to the parents. Wil-

liam Donsing, the subject of this review, received somewhat limited educational advantages in the common schools of his native land. When but fourteen years of age he left school to take upon himself the superintendency of a large estate, caring for both the house and the grounds. Shortly after coming to America he secured employment as a farm hand for ten dollars a month for the first few months of his labor. Naturally of frugal habits, he managed to save enough from his meager earnings to purchase a small acreage in the town of Lake, where he continued farming operations until 1896. By that year he had accumulated a sufficient competence to allow him to retire from active participation in the affairs of life and purchase a fine home at 801 Delaware avenue, where today he is enjoying a well-earned respite. His success has in large measure been due to his habits of thrift, perseverance in the face of difficulties, and his indomitable will power, which have won for him the respect and esteem of all his neighbors. In his political belief Mr. Donsing is staunchly Republican, but has never sought to become his party candidate for public office of any nature. Mr. Donsing has been twice married. By his first wife, Miss Minnie Timmerman, a native of Germany, he is the father of six children: Fred, Henry, Mary and Augusta (twins), Minnie, and Henrietta. His second wife has also passed away.

Samuel O. Dixon is one of the prominent business men of the Cream City, who has by his own efforts and perseverance risen from comparative obscurity to an enviable position among the business men of the place. He was born at Dallas City, Hancock county, Ill., May 15, 1849, being the son of Samuel J. and Isabel (McKay) Dixon, who spent all their lives in Illinois, where they passed quietly away. Mr. Dixon received the elements of a practical education in the public schools of his native town, and as soon as his studies were completed engaged in farming, but desiring a wider field for his activities began to work for contractors. He started at the very bottom of the coal business, shoveling coal, and his strict attention to work, honesty, and perseverance were justly rewarded. He was advanced from one position of trust to another, and was eventually taken into one of the companies he had worked for, the Dredge Company, of Racine, Wis. Mr. Dixon was elected president of the company, and nine years ago, when this firm was consolidated with three Milwaukee concerns, he became superintendent of the reorganized company. During his nine years' service with the reorganized company Mr. Dixon has demonstrated his ability to handle men and cope with any emergency that may arise. Mr. Dixon was united in marriage with Miss Clara I. Johnson in January, 1873. Four children have blessed this union: Guy L., Glenn M., Grace R., and Samuel O., Jr.

Michael R. Biron.—This is the age when men of energy, industry, and merit are rapidly pushing themselves to the front, and those who by their own unaided efforts have achieved success are the ones who claim recognition. Among these stands the subject of this sketch. Mr. Biron was born at Mayence, in the beautiful valley of the Rhine, Germany, May 10, 1857, the son of Peter and Philphena

(Hammer) Biron, who were both natives of the same place. Peter Biron died when his son was three years of age, and the brave mother assumed the responsibilities of both father and mother and reared the family. Michael received the benefit of a practical education in the public schools of his native city, and subsequently learned to be a pattern maker. He heard of the wonderful opportunities offered a young and ambitious man in the new world, and bidding adieu to the Fatherland sailed for America. When twenty years of age he landed in this country, and in 1877 located in Wisconsin, near Madison. Within a year he came to Milwaukee, and since that time has worked at his trade in various manufacturing establishments of the city. For seventeen years he has been foreman of the pattern shop of the Vilter Manufacturing Company. Mr. Biron is one of those skilled workmen who learned the cunning of the art in the old country, where it is taught as nowhere else, and he has met with well-deserved success in his chosen vocation. In 1888 his mother came to America, but lived only two short years in her new home before she was summoned to her last rest. On June 12, 1882, Mr. Biron was united in marriage with Miss Morgenstern. Two children have come to bless this union, Philipian and Susan. Mr. Biron is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Eugene L. Husting, who resides at 505 Galena street and is well known throughout the city as the president and treasurer of the E. L. Husting Company, manufacturers of mineral and soda waters and Weiss beer, was born in Germany on Aug. 24, 1848. He is a son of Theodore and Susanna Husting, both natives of the Fatherland who came to the United States in 1854 and located on a farm in Wisconsin, where both died later. Mr. Husting was but six years of age when he came to this country with his parents, and his education was obtained in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm. Subsequently, desiring a more general knowledge of the English language and American business methods, he attended evening school in both Milwaukee and Chicago. He started in business while still a youth and earned his livelihood in various ways. For a time he drove a wagon over different sections of the state, selling candy and confectionery, and subsequently he became associated with his father-in-law in the brewing industry. Being of an ambitious and resourceful nature he established, in 1877, a factory for the manufacture of soda water, and has since that time been continuously and successfully engaged in that line of business. Nine years after the inception of his business he conceived the idea of adding to his products Weiss beer, which has brought him the best returns as a selling product. On July 1, 1900, the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state as the E. L. Husting Company. Ever since its establishment the enterprise has flourished, due in large measure to Mr. Husting's inherent traits of industry, thrift and scrupulous honesty. Reared in the school of experience he became thoroughly imbued with ideas of integrity, and brought to bear in his undertakings all those qualities which make so

much for success. He is popular in both social and business fields, and his kindly, genial nature has won him many friends in the Deutscher and Millioki clubs, the Milwaukee Turnverein, the Travelers' Protective Association, the Musicverein, and the other German singing societies with which he is affiliated. In 1872 Mr. Hustung was happily married to Miss Bertha Altpeter. Of the children born to this union five survive: Eugenia, wife of E. J. Henning, counsel for the E. L. Hustung Company; Elizabeth; Oscar T., secretary of the company; Eugene L., Jr., vice-president of the company; and Bethold A., the superintendent of the same concern.

Bruno E. Fink is the efficient secretary of the Milwaukee Malting Company, and in that line of useful endeavor he has been prominent for a number of years. He was born in the city of Milwaukee on March 17, 1859, the son of William and Catherine (Johannsen) Fink, the former of whom was born at Einselthum, Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, and the latter at Satrop, in Schleswig-Holstein, a province of Prussia. The father was born in 1825, and in 1840 he came to Milwaukee and followed farming about nine years. He then went to Racine and opened a grocery store and continued in that line of business one year. In 1850 he returned to Milwaukee and started a grocery store on Ferry street, continuing it about three years. He then was engaged by Pfister & Vogel as a traveling salesman, and held that position about fourteen years. In 1867 he entered business for himself, dealing in hides, skins and wool, and remained so engaged during the remainder of his active career. His only son was Bruno E. Fink, the subject of this review. The latter received his education in the East Side high school and at the German-English Academy in the city of Milwaukee, and after leaving the schoolroom went to California, where for two years he officiated as the superintendent of the Oro Grande Mining Company. Returning then to the city of his birth, he became one of the founders and was chosen as the secretary of the Asmuth Malt and Grain Company. Later he became the secretary of the Milwaukee Malt and Grain Company, after which he served for a time as the western sales manager of the American Malting Company. In 1901 he organized the Milwaukee Malting Company, of which he has since served as secretary, and it is to his intelligent management in a superlative degree that the success of the enterprise has been due. He was married on May 7, 1887, to Miss Selma Marr, daughter of John and Bertha (Bodenstein) Marr, of Milwaukee, and to this union there have been born three children: Gertrude Anita, Eugenia Valesca, and Margaret Marr. Mr. Fink is a Republican in his political affiliations and is recognized as a leader in the councils of that party. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention which assembled at Minneapolis in 1892, and he was the president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Milwaukee county in 1890-91. In social life he is also exceedingly prominent, being ex-president of the Deutscher Club and of the United States Malters' Association, president of the Wisconsin Malters' Club, and of the board of trustees of the German Theater Aid Fund. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Musical Society and of the Woodmont Club.

Robert William Mueller, paying teller of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on Sept. 30, 1859. He is a son of Charles Ernest Eugene and Minna (Brentz) Mueller, both native Germans, the former having been born on May 20, 1829, in Gotha, in the dukedom of Saxony, and the mother in Wurtemberg. The father received his preparatory educational advantages in the gymnasium of his native city, and when but twenty years of age entered the University of Jena as a medical student. He received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1853, having served meantime as an instructor in physiology for eighteen months at his alma mater. In 1854 he emigrated to America and began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. Here he was actively and widely engaged until his death, which occurred in 1881. The mother, who is now eighty-five years of age, makes her home with her son. Robert W. Mueller, the subject of this review, received his early educational advantages in the public schools of the city and later attended the German-English Academy. When but thirteen years of age he left school to accept a position as messenger in the old German Exchange Bank, and he continued his connection with that institution until it was consolidated with the Bank of Commerce. He remained with the last-named institution until 1894, when it was absorbed by the First National Bank, with which he became connected, and his ability and inherent capacity have won him promotion after promotion until now he is teller of the institution. His other business interests include the secretary and treasurership of the My Laundry Company, a flourishing institution. Since 1892 Mr. Mueller has been associated with the Light Horse Squadron. He enlisted first as a private on Jan. 11, 1892, and in the fall of that year was appointed first sergeant. His commission as second lieutenant was given him by the governor in 1895, and five years later, in 1900, he was made captain, the position he now holds. Mr. Mueller is a Republican in his political alliance, but has never held public office. In religious matters he is extremely liberal and does not belong to any sect or society. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Masonic order. On Nov. 6, 1906, Mr. Mueller was united in marriage to Miss Lucy V. Russell, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Whalen) Russell, of Milwaukee. They have no children.

Vincenz J. Schoenecker, Jr., the present incumbent of the office of treasurer of the city of Milwaukee and treasurer of the V. Schoenecker Boot & Shoe Company, was born in Milwaukee in June, 1867. A sketch of his father, Vincenz J. Schoenecker, Sr., appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Schoenecker attended the public and St. Joseph's parochial schools in this city and laid the foundation for a business career by a course in the Spencerian Business College. When he had completed his course in the latter institution he engaged in the shoe business under the tutelage of his father, and has won promotion through the various departments until today he is treasurer of the company. He does all the purchasing for the company and has direct charge of all the salesmen. Besides this his business interests include a directorship in the West Side Bank. Mr. Schoenecker is well

known in fraternal and social circles in the city and state. He is state president of the Travelers' Protective Association and a director in the national organization of that association. He is grand outer-guard for the state organization of the Knights of Pythias, a trustee of the Order of Eagles, a former president of the Millioki Club, a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, ex-president of the Jefferson Club, for twenty-three years has been a member of the Milwaukee Press Club, and today he has the unique distinction of being the oldest member of that organization. In politics he has always been allied with the Democratic party and has held various positions as the candidate of that organization. On June 23, 1899, he was appointed a member of the board of public works, was reappointed on April 15, 1902, and again on April 18, 1905, each appointment being for a term of three years. At the time of his first appointment he was the youngest man who had ever been appointed to the board, of which for nine years he was secretary. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Schoenecker was the candidate of his party for the office of city treasurer and was elected by a large majority. His term expires in 1910. On Sept. 11, 1899, Mr. Schoenecker was united in marriage to Miss Emma Suess, a daughter of Daniel and Criscensia (Moser) Suess, both natives of Germany. To this union have been born three children: Margaret, Harold, and Karl.

Vincenz J. Schoenecker, Sr., president of the V. Schoenecker Boot and Shoe Company, was born in Blomberg, Germany, on June 24, 1837. Both his parents, Anton and Mary (Lorenzo) Schoenecker, were natives of Blomberg and lived their entire lives in that vicinity. Two of Mr. Schoenecker's brothers won renown in their native land, one in the educational field and the other as a soldier in the German army. Mr. Schoenecker's educational advantages were all received before he was fourteen years of age in the schools of Blomberg. He then went to a city near his home and served an apprenticeship in the shoemaker's trade. For a time he worked as a journeyman in the vocation, and in May, 1855, in company with his brothers, Andrew and John, he sailed for America. The passage was long and tedious, and they did not arrive in Baltimore until Aug. 7 of the same year. They did not stop there, however, but came direct to Milwaukee, where within a week after their arrival Vincenz and John found work in the employ of Henry Freeman, a shoe manufacturer. Vincenz remained in that capacity until 1859, and then for two years was with Mr. Markett. From 1861 until 1870 he worked for various shoe manufacturers in the city, and in the latter year accepted a position as foreman in the factory of O. D. Borquist. In 1880 he severed this connection to accept a similar position with the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company. After nine years of faithful service with that firm he left to organize the V. Schoenecker Boot and Shoe Company, of which he has been the president ever since. In 1890 the company built the commodious quarters where they are now located, on Seventh street. Mr. Schoenecker's thorough knowledge of the industry, gained by many years of experience, has been a potential influence in the building up of the

industry, which has now become one of the most prominent in Milwaukee. He is a Catholic in religious belief, and his family has been reared in that faith. On May 16, 1857, Mr. Schoenecker was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Schwander. To this union were born the following children: Robert, who died in November, 1907, and Victoria. The second wife of Mr. Schoenecker was Mrs. Margaret Schloegel, and to this union two children were born, Vincenz, Jr., and Mary. By a third marriage, to Mrs. Katherine Menger, he became the father of four children: Albert, Leonora, Louisa, and Francis.

Herman F. Wolf, the efficient and popular cashier of the Wisconsin National Bank, was born in Milwaukee on June 18, 1857. After completing his educational work in the city schools he began his business career as a clerk in Houghton Brothers & Company's bank. He stayed with this institution for a number of years, and when he severed his connection with the concern he had risen to the position of confidential clerk. Subsequently he became cashier of the Central National Bank, and when that financial institution was merged, in 1898, with the Wisconsin National, he was made assistant cashier of the combined banks. Some years later he was chosen cashier by the directors of the institution, and he has filled the position in a manner which reflects quite as much credit upon the bank as upon himself. Throughout financial circles he is recognized as a shrewd, careful business man, whose knowledge of financial matters can be depended upon absolutely. In a social and professional way Mr. Wolf is identified with the Deutscher and Bankers' clubs and is one of the trustees of the National Union. On Jan. 20, 1885, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Miss Julia Gerlach, a cultured lady of Milwaukee, and a daughter of William Gerlach, a prominent brewer and maltster.

John L. Klingler, secretary and treasurer of the Ellsworth & Thayer Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, was born in Washington county, Wis., April 29, 1869. His parents were John and Anna (Bodendoerfer) Klingler, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States about the middle of the century and located in Milwaukee in 1850. The elder Klingler was a brewer, and after establishing himself in his new home went into the brewing industry with a man named Bast, under the firm name of Bast & Klingler, and continued in business in Milwaukee until the Civil war, when he moved to Schleisingsville, Washington county, Wis., and established a brewery of his own. John, the subject of this sketch, was sent to the public schools of Washington and Milwaukee counties, and subsequently took a course in the Milwaukee high school. After leaving school, in 1883, he secured a position in the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in the car accounting department, and was advanced from that department to the auditor's office, but resigned in 1889 to become cashier for the Adams Express Company, and remained with it four years. In 1893 he was offered and accepted a more lucrative position as bookkeeper for the J. E. Jenner Company, millinery dealers, and two years later was taken into the firm as secretary and treasurer. Five years later he severed his connection with it to

become a member of Miller, Genz & Company, and four years later, in 1904, disposed of his interest in that firm to join the Ellsworth & Thayer Manufacturing Company, taking Mr. Ellsworth's place as manager, and also becoming secretary and treasurer. Mr. Klingler is one of the progressive business men of the Cream City, and since joining the firm has been untiring in his efforts to make it one of the leading fur and glove houses in the Middle West. Mr. Klingler's wife was formerly Miss Minnie Heesch, the daughter of Henry Heesch, a native of Germany. Mr. Klinger was married in 1893 and has had four children come to cheer his home: Ester H., Carl H., Ruth H., and Alice. Mr. Klingler is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Wisconsin Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and of Tripoli Temple, Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

Sebastian Guckenberger, of South Milwaukee, R. F. D. No. 16, is a highly-respected and prosperous farmer. He is a native of Germany, born there on April 2, 1840, the son of Conrad and Katherine Guckenberger, both of whom had been born and reared in the Fatherland. Like so many of the sturdy German peasants who came to maturity about the middle of the Nineteenth century, these parents determined to seek the advantages offered by that land of opportunity, the United States, and sailed for this country in 1855, and immediately after landing came to Milwaukee. They settled first in the town of Lake, but after a few years moved to Oak Creek and took up sixty acres of land. Sebastian was fifteen years old when his parents came to America, and had already received the benefits of scholastic training in the excellent public schools of Germany. He assisted his father in running the farm for several years. When repeated calls came for volunteers after the outbreak of the Civil war, both Sebastian and his brother, Christian, enlisted for service. Sebastian became a private in Company C, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, on Aug. 20, 1862, and his brother was assigned to the Twenty-seventh infantry. The first-named regiment was mustered in at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and was immediately sent to Virginia, where it was engaged in guard and picket duty until spring. Mr. Guckenberger, with the other members of the regiment, participated at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and he was severely wounded in the ankle at Gettysburg, on July 3. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps, with which he served the remainder of his term of enlistment. He was honorably mustered out at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 25, 1865, after serving his adopted country most gallantly and loyally through three long years of warfare and bloodshed. In the fall after his discharge from the service Mr. Guckenberger was united in marriage with Miss Mary Sheilz, on Oct. 17, 1865. She had come to the United States with her parents about the same time that Mr. Guckenberger came, and their long friendship culminated in a happy marriage. After returning from the war he took up land and again went to farming, and for forty-three years has lived on

the homestead in South Milwaukee, where he took his bride in 1865. Fourteen children have come to bless their home and have been reared to maturity on the hospitable old farm: Clara, Katherine, Henry, Anna, Eva, Mary (deceased), Frank, Nick (deceased), John, Joseph, Jennie, Matthew, George, and Charlie. The family are all devout members of the Roman Catholic church.

Charles C. Jacks, one of the oldest and most experienced railroad men in Wisconsin, is a native of this state, born at Wauwatosa on Sept. 29, 1850, the son of James M. and Harriet (Phelps) Jacks, who were natives of Erie, Pa. James Jacks' parents lived in Pennsylvania all their lives, but the parents of Mrs. Jacks moved to Wisconsin among the early settlers and resided here until death. In 1846 Mr. and Mrs. Jacks came to Racine county, Wis., but two years later moved to Wauwatosa, Wis. The father was a blacksmith by trade and followed this vocation after locating in Wisconsin. In 1866 the family moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., and resided there the remainder of their lives. Mr. Jacks took an active part in local politics; he was a Republican and held several minor local offices. Mrs. Jacks was called from the cares of life in 1879, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss. When first married Mr. and Mrs. Jacks had been members of the Christian church, but in Wauwatosa they joined the Baptist church, and after settling in Fond du Lac affiliated with the Congregational church. They had five children, three boys and two girls, all of whom are living but the youngest child, who died in infancy. Mr. Jacks passed from this life in February, 1880, after a life that was upright, devoted, and loving. In no place was his loss more keenly felt than among the members of the church, where he had been a willing worker. Charles, the subject of this review, was given the advantage of scholastic training in the public schools of Wauwatosa, and after leaving school worked on a farm for five years. In 1870 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, as a track-layer in Iowa. At the expiration of two years he entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad as a brakeman. Mr. Jacks was ever faithful at his post, after serving his time as a brakeman was promoted to conductor, and in time was given charge of one of the best passenger trains on the road. He is one of the oldest and most popular passenger conductors on the road. He stands high in the esteem of his associates and friends because of his sound judgment and kind heart. In politics he is a Republican. On May 31, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jacks and Martha R. Wilcox, a native of New York, who came west with her parents when she was very young. They settled at Campbellsport. Mr. Jacks is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Order of Railway Conductors.

Charles Scholl, a prominent figure in the business circles of Milwaukee, was born on Nov. 24, 1875, in the beautiful valley of the Rhine, fabled in legend and song, at Ottweiler, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, the son of Nicolaus Scholl, born at Odenhausen Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and Caroline (Rischar) Scholl, who

was born and reared at Ottweiler, Germany. He comes from a long line of illustrious ancestors, who served their country valiantly and well. Several of his ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides served in the German Revolution and many near relatives took active part in the Civil war in the United States, some of them as commissioned officers, rendering distinguished services. The father, Nicolaus Scholl, was a railway contractor and sculptor of note at Ottweiler. During the Franco-Prussian war he served in the German army and rendered such valuable service to Prussia that at the close of the conflict he was honored by the German government. Charles, the subject of this review, was reared in his native city and received his education at the Imperial Seminary of Ottweiler. After reaching manhood he came to America and located in Milwaukee, where he has since resided. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private in Company G, Fourth Wisconsin infantry, and was mustered into the service at Anniston, Ala. He was promoted and received an appointment as corporal and regimental postmaster of the Fourth Wisconsin, and was honorably discharged when the regiment was mustered out, with special record for his faithfulness and honorable performance of his duties. During the period of his enlistment, Mr. Scholl acted as war correspondent for the Milwaukee Herold, Sentinel, and Journal, and the news from the front that was printed in the city papers was greatly appreciated by the relatives of the enlisted men. He also served in the Wisconsin State Militia for seven years and was honorably discharged at his own request. In politics Mr. Scholl is a Republican and is one of the most hearty supporters of the party. On April 27, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Scholl and Miss Catherine Olinger, the daughter of John and Theresa (Pelt) Olinger, of Port Washington, Wis. Four children have blessed this union: Marion, Charles Anthony, Marjorie and John Nicolaus. The family are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Scholl is a member of several fraternal societies. Since settling in the Cream City, Mr. Scholl has been instrumental in establishing several companies, and has been one of the important factors in the great development which has taken place in Milwaukee within the last ten or fifteen years. He has become one of the well-known real estate dealers and is a prominent insurance agent. He has met with great success in his chosen business and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens.

Harry W. Pipkorn, the popular treasurer of the W. H. Pipkorn Company, is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on Jan. 2, 1874. He is a son of August and Wilhelmina (Tesch) Pipkorn, a brief review of whose lives may be found in the sketch of William H. Pipkorn, elsewhere in this volume. Harry W. Pipkorn received his educational and business training in the common schools and in the commercial course of the Spencerian Business College. Upon graduation at the latter institution he assumed a clerical position with the W. H. Pipkorn Company. When the

firm was incorporated, in 1904, he was made its secretary, a position which he occupied until he was later made its treasurer. Much of the influence of the concern and its influence in the commercial life of Milwaukee can be directly traced to his enterprise and industry. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but has never held nor been ambitious for public office. On July 19, 1903, Mr. Pipkorn was united in marriage to Miss Minna Meyer, a daughter of Henry and Louise (Weipking) Meyer, old residents of Milwaukee. Three daughters have come to bless this union: Estella, Lucile, and Harriet.

Charles Schley was born in Frederick, Md., Sept. 1, 1821, and at a local academical institution received his early training. He entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1835, graduating in 1842, and he now claims to be the oldest alumnus living and now in business, of that institution. Subsequently returning to his home he became a member of the Maryland bar and in 1848 married. It soon became quite obvious that the increasing responsibility, the uncertainty of business, and limited capital would make it necessary that some other field should be sought, and as distant Milwaukee seemed the most attractive it was selected, and in early October, 1850, he arrived here. Fortunately he was favored by a Maryland United States senator with letters of introduction to three of the most prominent citizens here: the Hon. W. P. Lynde, member of congress; Hon. Judge Miller, of the United States Court; and Gen. Rufus King. From each of these gentlemen and their families he received every consideration and continued attention. General King was at that time the proprietor and editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and, of course Mr. Schley at once entered his subscription, which has continued from that day to this without a break or interruption and he now claims to be the oldest continuous subscriber of that paper. Being promptly admitted to the Milwaukee bar on the certificate of membership of the Maryland bar, Mr. Schley at once started in for practice, but soon found its uncertainties, and the pressing requirements of an increasing family rendered a more assured source of income imperative. It became necessary for him to look for some other field and consequently he entered the real estate business with a very active party in that line, but this continued only for a short time, when he withdrew and continued the business independently with reasonable success until the failure of the Ohio Trust Company, in 1856, which swept from him his capital and profits, leaving him also quite a deficiency to confront. However, he still persevered in pursuing the same line, and again was quite successful until Jay Cooke failed, when he was again subjected to loss and some embarrassment. Thereupon he made a vow to adhere strictly to a brokerage business, disregarding all temptation to speculate, and he has ever since so continued; and he can now say that the investment business, in real estate, bonds, and loans, as conducted in the name of Charles Schley and Charles Schley & Company, has so continued from the early 50's until the present time. He is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest in that line in Wisconsin, if

not in the Northwest, and although incurring some financial embarrassments neither he nor his company has ever been either plaintiff or defendant on the docket of any court.

Charles F. A. Hintze, at present appraiser of the County Court of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on March 4, 1844. He is the son of Henry and Henrietta Hintze, both of whom were natives of Germany and who emigrated to America and located in Milwaukee on June 22, 1858. Henry Hintze was a carpenter and followed this trade in Milwaukee until his death in 1889. Charles was fourteen years of age when his parents came to Milwaukee and he had already attended the public schools of his native land, but he was ambitious and industrious and determined to secure an English education. In order to do this he attended the Larego College, an evening school and worked in a restaurant during the day. He was frugal and industrious and had soon saved up money enough to start up in the restaurant business for himself. In 1888 he disposed of the restaurant and started a steam bakery, and at the same time became interested in the real estate business. He took an active interest in local politics, and in 1892 was elected to the state assembly as a representative of the Democratic party. When Judge Carpenter took his seat on the bench of the County Court he appointed Mr. Hintze appraiser, and without any effort on his own part he has held this position for several years, to the entire satisfaction of the court and the public. In 1863 Mr. Hintze married Margaret F. Laughlin, a native of Ireland who came to the United States when she was a child. This union has been made happy by the birth of eight children: Augusta, Henrietta, Albert, Marie L., Charles H., James, Margaret, and Francis. The family are loyal members of the Roman Catholic church, and in 1888 Mr. Hintze became state treasurer for the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, a Knight of Columbus, and is the secretary for St. Rose's Orphan Asylum.

John E. N. Figved, one of the leading tanners of Milwaukee, prominent in the leather business and commercial circles of the city, was born at Stavanger, a sea-port on the rugged shore of Norway, Sept. 23, 1865. His father was Emilus Figved, born April 9, 1843, and his mother was Johanna Nyman, born in November, 1847. They were both born and reared in Stavanger, but emigrated to America and settled in northern Wisconsin, at Sturgeon Bay, in 1870. John returned to Norway when he was about eight years old, and for seven years studied in the schools of his native land. In 1881 he came back to America and located in Boston, Mass., where he took a business course to become acquainted with American business methods. For eleven years he was employed in the tannery business in Boston, but in 1892 came to Milwaukee. For ten years he was employed in different tanneries, and after thoroughly learning the business started a tannery of his own which he has conducted ever since. From a small concern at the start it has gradually increased its output, and to-day is one of the well-established concerns of Milwaukee. On Oct. 8, 1898, Mr.

Figved was united in marriage with Gina, the daughter of Mr. Nelson, one of the old residents of Milwaukee. Their home has been blessed by three children: Lillian, Clara, and Harold. In religion the family are Lutherans and are devout members of that church. Mr. Figved is an unswerving Republican in all matters pertaining to state and national politics, and he is a member of the Sons of Norway.

Frank Mutz, of North Milwaukee, who for the past six years has been one of the successful farmers of Milwaukee county, was born in Germany in 1863, being the son of Andrew and Anna Mutz, both of whom were natives of the Fatherland. The father served his country in the army of the Kaiser for two years, with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his superior officers. Frank, the subject of this sketch, received his scholastic discipline in the excellent schools of his native land. Like so many of the sturdy sons of the Fatherland he determined to take advantage of the possibilities and opportunities offered in a new country, and in 1892 immigrated to the United States. He had learned the stone mason's trade in the old country, for two years after locating in Milwaukee followed that vocation, and then moved to Thiensville, Wis. For eight years Mr. Mutz was continually engaged in mason work, and during that time was so successful in business that six years ago he was able to buy a farm near North Milwaukee. His investment has proved very successful, and to-day he has one of the best conducted and most prosperous farms in that part of the county. On May 19, 1888, while still living in Germany, Mr. Mutz was married to Anna, the daughter of John and Caroline Zenka, both born in Germany. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mutz, and they find a happy home on the hospitable farm: Anna, Lucy, Peter, Frank, Albert, Rosa, and Clement. Mr. Mutz is a loyal supporter of the Democratic party but belongs to no secret societies. With his family he is a member of the Catholic church.

Charles W. Breul, one of the prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee county on March 17, 1870, the son of George C. and Jacobine (Zeyher) Breul, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. They immigrated to the United States with that great tide of German immigrants who opened up the state while it was still a territory and established the sturdy race of German-American farmers, of which the state is so justly proud to-day. After landing in Wisconsin Mr. Breul took up land in Milwaukee county, built his home and engaged in farming. Charles W. first saw the light of day on the old homestead. He was reared on the farm and received the elements of a practical education in the public schools of Milwaukee county. After his school days were over he worked on his father's farm, but like so many boys he had a desire to attempt his fortune in the world, and he went to Chicago, where he was employed by the Lincoln Ice Company for four years. A boy reared on a farm ever feels the thralldom of a city, and he returned to the farm,

where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Breul has progressive ideas and has carried out many improvements on the old homestead. He is a Republican in his political views and takes an active interest in local politics and all local affairs that pertain to the welfare of the community. He has held the important position of clerk of the school board for seven years, to the entire satisfaction of the board and the district. On Nov. 19, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Breul and Miss Bertha Loth, the daughter of Godfried and Wilhelmeina (Toepelt) Loth, who are residents of the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Breul are members of the German Lutheran church.

Ernst Wagner is prominent among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Milwaukee county to whom credit is due for the high rank the county has as a farming community. He is a native of the beautiful Elbe country, Saxony, Germany, where he was born on April 9, 1850, being the son of Henrick and Caroline Wagner, both born and reared in the Fatherland. Ernst received his scholastic training in the fine public schools of Saxony and grew to manhood in his native country. Like so many sturdy sons of the "Vaterland" he heard of the many opportunities to gain wealth in the new world, and bidding farewell to his country, friends, and relatives, set out alone for the United States. After landing in America he came west and located in Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for eight years. Mr. Wagner disposed of his interests in Illinois and came to Wisconsin. After looking around he decided that Milwaukee county offered more advantages than any other county in the state, and he settled there without delay. He improved his first farm and was enabled to dispose of it to advantage after living there six years. Two years ago he bought his present fine place near North Milwaukee, where he has introduced many new methods and improvements until it is one of the finest farms in the entire country. Mr. Wagner is a Republican in politics. On May 3, 1878, Mr. Wagner was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Roser, the daughter of Louis and Wilhelmenia Roser, who were among the early German settlers of Illinois. Seven children have blessed this union: Emanuel, Lydia, Henry, William, Eddie, Ernst, and Albert. The family are communicants of the German Methodist church.

William E. Powell is a descendant of an old and prominent Welsh family, his grandfather, Hywel Powell, being one of the famous poets of Wales. William was born at Beddgelert, Wales, Feb. 20, 1841, the eighth of the family to see the light of day in the quaint old town. His father was Evan Powell, born in 1806, and his mother was Jane Powell, born in Beddgelert in 1811. Our subject received his scholastic training in his native town for five years, and in 1865 determined to come to America, where more opportunities were open to a young and ambitious young man. He bade good-bye to his home, friends, and family, and sailed for the new world. After reaching the United States he came to Milwaukee and located at the foot of Huron street. The following

year Mr. Powell entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad as bill clerk in the freight depot. He was faithful to duty and within a short time was promoted to the position of General Immigration Agent for the company. Mr. Powell has excellent executive ability and became one of the valued employes of the road. For forty years he continued to help many Europeans to find homes in this country, where they lighted their hearth-fires and established residences in the land of plenty. During his years of service with the railroad Mr. Powell was prudent, he saved, and two years ago determined to invest his capital in a business of his own. It was with regret that the Milwaukee road gave up his services, and it wished him nothing but success and good fortune in his new business. Since 1906 Mr. Powell has been engaged in a general land business and is meeting with well-deserved success. He is a man who has a great capacity for work and devotes his time to earnest and continuous effort along business lines. Mr. Powell is a hearty supporter of the Republican party and had the honor to be elected from the First ward as a delegate to the State Republican convention which nominated Robert M. La Follette for his first term as governor of the state of Wisconsin. Like many of the hardy Welshmen, Mr. Powell is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian church, in which faith he was reared and he is a member of the St. David Society, a Welsh lodge. He is also a member of the Masonic order, being a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13. On Sept. 11, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Powell and Jane Roberts, the daughter of Rees and Margaret Roberts, natives of the Vale of Gwynant, Wales. Four children were born to this union: Rees, aged forty; George, now thirty-six years old; William, thirty-two; and Arthur, twenty-two. Mr. Powell has had the satisfaction of seeing his four sturdy sons grow to manhood and receive honor among the citizens of Milwaukee, which is one of the most gratifying things that comes into a man's life.

Charles Salomon, a prominent upholsterer, decorator and designer in furniture and draperies, also well-known in the East through his productions, whose modern place of business is at 523 and 525 Jackson street, was born in Goodhope, in Milwaukee county, on Feb. 9, 1852. He is a son of August and Carolina Salomon, both of whom were born in Germany. The father came to Milwaukee in 1848 and opened the first upholstering establishment in the city on Market Square. Charles Salomon, the subject of this review, received all his educational advantages in the Second ward school and later in the German-English Academy, which he attended for seven years. When sixteen years of age he left school to learn the trade of upholsterer, and after three years of apprenticeship in the business entered the employ of Matthews Brothers. He was afterward employed for periods, varying from three to five years, with Goldsmith & Company, J. F. Birchard, and Stark Brothers, partly as foreman, designer and manager. In 1898 he formed a partnership under the firm name of the Salomon-Koepp Company, which continued successfully for three years. In 1901

Mr. Salomon embarked in the business under his own name at his present location on Jackson street, and there he added an embroidery plant. It was not until 1906 that he added decorating to his business. His business ventures have proved successful from the start, due in large measure to his ability to apply himself, his inherent Teutonic qualities of thrift and industry, and his sterling integrity. He is a member of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, the Old Settlers' Club and the Milwaukee Musical Society. On Sept. 23, 1876, Mr. Salomon was united in marriage to Miss Maria Mueller, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline Mueller, of Milwaukee. They have no children.

John C. Dick, a retired business man of Milwaukee, who was prominent in commercial circles of earlier days, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on Jan. 12, 1824, a son of Andrew and Wilhelmina Dick. An uncle was a soldier under Napoleon and saw service in many of that leader's campaigns. Mr. Dick received the rather limited educational advantages afforded by the public schools in the smaller villages of Germany. In August, 1846, he came to the United States and located in New York city, but was not satisfied with the outlook in the metropolis, and in May of the following year removed to Milwaukee, arriving here on the thirteenth. The first three years of his residence in this city he was employed in a clerical capacity by R. D. Jennings, then for a period of one year was engaged as a traveling representative for a Milwaukee firm, and then was employed for two years as a clerk for Cicero and Leander Comstock. In 1852 he returned to Germany, having decided not to stay in America, but he returned to Milwaukee in six months. On Jan. 12, 1853, Mr. Dick was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Salfner, of Bavaria. Of the thirteen children born to them eleven survive. From 1853 to 1855 he was engaged in the saloon business. In 1855 he was commissioned by the governor a notary public, and a year later entered the insurance field. Up to the time of his retirement from active business he was continuously engaged in that work, as a fire insurance agent and as a director and vice-president of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company. In 1890 he returned to his native land and spent a pleasant six months, visiting the scenes of his youth and renewing acquaintances. In politics Mr. Dick has always been a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Democratic party and as the candidate of that party has been honored by his neighbors with election to public office. In 1856 and 1857 he served as alderman from his ward, and in 1878 represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature in a manner that reflected both to his own credit and to the wisdom of his constituents in electing him. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the Druids, Masons, Harigari, and the Sons of Hermann. Mr. Dick is thoroughly conversant with the early history of Milwaukee, and was one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Solomon Juneau.

Thomas J. Dunbar, one of the most prominent horsemen in the state and a well-known resident of Milwaukee, was born at Suffield, Conn., on Jan. 6, 1840. He is a son of Oliver and Mary Ann (Mather)

Dunbar, the former of whom was born at Watch Hill, R. I., on Dec. 27, 1807, and the latter at Suffield on May 16, 1810. The father was reared in Rhode Island, there learned the trade of cigar-maker, and from there went to Suffield, where he was married. In 1855 he brought his family west and located on a farm near Caledonia, Minn., and subsequently conducted a hotel at Caledonia until his death, which occurred on May 25, 1883. He left a family of seven children. He was of a very religious nature and was for many years a deacon in the Baptist church. The mother was directly descended from a Mather family which settled in Massachusetts about 1635. Thomas J. Dunbar, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in an institute at Suffield. At the age of fifteen he left school, came west with his parents, and did his part in the building of the new home. For a time he was assistant to his father in the management of the hotel, and then left home to travel over the state of Minnesota, buying and selling horses. Then for a time he was in St. Louis, Mo., in March, 1865, enlisted as a corporal in Company F of the Twenty-third Illinois infantry, and before he was mustered out at Richmond, Va., a few months later, was forage-master. He then returned to St. Louis and served a term as sheriff of his county. Some years later, in 1874, he removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he purchased the race-course and the adjacent property and named it the Oakwood Driving Park. He remained in La Crosse until 1878, and on April 12, of that year, removed to Milwaukee where he became superintendent of the Cold Spring Driving Park. After again leaving Milwaukee he was for a time in Cleveland, Ohio, and went thence to Trenton, N. J., to become superintendent of the Fashion Stud Farm, which was one of the finest of its kind in the United States. He remained in that capacity for a period of five years and then returned to Milwaukee, but did not remain long, leaving in 1891 to open a livery in Chicago. Shortly afterward he again returned to Milwaukee and erected a large livery and sales barn on the property which he had purchased in 1878, and which later became known as the Dunbar Place. Ever since his connection with the race-horse industry he has been the recipient of many favorable press notices on his ability as a driver and trainer of fast horses. He has handled in their record-making races some of the fastest horses ever driven on an American track. He is known throughout the country as an excellent trainer for driving animals and has written several articles on the subject which are instructive as well as entertaining. In his political relations Mr. Dunbar is absolutely independent of party ties and has never, since becoming a resident of Milwaukee, sought to become a candidate for public office. In religious matters he is associated with the Congregational church and socially is identified with the Milwaukee Athletic and Milwaukee Driving clubs. On Dec. 28, 1862, Mr. Dunbar was united in marriage to Miss Marion Hicks, a daughter of German and Mernica (Gardner) Hicks, of Decorah, Iowa. To this union have been born four children: Marion, Luella C., Thomas W., and Charles B.

Charles T. Reynolds, of C. T. Reynolds & Son, a prosperous real estate firm of the Cream City, was born in Pontiac, Mich., a son of Richard and Christina (O'Connell) Reynolds, both natives of Dublin, Ireland. The father was a veterinary surgeon in the English army and came to Milwaukee in 1837. He began the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, and when that project was abandoned he started farming and kept hotel on a tract of land, part of which is now owned and maintained by the city as a public park and known as Reynolds Park. Charles T. is the only survivor of a family of seven sons and five daughters. One son, James M., was county treasurer for four years. Mr. Reynolds received his educational advantages in the common schools of Milwaukee, and Sinsinawa Mound College, and in 1859 started a general store at the corner of Reed and Oregon streets with his brother, H. P. (who was later a state senator from Milwaukee county for two years). This partnership continued until 1869, except from 1862 to the close of the war, during which time Charles T. Reynolds was sutler for the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin infantry. For the eight years immediately following the dissolution of the partnership with his brother, Mr. Reynolds was located in Independence, Kansas, and as attorney for its inhabitants entered and deeded the town site of said city. In 1878 he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in contracting, an occupation which kept him engaged until 1884. In that year he embarked in the realty business, and has since been constantly and successfully conducting it, not only in Milwaukee but in Chicago also. In politics he has always been a Democrat and an ardent advocate of the "greenback" theory of money—that the government should issue fifty dollars per capita for every citizen, and increase it every four years in proportion to the growth in the population, and that a government clearing-house should be established. He believes that bankers should do business on their own capital and not on that of the people. He lectures in the Catholic church, and is one of the advocates of Spiritualism. In 1869 Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Bradley, a daughter of Peter Bradley, of Milwaukee. Three children were born to bless this union: Marie, now Mrs. F. D. Hunter, of Chicago; Charles J., now associated in business with his father, and also as real estate agent for the Miller Brewery Company; and Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Dr. J. J. Sellman, of Milwaukee.

Charles Jiran, the efficient treasurer of the United American Fire Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, is a native of Bohemia, Germany, born at Hvozdan, Jan. 18, 1860, the son of Jacob and Mary Jiran, both natives of Bohemia, where they spent their lives. The mother died at the age of sixty-three, during an epidemic of cholera, but the father lived to be 102 years old. Charles received his education in his native town and learned the machinist's trade. After mastering this trade he worked in the Fatherland until he was twenty-one years of age, when he bade adieu to his native land and sailed for America. He landed on the shores of the new world on June 26, 1881, and located in Milwaukee. For eight years he was

employed by the E. P. Allis Company as a machinist, and then severed his connection with that concern to enter the Bohemian National Loan Association, which carries \$5,000,000 capital stock. He became secretary of this company and subsequently was elected treasurer of the United American Fire Insurance Company, which has offices in the Germania building. Mr. Jiran still holds these positions with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of both companies. He is a Republican in politics and a staunch supporter of that party. He is also a member of the Bohemian Benevolent Society and treasurer of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Jiran was married to Mary, the daughter of John and Barbara (Kamar) Bukovsky, residents of Milwaukee. Two children came to bless this union: Norma, aged sixteen; and George, aged twelve.

Fred R. Weber was born at Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis., June 9, 1864. He received his early schooling in the public schools of Ozaukee county and also by home study. He spent one year in the law office of Joshua Stark in the city of Milwaukee, and taught two years in the public schools in Mequon, Ozaukee county. He entered the University of Wisconsin in 1883 and completed his course in three years. While in the University he became a member of three societies—Athenae, Bildungsverein and Scientific. In 1886 he went to Freiburg, Baden, to study medicine, pursued his studies in Berlin and Munich, and graduated at the latter place in 1890 in the University of Munich. He then served fifteen months in the Charite Hospital at Berlin by appointment under Professor Gerherdt, after which he spent six months under Drs. McLeod and McEwen in Glasgow, Scotland, preparing himself in the surgical clinical work. He published several medical articles while there. He came to Milwaukee in 1892 and began a general practice of medicine; was for several years Professor of Pathology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also Professor of Internal Medicine in the Milwaukee Medical College. He was married in 1890, in Glasgow, to Miss Emma Stromier, daughter of Joseph and Sophia Stromier, and to this union there were born four children: Elfrieda, Victor, Leonie and Mabel. Fraternally, Dr. Weber was a member of the Eagles, Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Germania Club, and politically he was allied with the Democratic party, but was not active. The surviving members of his family are communicants of the Catholic church of St. Galls. Dr. Weber died on July 17, 1907.

Chester M. Echols, M. D., a popular and well-known medical practitioner of the Cream City and a member of the staff of the Post-Graduate Hospital of Milwaukee, is a native of Illinois, born near McLeansboro, Hamilton county, June 15, 1874. His father was H. S. Echols, born in Tennessee in 1844, and his mother was born in the same state in 1847. When the country was rent asunder by the Civil war, the father enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixth Illinois cavalry, which was organized at Camp Butler in 1861 and mustered into the service in August for three years' service. It was sent to St. Louis, took part in the White River campaign and served on picket duty during Grant's movement on Vicksburg. It participated in the battle at Arkansas Post and was assigned to General Lee's cavalry division during the campaign in western Louisiana. The regiment took part in

the repulse of General Forrest in his daring raid on Memphis. Mr. Echols served with gallantry all during the period of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged at the close of his period of service. Chester received his earliest scholastic training in the public schools near McLeansboro, after which he attended Heyward Collegiate Institute at Fairfield, Ill., and the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, Ill. At the age of twenty he was principal of the public Schools at Cisco, Ill. Having carefully prepared himself for a collegiate course in medicine he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1897, was graduated there in 1901, after which he was appointed by competitive examination interne in Cook County Hospital. When his service as interne was concluded Dr. Echols located in Appleton, Wis., where he began the active practice of his profession and became secretary of the Fox River Valley Medical Society. On March 1, 1906, he moved to Milwaukee and opened an office at 204 Grand avenue, but removed to the Majestic building when it was finished. He has built up a large consultation and surgical practice and has become associated with the Post-Graduate Hospital. Dr. Echols is a member of the County, State and American Medical societies, also the Brainard, Fox River Valley and Chicago Medical societies. He is a member of Phi Rho Sigma Medical Fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and Elks; and in the Masonic order has membership in Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights-Templar; the Wisconsin Consistory, and Tripoli Temple. He is also a member of the Eastern Star and of the Calumet Club. On June 28, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Echols and Florence, the daughter of T. J. and Abbie (Deering) Skillin, of Oak Park, Ill. The parents formerly lived in Portland, Me. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Echols: Chester M., deceased; Dean L, now four years of age; and Dorothy, who is a little over two. The family are members of the Unitarian church.

Frank Edward Darling, B. S., M. D., the present registrar of vital statistics of Milwaukee and one of the leading practitioners of medicine in the city, was born at Brodhead, Green county, Wis., on Jan. 7, 1880. He is a son of Frank Edward Darling, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of another son. Dr. Darling received his preparatory educational advantages in the public schools of Middleton and the high schools of Middleton and Madison. In 1900 the regents of the University of Wisconsin granted him the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the following fall he matriculated at the Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons. When he had completed the prescribed course at the latter institution he was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he at once opened an office for the practice of his profession. He soon gained a large patronage, which has been constantly increasing, and the same year was made registrar of vital statistics, the position which he still retains. In his political relations he is independent of party affiliations, preferring to exercise his right of franchise without the bond of party ties. While a student at Madison he united with the First Congregational Church and still retains his membership in that organization. He is also professor of bacteriology at his alma mater, and has won

for himself the respect and admiration of the students of that institution. Fraternally he is identified with the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Equitable Fraternal Union. In 1903, Dr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Grings, of Milwaukee, a daughter of John and Anna (Wenzlick) Grings, early settlers of the Cream City. To Dr. and Mrs. Darling have been born three children: Frank Edward, Jr., Sylvester John, and William Anthony.

Bernhard H. Oberembt, M. D.—Among the younger medical practitioners rapidly growing into prominence in Milwaukee is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Springfield on May 19, 1876, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Bung) Oberembt, who were both born at Cologne, on the banks of the Rhine, celebrated in many a story as a spot of great historic interest and wonderful beauty. The father came to the United States about the time when so many Germans were coming to this country, and located in Wisconsin. For two years, from 1846 to 1848, he was in Milwaukee, but in 1848 he moved to Madison, Wis., and from there to Waunakee, Dane county. He was engaged in various occupations, but devoted the greater part of his time to farming. He took an active part in local affairs and was supervisor of Dane county for a number of years. On April 11, 1906, he passed to his last rest, being survived by his widow, who still resides at Waunakee. They reared eight children, six of whom are still living. The doctor received his earliest intellectual training in the public schools of Springfield, but desiring to prepare himself for the study of medicine he entered the Wisconsin Academy in Madison and completed an extensive course. Having thoroughly prepared himself for his future studies, Mr. Oberembt matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1903. In July of that year he established himself at 204 Grand avenue, and when the New Majestic Building was finished he leased suite 800-807, where he is engaged in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Oberembt is one of the attending physicians of the Post-Graduate Hospital of Milwaukee and is one of its leading physicians. In politics he is independent, and believes in exercising his privilege of franchise as his conscience dictates, rather than be governed by any party. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Oberembt is a member of the Milwaukee, the Wisconsin, and the National Medical societies, also of the Brainard Medical Society, and he is a Knight of Columbus. Though one of the younger men of the medical fraternity, Dr. Oberembt has been remarkably successful and has built up a large practice.

John M. Romadka, deceased, late of 1129 State street, Milwaukee, was one of the prominent and successful business men of the city, and head of the Romadka Brothers Company, manufacturers of trunks and traveling bags, up to the time of his death. He was born in the town of Seltschan, Bohemia, on May 16, 1837, the son

of Ericslaus and Mary (Hashek) Romadka, both of whom were also natives of Bohemia. His father was a tanner by trade, and came with his family to the United States in the year 1855, first going to Cincinnati, Ohio, and shortly afterward coming to Milwaukee, Wis. John M. was educated in the schools of his native town, and also in Vienna, Austria. When he arrived in Milwaukee with his parents he was only eighteen years of age. With two of his brothers he started the Romadka Brothers Trunk Store and Factory, at No. 391 Broadway, and from a comparatively small beginning, by sheer force of native ability and remarkable foresight, he built up the present large business of Romadka Brothers Company. Under his able and shrewd management the business grew by leaps and bounds, and it developed into one of the most important industries of the kind in the United States. In addition to its large manufacturing business, the firm conducted an extensive and profitable retail business. The business has always remained in the Romadka family, one of the wealthiest and most influential families in the city of Milwaukee. Though John M. was the active head of their great business until his death, on Jan. 2, 1898, other members of the family are still conducting the same with success. Mr. Romadka found time amid the cares and responsibilities of business to interest himself in many works of a public nature, and he was known as one of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of Milwaukee. He was also a man of broad culture, with a mind stored with knowledge gained from extensive reading and travel. He was especially fond of traveling, and was able to indulge himself freely in that respect. While he took an intelligent and keen interest in all public affairs, he was never a seeker after public preferment on his own behalf. He was a firm believer in the great underlying principles of the Democratic party, of which he was a lifelong adherent, without being a narrow partisan. He contributed liberally of his ample means toward many worthy charities and municipal enterprises, and could always be counted upon to favor every worthy undertaking. He was a sincere Catholic in his religious belief and a zealous attendant on the Church of the Gesu, of which he was one of the most liberal and consistent supporters. Mr. Romadka was married on Jan. 18, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence and Mary (Baxter) Clark, well-known and highly respected residents of Milwaukee. Their union was blessed with four children: Catherine, Helen, Mary and John, all of whom, together with the widow, are now living. Mr. Romadka's death took place in the city, to whose material advancement he had contributed in so many ways, where his life affords an example of what energy, strict business honesty, and high moral principles may attain, and his remains now rest in Calvary cemetery.

George J. Nichols, deceased, late of Milwaukee, Wis., where he was a popular and well-known railway engineer, was born at Dummer, Coos county, N. H., on Aug. 28, 1846, the son of Jonathan and Fanny (Hager) Nichols, both of whom were also natives

of New Hampshire. Jonathan was a railroad employe in the service of the Grand Trunk up to the time of his death. He reared a large family of ten children, of whom George J. was the ninth child. The parents lived their whole lives and are now buried in the Granite State. Our subject attended the public schools of his native village, and when only nineteen years of age he came west to Janesville, Wis., where he entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He was a remarkably industrious, sober, and efficient employe, and was soon given charge of an engine. He removed to Milwaukee in 1880, continued with the road as a railway engineer, and was deemed one of its most trusted and careful employes. He finally met his death in his hazardous calling in a wreck at Kaukauna, Wis., Aug. 17, 1900. He had been with the road nearly forty years and his death was sincerely deplored, the road losing a valuable and highly trained employe, and the family mourning the unfortunate taking off of a kind and indulgent father and husband. Mr. Nichols was allied politically with the Republican party, but was contented to do his duty as a private citizen, and never sought or held a public office. His church affiliations were with the Westminster Presbyterian church, of Milwaukee, of which he was an attendant. Mr. Nichols was a popular member of the Knights of Pythias fraternal organization and also belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The esteem in which he was held by his brother engineers is attested by the fact that the lodge at Fond du Lac, Wis., is named in his honor. He was married on Aug. 28, 1867, to Miss Helen Glover, of Horicon, Wis., a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Taggart) Glover, prominent residents of that section of the state. Mrs. Nichols' parents were both natives of the Empire State, her father being a native of Byron, N. Y., and her mother having been born in the village of Bennington, N. Y. They came west to Wisconsin during the pioneer days of the territory, in 1843, and settled at Horicon. Here Mr. Glover made entry on a quarter-section of government land, to which he subsequently added another quarter-section by purchase. He became one of the most prosperous farmers in that locality and died there on April 19, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-three years; his wife had previously died on Aug. 8, 1862, at the age of fifty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were the parents of six children, the eldest of whom, Edna, is the widow of Frederick T. Dawe, deceased, specific mention of whom follows; Minnie, now deceased; George A., deceased; Guy G., who has followed his father's profession and is a railway engineer with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; Grace, who lives at home with the mother at 558 Farwell avenue, and Fannie, who is a graduate nurse of the Lakeside Hospital and lives in Milwaukee. Frederick T. Dawe, deceased, late member of the firm of Dawe Brothers Printing Company, 116 Michigan street, Milwaukee, who married Edna Nichols, was born in this city on Aug. 25, 1873. He was the second oldest of the four children of Robert Dawe, an English-

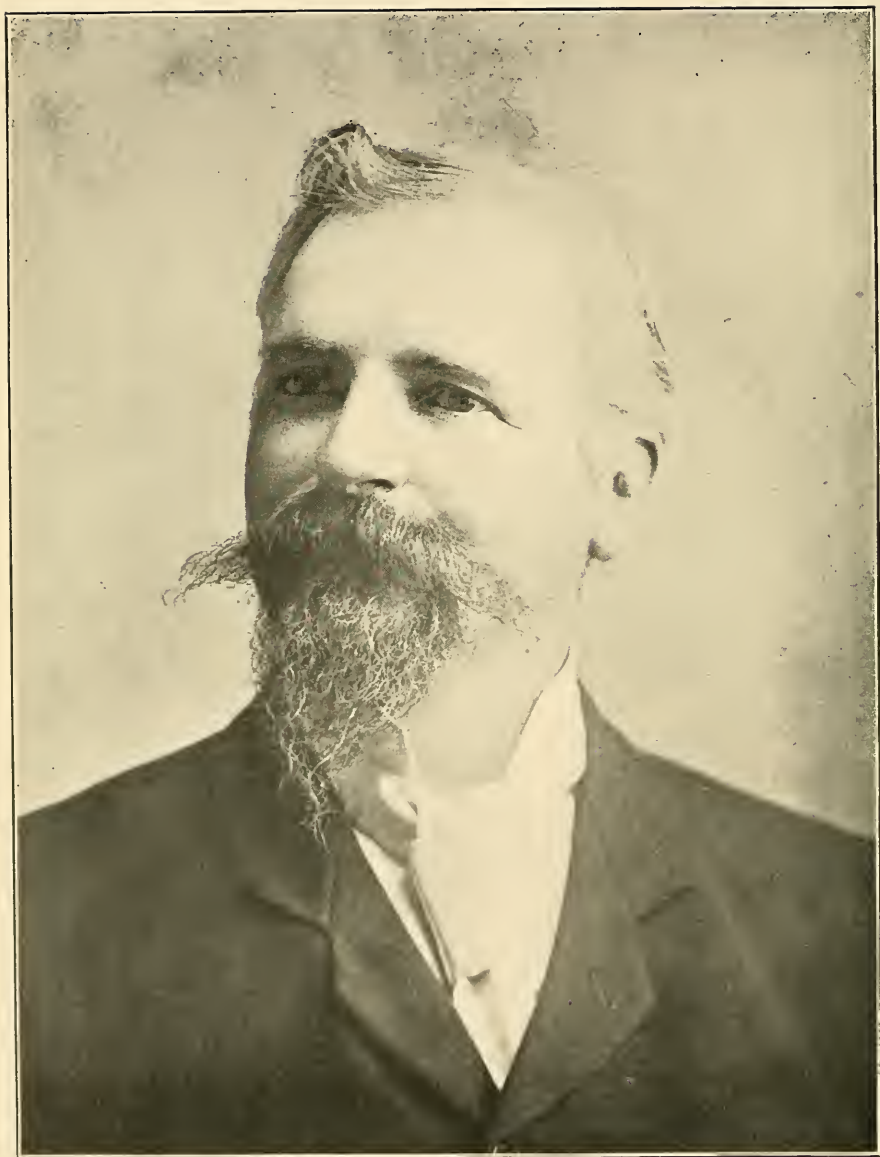
man who was one of the early pioneers of Milwaukee, and who served the city for many years as engineer at the waterworks station. Both parents have been dead for many years. Frederick T. received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and then learned the printer's trade. The Dawe Brothers Printing Company was one of the reliable printing and engraving firms of the city and did an extensive and profitable business. The firm is still in operation under the name of the Hammersmith Engraving Company, located in the McGeogh building on Michigan street. Mr. Dawe went west in the year of 1902 in the effort to recuperate his failing health, but again returned to Milwaukee, where his death took place on April 2, 1907. He was identified with the Republican party politically, but was never an aspirant for public office. He was a sincere and earnest Christian, and a devoted member of the Westminister Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Everett A. Cutler is the pastor. He took an active interest in all the beneficent labors of his church, and was long known as one of its most zealous workers. He was a deacon in the Westminister church, taught one of its Sunday school classes, and was the first superintendent of the branch organization known as the Westminister Mission. Mr. Dawe was essentially a home-loving man, devoted to his wife and children, and was a member of none of the fraternal societies, clubs, or professional associations, with the exception of the Typographical Union of Milwaukee, of which he was an influential member. Mr. Dawe was united in marriage on Nov. 1, 1900, to Miss Edna, daughter of George J. and Helen (Glover) Nichols, of Milwaukee. Two sons, Oliver and Willard, were the fruit of this union, both of whom are living with their widowed mother in the home at 558 Farwell avenue.

Frank A. Cady, deceased, a prominent lawyer and member of the legislature from Wood county, Wis., whose widow now resides at No. 176 Eighteenth street, Milwaukee, was born in the town of Newport, Columbia county, Wis., Dec. 31, 1858. His parents, Charles A. and Helen (Blood) Cady, were both natives of the Empire State, and are now living at Kilbourn City, Wis. Our subject was their only child. Charles A. was a prosperous and influential farmer of Adams and Columbia counties, and settled in Wisconsin at an early day. While a resident of Dell Prairie, Adams county, he represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature for three terms, in 1873, 1874, and 1879. Frank A. was educated in the public schools at Kilbourn, and later attended the law school of the University of Wisconsin, graduating therein with the class of 1883. He entered the practice of his profession the same year at Marshfield, Wis., and remained there in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice for nearly twenty years. He was subsequently located for nearly two years at Grand Rapids, the county seat of Wood county. Mr. Cady was made an honorary member of Company A, Second Wisconsin infantry, in grateful recognition of the unselfish services ren-

dered by him to the organization during the Spanish-American war. After the regiment had departed for the South several of its members became very ill, and Mr. Cady went down and spent several weeks with the boys at Chattanooga and Charleston, spending a considerable sum of his own money, and extending to them all the aid and comfort in his power. He did this from purely patriotic and altruistic motives, and with no thought of any advantage to himself. He was an ardent Republican in politics and prominent in the councils of his party in his section of the state. He was twice elected as a member of the assembly to represent his district, from Marshfield, Wood county, Wisconsin, the first time in 1901 and the second time in 1903. He was still serving his second term in the legislature at the time of his death. He had gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health, and died there on March 30, 1904. His remains now rest in the cemetery at Kilbourn, Wis. He was a remarkably well-informed and widely-read man, and took a lively interest in public affairs. He was an excellent conversationalist, a pleasant and affable companion, and had a host of warm friends and admirers. He was a member of the following fraternal orders: The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Knights of Pythias. He was united in marriage on June 18, 1901, to Miss Anna L., daughter of Charles and Sarah (McNamara) Cavanaugh, of Forest, Ontario Province, Canada. The widow now makes her home in Milwaukee. Their only son, Emil C., resides with his mother, is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., and is now a student in the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Cady's father was born in the seaport town of Wicklow, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States when he was only fourteen years of age. He first settled in New York state, where he met and married his wife, a native of that state. After a residence in Canada extending over a number of years, he returned to the United State and is now living the life of a retired farmer at Hudson, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Cavanaugh are the parents of eight children.

Edwin Walter Enos, formerly a prominent business man of Milwaukee, was born in this city on April 20, 1840, the son of Solomon Calkins and Sylvia Enos, the former a native of Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y., and the latter a native of the same state. The father was born on April 1, 1817, and was the youngest and last survivor of a family of seven children. When he was but four years of age his parents removed from Rutland to Champion, in the same county, and subsequently to Ox Bow, thence after two or three years to Watertown. At the age of eleven years he entered the printing department of the Democratic-Standard, the proprietors of which were T. A. and A. L. Smith, and in the three years in which he remained he thoroughly mastered the trade. He then went to Sacket Harbor, and for a year and a half was employed on the Courier, until it ceased publication. Impaired

health made it advisable for him to find some out-of-door work, and he determined to become a sailor on the great lakes, following that work in the summer and his vocation in the winter months. The first vessel upon which he sailed was the *Eliza*, Captain Potts commanding, from Belleville, Canada, and later he shipped on the *United States*, the *America*, the *Lucinda*, and the *Pennsylvania*. In the spring of 1837 he came up the lakes on the *Pennsylvania*, and landing at Milwaukee assisted in fitting out the *Solomon Juneau*, upon which he sailed the balance of the season. In the fall of that year he secured employment of Daniel H. Richards in the office of the *Daily Advertiser*, and in the summer of 1838 entered 160 acres of land under the homestead law in the town of Granville. Upon this property he erected a log cabin and lived there for a time in order to fulfill the law under which claims were made. In December, 1839, he went to Madison and was employed as foreman in the office of the *Madison Express* until after the adjournment of the legislature. Upon his return to Milwaukee he purchased a two-thirds interest in the *Milwaukee Advertiser* and continued to publish that paper until 1841. Again in that year his health failed and upon the advice of his physician he disposed of his city interests and removed to his farm in the town of Granville and engaged in agricultural pursuits. With the exception of a year and a half, when he served in the army, he followed this calling until 1886, and then removed to the city. In 1862 he was employed by the authorities in enrolling those subject to the draft for the army. Although he was forty-seven years of age Mr. Enos considered his country's call imperative, and despite the fact that his age exempted him from the draft he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, on March 10, 1864, and was honorably discharged on July 26, 1865, after the cessation of hostilities. With his regiment he participated in the engagements on the Weldon railroad in Virginia, from Aug. 19 to 22, 1864; Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864; Poplar Springs Church, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27 and 28, 1864; Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; and Petersburg, April 2, 1865. After peace had been declared he participated with the regiment in the grand review at Washington on May 24, 1865. He became a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, by transfer from Cutler Post, No. 55, of the Department of Wisconsin, and for many years was senior member of the first-named post. While a resident of the town of Granville he was justice of the peace from 1844 until the time of his enlistment, in 1864. His death occurred on July 23, 1904. Edward Walter Enos, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and subsequently followed the vocation of a school teacher for some years. He then gave up his professional work and embarked in the bakery business at the corner of Second street and Grand avenue, owning his own establishment. Although politically affiliated with the Republican party he was never an office seeker. He



CARL VOGT PETERS

attended the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church while a resident of Milwaukee. Some years ago he removed to California and now makes that state his home. On May 23, 1866, Mr. Enos was united in marriage to Miss Tama E. Parish, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hubbard) Parish, of Milwaukee. Their son, George L., resides in Milwaukee and is associated with the Robert A. Johnston Company. Mrs. Enos makes her home at 103 Twentieth street. Her father was a native of New York state, where he was born and reared on a farm. He came west to Wisconsin at a very early day, locating on a farm in Ozaukee county, and died there in the year 1845. Her mother, who was a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., came to Milwaukee with her husband. She continued to reside here with her brother from 1862 until her death on Jan. 4, 1897, at the hale old age of eighty-one years.

Carl Vogt Peters, deceased, one of the prominent insurance and business men of Milwaukee, was born in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany, on April 20, 1850, being one of a family of five brothers and sisters. His father was a professor in a German gymnasium. Our subject received an excellent education in the schools of his native land, served the prescribed time in the armies of the Fatherland, and was also one of the veterans of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. After severing his connection with the army, Mr. Peters went to Australia and was there engaged in business pursuits for a number of years. He then returned to his native land, at which time his marriage took place, and a short time afterward he came to the United States. He first located in the city of Philadelphia, and moved to Milwaukee in the year 1894. He here held the responsible position of manager for the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York. He was a keen, energetic, and successful business man, fair and honorable in all his dealings, and regarded as one of the best insurance men that ever came to Milwaukee. He was engaged in life insurance work most of the time for thirty years and met with success in this line, in South Africa, South America, Australia, Great Britain, continental Europe, Canada, and the United States. He was of fine personal presence, genial and affable in manner, a fine conversationalist, and possessed a host of warm friends. He died in the fifty-first year of his life, Sept. 21, 1900, and left surviving him his wife and five young daughters. Mr. Peters was most happily married on Jan. 13, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Dittbender, daughter of August and Eliza (Kunow) Dittbender, a prominent family of Stettin, Germany. Their five charming daughters, Charlotte, Marguerite, Elsie, Clara, and Paula, make their home with their widowed mother at No. 272 Ogden avenue, Milwaukee. Mr. Peters was a member and an earnest and liberal supporter of the German Lutheran denomination. He was a popular clubman and belonged to both the Deutscher and the Calumet clubs.

Captain John Coyne, deceased, late of the city of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland on May 25, 1830, the son of Thomas and Hanora Coyne, natives of that country. His parents came to the

United States with their family in 1836, going first to Vermont and later to Detroit, Mich., and shortly afterward coming on to Milwaukee, where they arrived in the same year. Captain Coyne was one of a large family of twelve children, and received a good public school education in the schools of Milwaukee. When a young man he followed the sea for a space of about seven years, and sailed from London to both the East and West Indies. He then returned to Milwaukee and later became a captain on the Great Lakes. He was a sailor practically his whole life, only retiring a few years before his death, which took place at Milwaukee, on March 20, 1898. He was a man of rather reserved and retiring disposition, but among his intimates entered into conversation freely, and possessed a most interesting fund of anecdote and information, gathered from the experience of a more than commonly varied life. His mind, too, was well stored with useful knowledge gleaned from extensive reading, as he was very fond of his books. In politics he adhered to the Democratic party, but was never an aspirant for public office. He was a faithful Catholic in his religious convictions, and an attendant on St. Patrick's church, corner of Washington and Second streets. He was united in marriage on Jan. 9, 1865, to Miss Hanna Mannix, a native of the state of Massachusetts, and of their four children—Katherine, Mary, Thomas, and William—the first-named alone survives, and she is a bookkeeper, making her home at the Coyne Flats on Fourteenth street, with her widowed mother.

Herman Thierbach, deceased, was born in Saxony, Germany, June 12, 1844. He was the son of Frederick and Caroline (Dable) Thierbach, both born in Germany. The father was a weaver and owned a large factory. He came to Milwaukee in 1846, on retiring from business, and died in 1847. In the family there were five children, viz: August, Amelia, Gustave, Marie, and Herman, the subject of this sketch, he being the youngest. The whole family came to America together and settled in Milwaukee in 1846. Herman was educated at the German-English Academy. He first engaged as a barber in the Newhall House, later changing his place of business to Grand avenue and Second street. He continued in business until a year and a half before his death, which occurred on Oct. 10, 1903. On March 5, 1864, he married Miss Carrie, daughter of Henry and Julia (Albright) Miller, and to them were born two children: Ida Julia, wife of J. W. Myers, who is in the shoe business; and Albert Henry, who is city cashier for the Blatz Brewing Company. Mr. Thierbach was a Democrat in politics and in religion an Episcopalian. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a loving father, devoted to his family and happy in their midst. Mrs. Thierbach's parents were also born in Germany and came to the United States in 1846. The father was a confectioner by trade and conducted a large establishment of this kind on East Water street until 1861. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company of Wisconsin infantry. He served his adopted country with

distinction until Jan. 31, 1863, when he succumbed to lung fever. He was a brave soldier, a worthy citizen, and a kind father. His devoted wife survived him as a widow for thirty-five years and died on Nov. 29, 1898.

Charles F. Rauser, president and senior member of the wholesale firm of Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger, is one of the successful and popular business men of the Cream City. He is a native of Milwaukee, and was born of German parents on April 24, 1863. His father came to America as a young man and located in Milwaukee, where he lived, and was married. In 1861 the father entered the employ of Goll & Frank and was with them as shipping clerk for thirty-eight years. Mr. Rauser died in 1898, leaving four children, two boys and two girls, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third child. Charles F. Rauser was educated at St. Joseph's and St. Gall's parochial schools and began to work for the Goll & Frank Company when only fourteen years of age, as porter. He was ambitious, was faithful to his duty, a conscientious worker, and was rapidly advanced by the firm from one position of trust to another. He had started at the bottom and learned the business most thoroughly, and when twenty-three years old, having held nearly every position of honor in the company, he was sent to New York as the buyer for the firm. In 1902, after serving the Frank & Goll Company for nearly twenty-five years Mr. Rauser became the founder and senior member of the firm of Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger, wholesale underwear, hosiery and shirts. The members of the new firm had all been employes of the Goll & Frank Company, and their aggregate services amounted to fifty-four years. They are all experienced men in the line they represent and conduct one of the largest concerns in the Middle West. Their specialties are underwear, hosiery and shirts and the store at 352 Broadway has a rapidly increasing business. Owing to the increase in business they have leased a new store for a long term of years at 343-345 Broadway, which has a floor space of 30,000 square feet. When they started in 1902 they occupied a store of only 4,000 square feet of floor space. They are up-to-date and progressive, thoroughly understand the demands of the business, and are the leaders in their line in Milwaukee. On May 31, 1887, Mr. Rauser was united in marriage with Miss Marie Julia Tietz, the daughter of Frank and Catherine Tietz, of Milwaukee. Mr. Tietz was born in Austria and served in the army of the Emperor for twelve years as colonel before coming to the United States. He settled in Milwaukee in 1866 and was one of the pioneer tailors, which business he engaged in until his death in 1906. Mrs. Rauser's mother still makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law in Milwaukee. Three children have come to gladden the home of Mr. Rauser: Charles F., Jr., who is in business with his father; Irwin F., a student of Marquette College; and Baby Marguerite. The family are devout members of the Gesu Roman Catholic church. Mr. Rauser is independent in politics, exercising his right of franchise by voting for the principle and

the best man for the place, rather than be bound by party rule. He is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Rauser has recently purchased a new house at 2828 State street.

Sidney Orren Neff, deceased, a prominent figure for many years in the marine circles of Milwaukee, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., on Oct. 2, 1863, a son of Samuel and Marcelia (Ellenwood) Neff. Samuel Neff was born in New Lisbon, N. Y., on March 31, 1842, and the mother in Peru, N. Y., on April 19, 1844. The father came west in 1855 and located in Oshkosh, where the family continued to reside until 1887, and then at Appleton about one year, when they moved to Milwaukee. The father was a vessel captain on the great lakes for many years, and the year that he brought his family to Milwaukee the firm of Samuel Neff & Sons, vessel owners, was inaugurated. The mother died on Dec. 15, 1899, and the father passed away on Feb. 21, 1904. He was a prominent Mason, having reached the thirty-second degree of that order, and he was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At his death he left two sons, Sidney O., and Charles S. Sidney O. Neff obtained his primary educational advantages in the public schools of Oshkosh, and when he had completed the courses offered there he studied for a time at a business college in the same city. While he was still a youth he started life as a sailor on one of his father's vessels, and before he attained his majority was acting captain on one of the boats. Upon the reorganization of the business, following his father's death in 1904, he was made the manager of the company, the position which his father had filled. In 1905 he and his brother, Charles S., determined to divide their interests, each brother taking half of the equipment, and from that time until his death, which occurred on Dec. 17, 1907, Sidney O. Neff conducted a large and prosperous business under his own name. His capacity as a business man was recognized throughout the community, and for some years he was a director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank. Politically Mr. Neff was a Republican, but while he was anxious to do all in his power for the welfare of the party, he was never a candidate for any office of public trust. In religious matters he was a staunch believer in the principles of the Congregational faith and an earnest worker in the church of that society. Fraternally he was also prominent, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a member and director of the Lumber Carrier's Association. On Dec. 30, 1891, Mr. Neff was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Jane Olcott, a daughter of John D. and Mary Ann (Armstrong) Olcott, of Oshkosh. Mr. Olcott was a native of Essex county and his wife of Genesee county, N. Y. He was a farmer by vocation, who came west about 1845 and located in Milwaukee for a year, but later went to Oshkosh to engage in agricultural pursuits. For a time he was the proprietor of the old American House at Milwaukee, his father also having conducted a hotel at Oshkosh during

the early period. His demise occurred on Dec. 20, 1904, and his widow died on July 4, 1906. Three sons: Samuel O., John Byron, and Lucius Sidney, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Neff. They all reside with their mother.

Nicholas A. Diderrich, one of the prosperous farmers of North Milwaukee, was born on the farm where he now lives, Sept. 3, 1862, the son of John N. and Margaretha (Gengler) Diderrich, both natives of Germany. The father, who was born in 1832, came to the United States in 1860, and shortly afterward settled on eighty acres of partly cleared land in section eleven, of the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Wis. He worked hard, clearing and improving the place, and afterward added to his holdings by securing thirty-nine acres more in section eleven, eighty acres in section five, as well as a number of other farms. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and held a number of local offices during his life. He was a faithful Catholic all his life, and was justly esteemed and respected by all his neighbors, by whom he was regarded as one of the substantial and successful farmers of the locality. His death occurred at home on July 3, 1891. Our subject's mother came to the United States from Germany with her parents, Adam and Catherine Gengler, in the year 1843. Her father located on 160 acres of wild land in section nine, town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Wis., and was a farmer all his life. Nicholas A. Diderrich is the oldest surviving member of a family of thirteen children, of whom six are still living, to-wit: Nicholas A.; Barbara; Jacob, a farmer in the town of Granville; Susanna; Annie, and Mary Jane. Nicholas A. received a good common school education, and resided at home with his parents until 1883. Ever since 1885 he has owned the old place where he was born, and where he now lives, consisting of 153 acres of land, practically all cleared and finely improved. It is one of the finest farms in this section of the state and produces excellent crops of corn, oats, wheat, and other grain and forage plants, and Mr. Diderrich also does an extensive dairy farming business. His political views have always been of an independent character, and he is known as an independent voter. He has for some years taken a keen and active interest in politics, and has been honored with a number of local offices; served as justice of the peace from 1892 to 1908, has been treasurer of the school board for a period of twelve years, etc. He was born and bred in the Catholic faith, and is a faithful son of the church. Mr. Diderrich has been married twice: first to Miss Catharine Thill, of Ozaukee county, Wis., who died on Sept. 22, 1897; second, to Miss Annie Kemp, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., on Feb. 5, 1901. He is the father of six children, whose names are as follows: Lucy, Margaret, Alois, Raymond, and Stella. Our subject is one of the most popular and highly respected members of the community in which he lives, has a large number of warm friends, and is rated as a highly successful farmer.

Gottlob Bossert, secretary of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, was born at Tübingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on May 20, 1826. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen

years of age, studying French, Latin, German, arithmetic, reading, and writing, beside which he had special instruction in English. In 1840 he began his apprenticeship in the mercantile business in the establishment conducted by his father and an uncle, and in February, 1843, obtained a situation in a wholesale house at Mannheim, first as assistant entry clerk and subsequently as assistant bookkeeper. The serious illness of his father recalled him to Tübingen in October, 1845, and subsequently the death of that parent, on May 18, 1846, necessitated his remaining there until September, 1848. When he left it was with the intention of migrating to the United States, but upon arriving at Bremen he found a situation awaiting him as bookkeeper, and he accepted it. In October, 1851, he was again recalled to Tübingen for the purpose of disposing of some affairs connected with the father's and uncle's partnership. Mr. Bossert anticipated that when matters were straightened out the uncle would retire from active participation in business and would turn over to his son and Mr. Bossert the management of the mercantile house. The uncle, however, finally determined, after the business had been inventoried and arranged preparatory to a transfer, not to withdraw, and Mr. Bossert made up his mind not to longer put off his journey to the United States. During his residence in Bremen he had made the acquaintance of parties who cheerfully gave him letters of recommendation and introduction to firms in New York and elsewhere, and with these he left in Bremen on Aug. 20, 1852, on the barque "Hermine," Captain Rasche commanding. The voyage was made without mishap and he landed in New York harbor on Sept. 24, 1852, just thirty-five days out from Bremen. He found employment as assistant bookkeeper in a French exporting and importing house, the firm being Firmin Consinery & Company, of 28 South Williams street. The business of the house was with England, France, the Orient, Smyrna, South America, and Buenos Ayres. While the connection with the concern helped him in a great many ways, especially in the knowledge of American institutions and business methods. it offered no promise of further advancement and he determined to seek the opportunities offered further west. Accordingly, in September, 1856, he severed his connection with the firm and left for Buffalo, N. Y. Remaining there but a short time, he continued westward to Ann Arbor, Mich.; and thence to Chicago. After a stay of short duration in the latter city, he came on to Milwaukee, arriving early in the year 1857, and found employment with Guido Pfister and Frederick Vogel. This was the beginning of his business career in Milwaukee. Early in 1860 Mr. Bossert was the recipient of an offer to enter a partnership with John Rudolphy in the wholesale drug business in New York, and he accepted, leaving Milwaukee on the first of May. The financial depression just prior to the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South crippled New York commerce, and Mr. Bossert's business did not prove as successful as anticipated. He had remained in friendly correspondence with Mr. Pfister during his absence

from Milwaukee, and when the proposition was made to him to return to Milwaukee and again enter Mr. Pfister's employ he determined to accept, and on May 1, 1862, left New York for Milwaukee. In 1872 the Pfister & Vogel Company was organized, and Mr. Bossert became a member of the corporation and secretary of the company. In 1878 the number of directors was increased from three to five, Fred Vogel, Jr., and Charles F. Pfister being added to the board. After the death of Guido Pfister, in February, 1889, and of Mr. Vogel, in October, 1892, August H. Vogel and A. C. Helmholtz became directors. During all these years Mr. Bossert has retained his connection with the firm as secretary and director. Since Mr. Bossert's first arrival in Milwaukee he has visited his native land three times. His first trip was made in 1866, when he had a pleasant visit with his mother, all his sisters and their husbands, a brother, and an aunt on the paternal side, all of whom were then living. The second trip was made in 1868, in company with his daughter, Anna, and the last in the fall and winter of 1892 and 1893, accompanied by his wife, his son Henry, and his daughters, Anna and Charlotte. The return from the last voyage was made by way of Genoa, in April, 1893. On June 5, 1857, was celebrated Mr. Bossert's marriage to Miss Anna Maier, of Ann Arbor, Mich. To this union were born eight children: Wilhelmina, Clara, Anna, Fritz, Philip, Hugo, Henry, and Charlotte. Mr. Bossert, although well advanced in years, possesses the vigor of a much younger man, and is a striking example of that type of sturdy, German-American pioneers, who have figured so conspicuously in the development of the great Northwest.

Frank Seemann, the owner and manager of one of the largest and most popular grocery houses in the Cream City, is a German by birth, born at Laurenceburg, Jan. 18, 1850, the son of Chris and Mary (Odie) Seemann, who were born in Germany in 1808 and 1810, respectively. The mother's family were tillers of the soil in Germany, never immigrating to America. They lived in the mother country all their days and passed peacefully away when eighty-five and eighty-six years of age, having passed more than the allotted three-score years and ten. Mr. Seemann's parents were also farmers in the Fatherland, where they resided all their lives. Frank received the benefits of a practical education in the public schools of his native land, and at an early age began to work on a farm. Like so many young Germans, he heard of the many opportunities offered to young men in America and determined to seek his fortune in the new world. When only eighteen years of age he bade good-bye to home and kindred and sailed for the United States. After landing he came west, and in 1868 worked on a farm owned by a Mr. Garlick, near Davenport, Iowa. Two years later, after learning the English language, he began to work for the Rock Island railroad system with a construction crew at Monmouth, Ill. At different times he was in Arkansas and Tennessee. In 1871 Mr. Seemann came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the E. P. Allis Foundry Company, on Clinton

street, as a molder. After spending three years at this vocation Mr. Seemann was employed at the coal docks on the Milwaukee water front. In 1884 he began to buy cattle in Milwaukee county and remained in the business for two years, when he embarked in the grocery line at his present site, 1473-79 Green Bay avenue. Mr. Seemann has built up a large and substantial business by his fair dealing, catering to his customer's desires, and a determination to please. He is now recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the city, and he has a host of friends who rely on his sound judgment and good business sense. He is affiliated with the Republican party and is also a member of the Retail Grocers' Association. On Dec. 9, 1875, Mr. Seemann was married to Minnie, the daughter of John and Lizette (Banckene) Henkil, both well-known residents of Milwaukee, who are living, both at the advanced age of eighty-five. Twelve children have been welcomed in the Seeman home, where there is always plenty and to spare: John, deceased; Mary, the wife of Ernst Fisher, who works for Mr. Seemann; George, deceased; Helen, who assists in her father's store; Minnie, the wife of Herman Strange, a gardener; Ida, deceased; Ella, the wife of W. J. Schietinger, a druggist at Fortieth and Clybourn streets; Clara and Frankie, clerks in the Seemann store; Emma, deceased; Walter, deceased; and Erwin, deceased. The family are members of the Trinity Evangelical church at the corner of Fourth and Lee streets.

Fred Winkel.—Success in the Twentieth century, this great cycle of progress, is more often a matter of sound judgment and experience than of genius, and those we regard as the successful men usually rise gradually, overcoming great difficulties, and by energy, self-reliance, and honesty, reach the goal to which they aspire. Fred Winkel, the subject of this brief sketch, is a self-made man and owes his present position to himself alone. He is a native of the Cream City, born Feb. 26, 1859, the son of Frederick and Fredericka (Krueger) Winkel, who were born in Germany in 1834 and 1832, respectively. The father came to America when comparatively young and located in Milwaukee. When this country was rent asunder by the strife of civil war Mr. Winkel responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment. He served in many of the severe engagements during the war; was under Sherman in the South, and was honorably mustered out of the service at the close of hostilities in 1865. After returning to Milwaukee he secured employment with Mabbett & Foster in their lumber yards at the corner of River street and Junior avenue, working there from 1865 to 1878, when he was engaged at the Union Cemetery and held a position there for several years. He was summoned by the Angel of Death in 1904. Mrs. Winkel was the daughter of a farmer in Germany, and after her marriage with Mr. Winkel reared a family of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second. She was laid to rest in 1901. Fred received the elements of a practical education in the district schools of the town of Milwaukee, and

also attended St. John's parochial schools, as he was reared in the Lutheran faith. When fifteen years of age, in 1874, he began to work in a furniture factory owned by J. Jenkins, and located on River street. Two years later he became an apprentice under George Hoffman to learn the brick mason's trade, but did not remain long, as he engaged in farming in Logan county, Ill., in 1877, and continued in that occupation for nearly two years. Upon his return to Milwaukee Mr. Winkel obtained a position in the Pierce lumber yards at the foot of Eighteenth street for one year. In 1880 he began work for the Milwaukee Milling Company, manufacturing flour, but three years later was offered a more lucrative position at the New Era Mills, also a flour mill, located at the foot of Washington street, and accepted it. For one year he worked as a carpenter, in 1885 returned to the milling business, was for a time one of the employees of the Empire Mills, and he also worked for the John B. A. Kern Milling Company. Mr. Winkel knew all branches of the manufacture of flour, and from 1886 to 1890 was engaged with the Duluth Roller Mills at the foot of South Water street. In the latter year he determined to go into business for himself, and embarked as a grocer at the northwest corner of Twenty-third and Hadley streets. In 1900 his trade had increased so that he was forced to obtain larger quarters, and he moved to his present location at 1100 Twenty-third street. Mr. Winkel is one of the most prosperous business men in the Cream City, and is assisted in business by his sons. They have built up a fine trade, and are meeting with a just reward in their endeavors to please their customers and give every man a square deal. Mr. Winkler is actively interested in politics and is one of the most loyal supporters of the Republican party. He is ever interested in the welfare of the community, and has had the honor to represent the Twentieth ward as alderman from 1896 to 1900. Mr. Winkel's wife was formerly Miss Matilda Freudenberg, the daughter of Martin and Eva (Baumgartner) Freudenberg, well-known residents of Milwaukee, who passed away at the ages of sixty-eight and thirty-eight, respectively. Mr. Winkel was married on Sept. 16, 1882, and he is the proud father of five children: Arthur, deceased; Alfred, a student in the medical department of Marquette College; Erwin E., Olive, and Frederick. Mrs. Winkel is the youngest of a family of six children. Her father was a carpenter contractor who came to Milwaukee about 1845, and there he engaged in the contracting business. He was the original owner of the property at the corner of Fifth street and Grand avenue, and for several years was supervisor and school trustee of the town of Milwaukee.

Jacob Baurenfeind, a successful and honored citizen of Milwaukee county, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 19, 1846, the son of John and Catherine Baurenfeind, both of whom were born and reared in the Fatherland. The parents came to this country with the tide of sturdy Germans who poured into Wisconsin about the middle of the Nineteenth century and took up homesteads in

the nearly unbroken wilderness of the new state. Mr. Baurenfeind received his scholastic training in the district school near his home, and after leaving school engaged in farming. Within a short time he bought a farm of his own, which he has since successfully conducted and where he still resides. Mr. Baurenfeind is staunchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in which organization he is an active worker. He takes a great interest in local affairs. Like his ancestors for generations, he is a communicant of the Lutheran church. On March 6, 1871, Mr. Baurenfeind was united in marriage with Miss Christina Kenneth, the daughter of Henry and Johanna Kenneth, both of whom were natives of Germany. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baurenfeind, and they were reared and educated at the hospitable farm belonging to their parents: Henry, who is a farmer; Annie, now Mrs. Hassel; Flora, now Mrs. Hassel; Ella, Robert, and Malinda.

Frank F. Dehling is numbered among the progressive farmers of Milwaukee county, where he maintains his home. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, May 2, 1882, the son of Andrew and Mary Dehling, natives of the same place. Mr. Dehling was reared to manhood on his father's farm and received his educational discipline at the Mequon public schools for eight years. After leaving school he engaged in farming and now owns his father's homestead, which he has greatly improved, and where he has introduced many of the modern methods of farming, and to-day he is one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the town. He is a Republican in politics, and while he has never aspired to hold office, always takes an active interest in its policies. On May 21, 1895, Mr. Dehling was united in marriage with Miss Verkoa Lutke, the daughter of Max and Lena Lutke, residents of Mequon, Wis. One child has lately come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dehling: Elvera, who is less than a year old. The family are members of the Lutheran church, of which their ancestors have been communicants for generations.

William C. Neilson is one of the old and highly-esteemed residents of the town of Granville, where he was born on Sept. 18, 1869, the son of Cornelius and Margaret Neilson, both natives of Canada who immigrated to the United States and took up land in Milwaukee county at an early day. William, the subject of this sketch, received his elementary education in the public schools of the district and the Milwaukee high school, finishing with a course at a business college. After completing his studies Mr. Neilson entered the medical publishing business, being for over ten years manager and publisher of the Milwaukee Medical Journal, the oldest medical journal in Wisconsin. Reared on a farm, Mr. Neilson always looked forward to the time when he could again be in the country, the master of his own time and the owner of a farm. This he has realized, locating on one of the best farms in the town of Granville four years ago. Mr. Neilson is an educated

farmer, a graduate of the Farmers' short course of the University, a member of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, and is introducing all the practical modern methods and theories on his farm, and he finds that they pay. In politics he supports the Republican party, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. On Nov. 25, 1897, Mr. Neilson was united in marriage with Harriet, the daughter of Capt. C. M. and Elizabeth (Mosher) Davis, of Milwaukee. Three children have been made welcome in the Neilson home: Dorothy, William and Stanley.

Alfred G. Schultz, prominent in Milwaukee financial and commercial circles as the cashier of the Germania National Bank, was born in the Cream City on July 30, 1865, a son of Daniel and Charlotte (King) Schultz. The father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and the mother was born in Black Rock, N. Y. Mr. Schultz received the educational training afforded by the public schools of Milwaukee, and when but eighteen years of age, in 1883, entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank in a clerical position. He served in this capacity for a period of ten years, and then was promoted to the assistant cashiership of the West Side branch at Third and Chestnut streets, later the West Side Bank. While serving in the latter position his influence and sound business judgment became known, and when the Germania National Bank was in the process of organization in the early part of 1903 he was chosen cashier. This institution opened its doors on July 1, 1903, and the large and successful business which it has been doing can be deservedly accredited to the ability and acumen of its cashier. Mr. Schultz is absorbed in business, but finds leisure to devote to the Deutscher Club and the Milwaukee Musical Society, which are his only diversions from the routine of duty. In September, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Busjaeger, a daughter of Albert and Fredericka (Salzmann) Busjaeger, of Milwaukee. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Armin D., now thirteen years of age; and Alfred F., now in his tenth year.

Sylvester Sykes, deceased, was a member of Wolcott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Milwaukee, Wis., which city had been the place of his residence since in September, 1884. He was born at Brothertown, Calumet county (then known as Manchester), Wis., May 23, 1843, son of Arnold and Hannah (Walker) Sykes, natives of Utica, Oneida county, N. Y. The parents removed to Wisconsin in 1836, the present progressive state then being a territory, and they located on a farm in what is now Calumet county. There the mother died in 1873 and the father in 1875. Sylvester Sykes was reared on the farm, attending the country district schools during the winter months, and in 1861, when less than eighteen years old, he attempted to enlist in a company of volunteers which Colonel Hobart was raising at Chilton for the Fourth Wisconsin infantry, but he was rejected. Several times afterward he made unsuccessful attempts to enter the military service, and finally, on Oct. 16, 1861, he enlisted in a company being raised by Capt. W. Woods and went with others to Milwau-

kee. The embryo soldiers went into camp at Camp Washburn, and Mr. Sykes was assigned to Company A of the Second Wisconsin cavalry, which company was the second from Wisconsin to enter the barracks. The regiment was mustered into the United States service by Captain Trowbridge of the regular army. It left the state on March 24, 1862, for St. Louis, over the Chicago & Northwestern railway, by way of Mattoon, Ill. Reaching St. Louis it was quartered at Benton Barracks, where it was equipped and mounted. It was ordered to Springfield in May, and the subject of this review participated in all the service of his company during the ensuing two years. In May, 1865, the regiment joined Custer's cavalry force and did guard duty on the Texas border. Soon thereafter Mr. Sykes was detailed as clerk at General Sheridan's headquarters, that officer having come with his laurels from the Shenandoah Valley to command the Military Division of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans, and our subject served in the aforementioned position until after peace had been declared, and he was mustered out of the service at Madison, Wis., Dec. 15, 1865. Soon after returning home he located in Fond du Lac, where he remained three years, in the employ successively of General Hamilton and Anderson Merriman, in shingle mills. On Oct. 8, 1868, he entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as freight brakeman, and continued uninterruptedly in the employ of that company until his death on Sept. 1, 1908. His employment at railroad work covered a period of forty years, and in that time he served in the different capacities of freight brakeman, freight conductor, train-master, and passenger conductor. He was married in 1873 to Elizabeth Bermingham, of Juneau, Wis., a daughter of Garrett Bermingham, and to the union have been born five children. Annie, the eldest, is the wife of A. J. Richter, D. D. S., of Milwaukee; Mayme is the wife of Harry Ludington, of Wauwatosa, Wis.; Charlotte is the wife of Walter H. Heideman, of Milwaukee; George R. is a freight conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad; and Frank B. is in school. Aside from his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, which is mentioned in the beginning of this review, Captain Sykes was affiliated with the Masonic order as follows: Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, No. 76, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar, having been Past Commander of the latter; Milwaukee Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was Past Worthy Patron; and he was Past Chief Conductor of Milwaukee Division, No. 46, Order of Railway Conductors, at the time of his death.

Sherburn Sanborn, retired, is a respected citizen of Milwaukee with a residence at 3210 Grand avenue. He is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Bath, Grafton county, on Sept. 15, 1834. His parents were Martin L. Sanborn, born in New Hampshire in 1803, and Emeline S. (Smith) Sanborn, born in the same state in 1811. He comes of a line of patriots, his grandfather

on the maternal side, James Smith, having served in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution. Paternally he is descended in a direct line from Lieut. John Sanborn, who was one of the settlers in New Hampshire in 1632. Mr. Sanborn received his educational advantages in the schools of his native state. He came to Milwaukee in 1854 to accept a position as a clerk. Five years later he became associated with the American Express Company, with whom he remained until 1862. In that year he went into the general office of the old Chicago & Milwaukee railroad, which in 1866 became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He retained his connection with the last-named road until 1902, being promoted from one position to another until in the last ten years of his service he served as general superintendent and assistant general manager of the entire system. His retirement was caused by his having reached the age limit, and he is now enjoying a well-earned respite after years of active service. In politics he allies himself with the Cleveland Democratic party, but has never sought public office. His fraternal associations are with the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. In 1870 Mr. Sanborn was united in marriage to Miss Eliza V. Cary, a daughter of Hon. John W. Cary, of Milwaukee. To this union were born two daughters, Mabel and Jessie.

Herman Wahl Falk, prominent in commercial and manufacturing circles throughout the state and city, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 29, 1867. He is a son of Franz and Louise (Wahl) Falk, both of whom were born in Germany, the former on Aug. 10, 1824, and the latter on Aug. 3, 1833. The father when a youth had learned the vocation of cooper from his father. As an outgrowth of the close relations of the brewing industry with the trade of cooper the father determined when he had attained his majority to become a brewer, and he found employment in an establishment in Miltenberg, his native town. By the time he had reached the age of twenty-four years he had mastered all the details of the industry, and he left his home to seek larger fields. In June, 1848, he landed in New York and made his way from there to Cincinnati, where for three months he found employment in his vocation. In October of the same year he came to Milwaukee and for six months was in the employe of August Krug. He then accepted an offer to become superintendent of the Melms' brewery, and for seven years was retained in that capacity, contributing much to the success of the establishment by his thorough knowledge of the vocation and his strict economy. At the end of the period above mentioned he had accumulated a sufficient competence to enable him to form a partnership with Frederick Goes, and together they conducted the Bavarian brewery under the firm name of Goes & Falk, until 1866, when Mr. Falk purchased the entire interest. From that time on the firm was known as the Franz Falk Brewing Company until, in 1889, it was consolidated with the Jung & Borchert Brewing Company, the whole

becoming known as the Falk, Jung & Borchert Brewing Company. In 1892 the latter company was absorbed by the Pabst Brewing Company. The father passed away in 1882 after a long and useful career. Herman W. Falk, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the Milwaukee public schools and at Allen's Academy in Chicago. In 1889, before the consolidation with the Jung & Borchert Company, he became associated with the Franz Falk Brewing Company and remained with it until the Pabst company absorbed the combined interests in 1892. A year later Mr. Falk started in business for himself, and in 1895 he organized the Falk Manufacturing Company. This name was later changed to The Falk Company, under which title it is to-day doing a large and prosperous business. The output of the concern is a high class of machinery and railroad materials, and the market extends over the entire continent. Mr. Falk has been president of the company ever since its inception, and its prosperity is in large measure due to his habits of industry, thrift, and enterprise, and his able and wise management. He is possessed of exceptionally fine mechanical ingenuity and personally oversees the work of the employes. In addition to his large interests in this connection, he is a director in the Allis-Chalmers Company, the Wisconsin National Bank, and the Wisconsin Trust Company. Socially he is identified with the Milwaukee, the Town, the Country, and the Fox Point clubs. In his political views he is allied with the Republican party in national affairs, but does not allow his party fealty to influence his right of suffrage in local matters. On Jan. 6, 1897, Mr. Falk was united in marriage to Miss Eva Wilson Wahl, a daughter of Louis and Phoebe Grace (Wilson) Wahl, of Chicago. They have no children.

Christ Brust, who conducts a general farm and market garden in the town of Lake, was born in the province of Prussia, Germany, on March 28, 1838. He is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Wolobor) Brust, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father followed agricultural pursuits in the old country and thereby earned a sufficient competence to enable him to migrate to America in 1843. He purchased eighty acres of totally unimproved land in the town of Lake. This he cleared and made of it a model farm, where he lived until his death, in May, 1869. His widow passed away on May 19, 1884, leaving a family of four children—three daughters and a son. At the time Christ Brust came to the town of Lake with his parents there were no schools accessible, and his earliest educational advantages were received under the preceptorship of a private instructor. Later he attended a German school on the South Side for thirteen days, and the balance of his education he received in the school of experience. When he left school he learned the trade of carpenter, and was successfully engaged as a journeyman in that vocation for twenty-five years. For a period of sixteen years he was engaged as a pattern-maker in the roller mills on the South Side, and then occupied a similar position with the White Hill Sewing

Machine Company for a short time. During the seven years immediately following he was a pattern-maker for the Wilcin Manufacturing Company, and severed his connection with that concern to become employed in a like capacity with the Filer & Stowell Company. While working in the roller mills he managed by frugality and hard labor to accumulate a sufficient amount to purchase a tract of land in the town of Lake, and in 1880 he removed to it. Since that time he has engaged in a general gardening business on the property, and has made an eminent success of the venture. The home which he now occupies was erected but a short time ago, and is modern and comfortable in every detail. In his political views Mr. Brust has strong Democratic proclivities, but does not allow his party fealty to cloud his better judgment in the exercise of his right of franchise. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is to-day one of the most zealous of the worshippers of the church of that denomination. On Jan. 28, 1869, Mr. Brust was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Biever, a daughter of Peter and Susan Biever, of the town of Lake. Eight children have been the issue of this union: Peter, Frank, Nicholas, Emma (now Mrs. Nicholas Detrich, of Racine), Joseph, John, Anna (who died in October, 1894), and Mary (now Mrs. Henry Schmittling, of St. Francis).

Michael J. McNamara, postmaster at St. Francis and agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at that place, was born on a farm in the town of Wauwatosa on Sept. 29, 1863. He is the only surviving son of Dennis and Catherine (Woods) McNamara, the former of whom was born in County Clare and the latter in County Limerick, Ireland. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the land of his nativity, and after coming to Milwaukee county, in 1848, he purchased a farm in the town of Wauwatosa, the property now being a part of the present Soldiers' Home grounds. In 1864 he disposed of this by sale and purchased a farm in the town of Lake on the old Chicago road. This latter property is still held by his heirs. The father died in 1885 and the mother in 1889. Of the nine children born to the parents—five sons and four daughters—but one son and four daughters are living to-day. Michael J. McNamara, the subject of this memoir, received his early educational advantages in the district schools in the town of Lake, and in 1882 was graduated at Pio Nono college at St. Francis. In September of the same year he accepted a position as station agent at St. Francis on the Northwestern line, and remained in that capacity for a period of ten years. For some years he was engaged in the real estate business in Cudahy, Wis., and in 1893 was one of the foremost figures in making Cudahy a post-village of the government. As a recognition of his services he was made village postmaster, a position he held until a political change cost him the position in February, 1901. During the three years immediately following he was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in Milwaukee. In 1904 he was appointed postmaster at St. Francis, a

position which he is to-day filling to the eminent satisfaction of the postoffice department and the patrons of the office. He was also instrumental in purchasing the right of way for the new Chicago & Northwestern line between Chicago and Milwaukee, and is the present agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway at St. Francis. On national issues Mr. McNamara has been allied with the Republican party since the Democratic party took up the silver question in 1896. He has held various town offices, such as justice of the peace and appraiser, and at present is the incumbent of the office of town clerk. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith and is to-day a devout communicant of the church of that denomination. On Oct. 24, 1894, Mr. McNamara was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kuntz, a daughter of Matthias and Gertrude (Pinger) Kuntz, of the town of Lake. To this union have been born six children: Irene, Leo, Cyril, Francis, Carla and Margaret. Mr. McNamara's only fraternal relations are with the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is popular with his fellow citizens, genial and hearty in his manner, and withal a most estimable citizen.

George William Wilks, a popular and well-known raiser of greenhouse vegetables in the town of Lake, was born in London, England, on Aug. 14, 1850. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mayhew) Wilks, both of whom were natives of England. The father left school at an early age and started life as a carpenter and corker in a ship-building institution, and remained there until 1852, the year he emigrated to America. He landed in Canada and there remained a short time, going thence to Baltimore, Md., where he worked at his trade. His residence in Baltimore did not continue long, however, and when he left there it was to remove to Cleveland, Ohio. In the latter city he worked at his trade for twenty-four years, and then removed to Milwaukee in 1878 to accept a position as foreman in the Fitzgerald shipyards. After a few years of work in this capacity he had accumulated a sufficient competence to allow him to retire, when he had received an injury which somewhat impaired his capacity for work. His death occurred on Oct. 16, 1901, at the age of seventy-three, and the mother died in October, 1865. The father's second wife passed away in 1903, in England. George William Wilks, the subject of this review, received a limited education in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended sessions for two years. He left school at the early age of nine years to accept employment in a tobacco factory. He was there but a short time, however, and then went to work in a shingle factory, which he left to go to work in a box factory. When he left the latter position it was to learn the trade of bricklaying and plastering, and then at the age of seventeen years he became a sailor on the Great Lakes. For nine successive years he was employed on the water, gradually being promoted from the position of night watchman, through the various departments of the work, until when he resigned he was the incumbent of the position of first mate. He then removed to Mil-

waukee and for five years was an employe of the street railway company. Then he accepted an opportunity offered him to rent twenty acres of land in the town of Lake, which he held for six years. In the year 1888 he purchased twenty acres in the same town and erected upon it a sightly residence, from which he has a fine view of the city from the south. The first greenhouse which he erected on the property was built in 1892, and by eleven years later the business had grown to such an extent that it was necessary to build a large addition. Mr. Wilks is now actively engaged in the management of the property, and devotes his time chiefly to the raising of lettuce, radishes, and cucumbers, which he sells to the commission houses in the city. The success which he has achieved has been largely due to his ability to make the most of his opportunities, his capacity for hard work, and his sterling honesty. He is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a heavy policyholder in the New York Life Insurance Company. In his political views Mr. Wilks is staunchly Republican, and has been the incumbent of the offices of roadmaster, town insurance agent, and district school clerk, the latter position having been his for nine years. He is a Protestant in his religious belief and one of the devout communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. On May 31, 1879, Mr. Wilks was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Heseler, a daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Hackenbeck) Heseler, of Milwaukee. The children born to this union are Thomas William, George Frederick, Albert, and Emma. The sons all assist their father in the conduct of the business.

William Strothenke, a successful hot-house gardener of the town of Lake, was born in Prussia, Germany, on Feb. 25, 1852, a son of Herman and Anna Strothenke. The father was a butcher by vocation in his native country, learning the trade immediately after leaving school, and continuing in it until his removal to America. After his arrival in this country he came direct to Milwaukee and for a time lived in the Third ward. Subsequently he leased the old Upmeyer farm in the town of Lake, and after residing on the property for a number of years he purchased it and continued to live upon it until his death in the early seventies. His widow passed away in 1895, leaving a family of six children. The early education of William Strothenke, the subject of this review, was received in the old Burdick school in the town of Lake and at Steffen's German school on the south side. At the age of fourteen years he left school to assist his father in the conduct of the farm, and he remained at home until his marriage. He then purchased a small tract of land and embarked in business for himself, and as the venture prospered he would purchase more land and extend the field of his operations. In 1893 he determined to institute a new branch of work, and he erected a large hot-house, where today he is cultivating a large quantity of hot-house vegetables, with which he supplies a large trade. His success may be justly attributed to his indefatigable labor, his careful attention

to details, and his native Teutonic thrift. While Mr. Strothenke has strong Republican proclivities he is not active in the work of his party, nor has he ever sought public office. In religious matters he is allied with the German Lutheran church. In February, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Koplin, a daughter of Michael and Catherine Koplin, of Milwaukee. Ten children are the issue of this union. Herman, the eldest, is an employe of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, is married and resides in Milwaukee. The others are Henry, who is also married and is a hot-house gardener in the town of Lake; John, Clara, Ana, Edward, William, Louisa, Ida, and Bernard, all of whom, with the exception of two married daughters in Milwaukee, make their home with their parents.

Frank Paul Dilger is one of the prominent florists of the Cream City. He was born in Rose Hill, now a part of Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 26, 1857, and is a son of Frank P. and Charlotte (Wollner) Dilger, the former of whom was born in Dorndorf, Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter in Mecklenburg, Germany. The father was reared in his native city and there learned the carpenter's trade. This vocation furnished him employment until he came to the United States in the early fifties, locating in Chicago. In that city he conducted a general market-gardening business up to the time of his death, which occurred on Dec. 25, 1872. The mother died on Nov. 24, 1869. There were three sons and two daughters in the family. Of these Robert F. is in the green-house business in Chicago; Mathias M. is in the same business in Waukegan, Ill.; Sophia is now Mrs. N. H. Kransz, of Chicago; and Anna is Mrs. William Volk, of Chicago. Frank P. Dilger, the subject of this memoir, attended the public schools of Rose Hill, Ill., and the Andersonville school at Lake View. At the age of thirteen years he dropped his studies and entered the employ of H. M. Hanson, of Rose Hill, Ill., in the green-house business, where he worked for a year. Then he returned to Chicago and for three years engaged in the marble business, one of the first buildings he worked on being the old Custom House. Then he re-entered the floristry work for two years, and the three years immediately following found him in the wholesale seed business with J. C. Vaughan. It was through Mr. Vaughan that he established what was one of the first wholesale florist's businesses in the west. When he had successfully conducted that for two years he opened a seed and flower store at 266 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, and in August, 1883, removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he embarked in the same business at the corner of Reed and Mitchell streets. Five years later, in 1888, he purchased land in the Village of Bay View, on what is known as 418 Pryor avenue, and erected the green-houses which he now manages. His venture was successful in a financial way from the start, and today he is doing exceptionally well, specializing in cut flowers for wholesale trade and in bulbs. In his religious belief Mr. Dilger is affiliated with the Bible Institute of Allegheny, Pa., and is a Bible student. Politically he is identified with the Re-

publican party, but has never aspired to public office. On Sept. 6, 1882, Mr. Dilger was united in marriage to Miss Agnes L. Daube, a daughter of Franz Frederick and Doris (Clausen) Daube, of Chicago. This union was blessed with the following children: Charlotte Sophia Agnes, now Mrs. Charles H. Bunde, of Fargo, N. D., born July 20, 1883; Frank Paul, Jr., born March 12, 1885; Leila M., born Nov. 28, 1886, died May 26, 1887; Ruth L., born Aug. 30, 1895, died Jan. 14, 1903; Lillian Doris, born April 6, 1901.

William A. S. Edlefsen is one of the leading florists of the Cream City. He was born in Altona, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on Jan. 19, 1846. He received his scholastic advantages in the institutions of his native country, and at the age of fifteen started out to earn his own living by becoming apprenticed to a florist in the city of his birth. Until 1867 he was variously employed in the best known and most advanced green-houses of both Germany and Switzerland, his ambition being to gain the best possible knowledge of the florist's art. In 1867 he immigrated to the United States and located at Pittsburg, where for ten years he found employment in the leading florists' establishments. His residence in Milwaukee dates from 1877, when, coming from Pittsburg, he conducted a retail flower store with Joseph Heiman, supplying the store from their own green-houses. After four years he purchased Mr. Heiman's interest. So rapidly has the concern grown that it is today known as one of the leading establishments of the Cream City, employing sixteen men and maintaining two retail stores, one at 349 Third street and the other at 782 Third street. The firm is now known as the Edlefsen-Leidiger Company. Mr. Edlefsen is president, Miss Rose Semler the vice-president, and Arthur Leidiger the secretary and treasurer. To Mr. Edlefsen's knowledge of the business, learned by years of hard work and industrious application, and his sterling honesty, is due in large measure the success of the firm. The green-houses and gardens are located just north of the city and cover an area of six acres. Mr. Edlefsen is a stanch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and although he has never held nor been a candidate for public office, he takes a keen interest in the welfare of his party. His church affiliations are with the German Lutheran society. On July 13, 1869, Mr. Edlefsen was united in marriage with Miss Elise Wehrs-Dreyer, of Altona, Germany. Five children came to bless this union, two of whom died in infancy. Margaret is now Mrs. Kroseberg, of Milwaukee; Catherine is Mrs. William Scott, of Pittsburg; and Valeria lives at home with her parents. Fraternally Mr. Edlefsen is prominent. He is a member of the Milwaukee Musicverein, A Capella Chor, the West Side Turnverein, and other societies.

Richard Doremus Whitehead, the efficient and popular superintendent of the Badger State Humane Society, was born at Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, on Dec. 31, 1832. He is a son of Edwin F. and Margaret (Doremus) Whitehead, both of whom were born in Seneca county, N. Y. The family are direct descendants

of the Whiteheads who settled in America in the Sixteenth century. The father served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, and after reaching his majority came west to Michigan City, Ind., some time about the year 1826. He purchased a horse in that place and with it made his way to Chicago, then but a very small village. Subsequently he removed to Ohio and purchased a farm, where he and his family underwent all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. The father died in 1870 and his widow passed away eleven years later. Of the twelve children born to the parents two died in infancy and the others grew to maturity. Richard D. Whitehead, the subject of this review, never had the advantages of a scholastic education of any kind, all his knowledge having been acquired under the preceptorship of his father. When a lad of eleven years he went to make his home with his grandfather, and while there developed a great fondness for horses and stock of all kinds. While still a boy he entered the employ of a Mr. Miner, a wealthy horse owner and breeder, who saw in the lad great possibilities as a trainer and jockey. His first work on this stock farm was for the small salary of twenty-five dollars a month, but before many months his employer recognized his inherent ability to handle horses and his wages were gradually raised to \$125 each month. When he had attained his majority he removed to Chicago and there became imbued with the necessity for some organized humane work for the horses and live-stock being brought into the city. It was not long before certain Milwaukee citizens interested in the same phase of humane labor heard of Mr. Whitehead's great work in Chicago, and a committee of representative citizens of the Cream City visited him and induced him to remove to Milwaukee and take up the superintendency of the work there. In 1879 he made this city his residence and began his labors. The first result of his work was the establishment of the Wisconsin Humane Society, of which he was elected superintendent. He served in that capacity for a period of nearly thirty years to the great satisfaction of everybody concerned, and only resigned on Feb. 16, 1906, to organize the Badger State Humane Society. As superintendent of the latter organization he has done many things which have won him praise from the admirers of horses and live-stock, chief among them being the erection of the drinking fountain in the city hall square. He has also been influential in organizing fifty-eight different societies throughout the state. Fraternally Mr. Whitehead is allied with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. In his political views he is allied with the Democratic party, but has never become the candidate for any office of public trust. He is not a member of any church organization. He is a Protestant in his religious belief and was baptized in the Presbyterian faith, but now attends the Episcopal church. In December, 1860, Mr. Whitehead was united in marriage to Miss Catharina Hathaway, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Hathaway. To this union was born a daughter, Mollie, who died at Montgomery, Ala., at the age of five years.

Henry Gattman, president of the Henry Gattman Company, whose important retail establishment is located at No. 423 Grand avenue, was born in the city of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, Sept. 27, 1866, the son of Meyer and Regina Gattman. The parents were both natives of Hungary, and the elder Mr. Gattman was for many years a prominent and successful wholesale wine merchant at Buda-Pesth. His father lived in the United States for a number of years during the early days, but returned once more to his native land, where he died in the early seventies. Henry is one of a family of three children, and received his education in the schools of his native city. In the year 1883, when he was still little more than a lad, he came to America in search of larger opportunities, making his home in Chicago until very recently. His first business venture in Chicago was a retail store for the sale of gentlemen's neckwear; this he conducted successfully for about three years, and then embarked in the wholesale manufacture of ladies' cloaks, etc. His business in this line grew to generous proportions and proved highly remunerative, engaging his close attention and business energies for a period of twenty-two years. On Sept. 1, 1907, Mr. Gattman came to the city of Milwaukee, and there opened his present flourishing retail establishment at 423 Grand avenue, which deals exclusively in the sale of ladies' suits and outer garments. His excellent business sagacity has again brought him deserved success, and it is no idle flattery to state that he ranks as a first authority in his special branch of business. Mr. Gattman is affiliated with the Democratic party in politics, but is in no sense a politician, contenting himself with the intelligent performance of his civic duties. He is a member of the Jewish faith, and a generous supporter of many well-known charities. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but otherwise is affiliated with none of the fraternal organizations. He was united in marriage on Sept. 27, 1904, to Miss Anna F., daughter of Carl and Rose Freschl, of Milwaukee, his father-in-law being one of the prosperous and substantial business men of the Cream City, and the president of the Kalamazoo Knitting Company. Mr. and Mrs. Gattman are the parents of two daughters: Dorothy, born Aug. 19, 1905, and Marie, born March 6, 1908. Their charming home is situated at No. 537 Hartford avenue.

Clarence G. Comstock, president of the My Laundry Company of Milwaukee, and one of the successful business men of the city, was born at Yucatan, Houston county, Minn., on Jan. 13, 1864, the son of Louis E. and Myra L. (Carpenter) Comstock. His parents are both natives of the state of New York, where his grandfather was a farmer before coming west, in 1848. Mr. Comstock, the father, made the long journey west to Minnesota with his wife and family in typical pioneer fashion, traveling by ox team. He settled on a farm in Houston county, which he worked successfully for many years. He abandoned the pursuit of agriculture in 1880, and served for a time as mail agent for the United States government; in 1894 he moved to Milwaukee, where he is now in-

terested with his son in the My Laundry Company of this city. Clarence G., who is one of a family of six children, received his early education in the country schools of Houston county, and later attended the high school at Caledonia, Minn. Upon leaving school he was first employed in the printing office of the Houston County Journal, and was shortly afterward appointed mail clerk in the postoffice at Caledonia. He next went to La Crosse, Wis., and there served for a time as compositor on the daily papers of that city, and was also interested for a time in the Daily Star. He soon afterward sold out his interest in this paper to Frank Powell and embarked in the laundry business at La Crosse for one year. In 1884 he came to Milwaukee, where he was identified with the De Gunther Laundry Company for a period of four years; next resided for brief periods in Marinette and Sioux City, Ia., and finally returned to Milwaukee, where he has since made his home. Here he started the My Laundry Company, of which he is president, and is meeting with splendid success in this business venture. John Thomann, the efficient vice-president of the company, was born in Milwaukee in 1860. For several years after completing his educational training he was engaged in the floristry business with his father. Subsequently he became a co-partner with George Lingelbach in the business on Reed street. In 1894 he disposed of his interest in the concern to Mr. Hoverson and opened the Perfection Laundry in partnership with C. M. Gregg. This latter establishment was successfully conducted for ten years, at the end of which time Mr. Thomann purchased Mr. Gregg's interest and with Mr. Comstock established and incorporated the My Laundry Company. Mr. Thomann is a man of generous impulses, genial and kindly, and well liked by his associates. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Germania society. Mrs. Thomann was formerly Miss Ida Struckburg, a daughter of Rudolph Struckburg, of Milwaukee. Mr. Comstock is affiliated with the Republican party in politics, but has never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He takes an active and intelligent interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city and lends his support freely to every worthy public cause. He is popular in both the business and social life of the city, and possesses a genial and hearty disposition, which has gained him numerous friends. Mr. Comstock is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Foresters; he is also an honorary member of Milwaukee's crack cavalry organization, the Light Horse Squadron. He was most happily married on Oct. 23, 1891, to Miss Eugenia, daughter of Julius and Eugenia (Steiffer) Weiland, of Milwaukee, and they have one daughter, Ada H., born Feb. 22, 1894.

William A. Koch, deceased, late of the city of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Artern, Prussian Saxony, Germany, on Dec. 29, 1832, and was the second oldest child in a large family of children. His father was a prosperous business man of Artern, Germany, where he reared and educated his numerous family of chil-

dren. Three of the family, including our subject, came to the United States, where they were attracted by the larger field of opportunities. William A. received a good education in the schools of his native land, and then learned the trade of cabinet-maker, which engaged his attention for a number of years before he left the Fatherland. He arrived in the United States on July 4, 1858, and came directly to Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade as a cabinet-maker and carpenter. He was thus employed when the Civil war broke out, and, as was true of many others of our adopted citizens, he risked his life gladly in the cause of human freedom and the perpetuation of the government as handed down by the fathers. On Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, Col. William H. Jacobs and Fred C. Winkler, commanding. This was a gallant German regiment, which was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, in the late summer of 1862, and which afterward participated in some of the most important campaigns and battles of the war. Mr. Koch served at the front with his command until after the close of the war, and was mustered out and honorably discharged from the service on June 13, 1865. He took part with the regiment in the following important engagements: Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Wauhatchie, Tenn.; Lookout Mountain; Missionary Ridge; Resaca; Dallas; Kenesaw Mountain; Peachtree Creek; siege and capture of Atlanta; March to the Sea and the engagements around Savannah, Ga.; Campaign through the Carolinas in 1865, including the engagements at Averysboro and Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston's army on April 26, 1865, he marched with Sherman's veteran troops through Virginia to Washington, D. C., where he took part in the Grand Review of the war-worn veterans, in May, 1865. Upon severing his connection with the army he returned to his home in Milwaukee, and once more resumed the peaceful occupation of carpentry. He abandoned this vocation in the year 1874 and embarked in the saloon and restaurant business. His establishment was located at 314 West Water street, and here he conducted a prosperous business for a period of a quarter of a century. He then sold out his business, and determined to employ his remaining years in rest and recreation. He had a great longing to revisit the scenes of his childhood after an absence of forty-two years, and now he proceeded to gratify this natural desire. He made the journey to the Fatherland, and it was indeed most fortunate that he did so at this juncture, as he only survived the trip some ten months. His death took place in Milwaukee on May 24, 1901, and he was buried with military honors at Forest Home cemetery. Mr. Koch was a member of the Republican party, but never took an active part in the political game, though he was ever ready to assist his friends in their political aspirations. He was broad-minded and liberal in his religious convictions, and belonged to none of the orthodox denominations. He was an honored member of Robert Chivas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment Association; he also belonged

to the Old Settlers' Club (West Side), and the Sons of Hermann. Mr. Koch was most happily married on May 28, 1867, to Anna Maria, daughter of Adam and Theresa (Loth) Uhlersperger, of Milwaukee. This union was blessed with three children, of whom only one daughter, Mrs. Robert Maercklein, survives. Mrs. Koch now makes her home with this daughter, at No. 527 Van Buren street, Milwaukee. Dr. Maercklein is a prosperous dentist of the city.

Joseph P. Hurley, a shrewd young business man of the younger generation in Milwaukee, was born in Cedarburg, Wis., on Jan. 26, 1873. He is a son of John and Mary (Harrington) Hurley, the former of whom was born in Ireland and came to the United States while still a youth. The father, now retired, was engaged in railroad work all during his active career for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Joseph P. Hurley, the subject of this memoir, received his educational advantages in the Catholic parochial schools of the Cream City. The first five years after leaving school he earned his livelihood by serving in a clerical position for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. During the following four years he occupied a similar position with the Greene & Button Company, which has since become the Milwaukee Drug Company, and then for three years was employed in the confectionery department of the American Biscuit Company. Another four years he spent as a retail clerk in the store of Nicolai & Starr, men's furnishings. It was in 1900 that the firm of Hurley-Reilly was formed, with Mr. Hurley as president. The firm conducts a modern men's furnishing store at 89 Wisconsin street, and ever since its inception it has done a flourishing business, contributed to in large measure by Mr. Hurley's personal popularity. On Oct. 14, 1904, Mr. Hurley was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Wood, a native of Milwaukee, and a daughter of John Wood, an electrician and an old settler of Milwaukee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hurley are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and the former is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus.

James Lawrie, Sr., deceased, was for a number of years closely identified with the business and social life of the city of Milwaukee, which was his place of residence practically for a period of fifty years. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, on Aug. 15, 1831, and received his early schooling in the place of his nativity. Upon leaving school as a boy he was apprenticed to a tailor in Paisley, and later worked in Glasgow, and also in Liverpool, helping to support the family at home during these early years of his life. At the early age of twenty years he decided to cast his lot with the people of the United States, and in 1851, in company with his young wife, whom he had but recently married, he set sail for the American shores. The first two years after his arrival, until 1853, he resided in the city of Brooklyn, engaged at his trade of tailoring, and the ensuing two years, until 1855, was spent in the city of Philadelphia. In the year last mentioned, Mr. Lawrie and wife came to Milwaukee, which city was destined to be the scene of a

long and happy life for them, and Mr. Lawrie secured employment with Samuel Sawyer, a prominent tailor of the Cream City in those early days. The wages were much lower than had been received in Philadelphia, but Mr. Lawrie, with the keen foresight which is a characteristic of his race, looked to the future and its opportunities rather than to the present, and was content to bide his time for a better remuneration for his labor. He remained in the employ of Mr. Sawyer from the time of his arrival until 1872, in which year he embarked in business for himself with a partner, under the firm name of Brewer & Lawrie. This partnership continued until 1880, when Mr. Brewer retired from the firm and Mr. Lawrie became the sole proprietor of the establishment, which at this time had assumed flattering proportions. The place of business was at the present location of the First National Bank, near the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. Mr. Lawrie continued in active business until 1895, when, having accumulated a competence, he laid aside the cares of trade and lived his remaining years in well-earned retirement. He was a man of pronounced convictions upon all questions concerning the public weal, and in political affairs gave an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party. However, he was non-active so far as the practical work of the organization was concerned, as he deemed it imprudent to associate business with politics; but his moral influence in this as in all other lines was exerted in support of measures conducive to a citizenship of the highest standard. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, having membership in the Church of Calvary, and in every walk of life he endeavored to practice in its fullest detail the line of conduct commended to mankind in the noble precepts of the Golden Rule. He was prominently identified with a number of the city's social organizations, among which may be mentioned the Masonic order, in which he attained the thirty-second degree; and the St. Andrews Society, of which he was a charter member. He was also a member of the Recreation Club, and was one of the organizers of the National Merchant-Tailors' Exchange. Mr. Lawrie was married on Feb. 22, 1850, to Mary Vacey, of Liverpool, England. This honored couple traveled life's journey together for more than a half-century, and at death were not long separated, he passing away in 1904, and his faithful wife followed him in 1905. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom four are still living, as follows: John, deceased, late of Milwaukee; Ellen, wife of Henry Bowes, of Milwaukee; James, Jr., deceased; William, a resident of St. Paul, Minn.; Mamie, wife of Adolph Kurtz, of Wauwatosa, Wis.; and Daniel, now living in the South. James Lawrie, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, his native city, and when still young was employed as a mechanic in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad shops. Here he showed much skill, efficiency and attention to details. He followed this vocation until 1891, when his health broke down, and he went west to Spokane, Wash., in the effort to restore his

health, and died in that city the same year. His political affiliations were always with the Republican party, though he was never a mere partisan, and could always be counted upon to support the best men and measures. He was content to do his duty as a plain citizen, and never aspired to the honors and emoluments of public office. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married on Dec. 24, 1881, to Miss Carrie Amelia, daughter of George and Sarah Jane (Henry) Hatch, and he left his wife and one son surviving him. The son, James, lives at home with his mother, and is a member of the Milwaukee Board of Trade. Mrs. Lawrie's father was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 1, 1828, and was a prosperous Southern planter in early life. He abandoned this vocation when still young to engage in the manufacture of trunks in New York city; came West to Milwaukee in 1868, and there pursued the same business for many years, building up a large and lucrative business in that line. He retired from active business several years before his death, which took place in 1901. His wife was a native of New York city, where she was born on Aug. 24, 1832. She died in Milwaukee in October, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch reared a family of five sons and three daughters: Sarah Louise, wife of R. L. Grossenbach, Milwaukee; John S., deceased; George Henry, a resident of Milwaukee; Charles L., also a resident of Milwaukee; Carrie A., widow of James Lawrie, Jr.; Josiah W., deceased; Emma Jane, the deceased wife of L. J. Miller, of Milwaukee; and Frank, a prominent contractor of Chicago, Ill.

Jacob Dreher was born on Jan. 13, 1849, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, the son of Dionysius and Catherine (Ulrich) Dreher, both of whom were also born in Germany, being natives of the same Grand Duchy. The father was an officer of cavalry in the German army, and at the time of the revolution of 1848 his sympathies were with the forces battling for freedom. He emigrated to America with his family in 1850, and in 1855 he came to Milwaukee. Jacob Dreher received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and began his career as an employe of the Milwaukee News. He was also engaged on the Milwaukee Sentinel, and later with the Evening Wisconsin, and the King, Fowle & McGee Company. In 1901 he established his own business. In August, 1904, he received the appointment as Grand Lecturer of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons for the grand lodge of Wisconsin, and has since devoted his entire time to that work. He is a member of Wisconsin Consistory and of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he has served as Worshipful Master of Wisconsin lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., as High Priest of Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, and also of Calumet Chapter, No. 73, R. A. M., and he has filled offices in both the Commandery and the Consistory. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith. Mr. Dreher was married on Jan. 1, 1872, to Miss Angeline E. Cameron, who was born at Oswego, N. Y., a daughter of Capt. Donald Cameron, a sailor and ship-owner, and to this union there have been born four sons: George C. and Harold J., with the First Na-

tional Bank of Milwaukee; and Rufus G. and Charles A., deceased. The family home is in the city of Wauwatosa.

Louis Schneider, retired, one of the substantial German citizens of Milwaukee, was born in Pomerania, Germany, on Oct. 18, 1836. He is a son of Louis and Loretta (Krontz) Schneider, both natives of the Fatherland, who never came to America. Mr. Schneider attended the public schools of his native land, and when he had completed his scholastic training he learned the trade of baker. In 1862 he came to America, and after a few months of life in Canada located in Milwaukee. For some five years he worked at his trade, and by that time had accumulated a sufficient competence to enable him to purchase the property where he now lives. He continued in business there for a number of years and then retired. He is the owner of considerable real estate, including the fine three-story building of which he and his family are the occupants of the second flat, two flat buildings between Ninth and Tenth streets, a store building on Third street, and other properties on Herman street, Ninth street, Twenty-first street, and Cold Spring avenue, and several unoccupied lots. In May, 1868, Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Vallow, born in Germany on April 22, 1840, a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Felz) Vallow. Mrs. Vallow died in Germany, but her husband came to America in 1866 and located in Chicago, where he was engaged in teaming until the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were born three children. Anna, the eldest, is the widow of Dr. Fred Conitz, and now makes her home with her parents. Alfred is deceased, and Laura is the wife of William Schneider, a druggist at the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets. All of Mr. Schneider's achievements are directly due to his own personal efforts. When he first came to America he could not speak English, but with energy and ambition that are well worthy of emulation he has won for himself a high rank among Milwaukee's useful citizens.

Fernando L. Bell, retired, a respected farmer living just outside the city of West Allis, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., on Oct. 4, 1834. He is a son of Capt. John and Sally (Harrington) Bell, both of whom were born in Otsego county, the former on Dec. 22, 1791, and the latter in 1794. The father was a farmer by vocation and held the office of captain in the New York state militia. For some years, also, he was a public servant in his native county. In 1842 he came to Milwaukee county and located on the farm which his son now occupies. He continued farming until a few years before his death, which occurred in August, 1886. The mother died on Aug. 25, 1877. The paternal grandparents, John and Jeanette Bell, were both born in Scotland, the former on July 10, 1748, and the latter on March 10, 1758. F. L. Bell, the subject of this review, received but a limited education, owing to the scarcity of schools in the vicinity of his boyhood home. He remained on the farm with his father until 1853, in that year removed to Illinois, and for a year and a half was employed on the

Illinois Central railroad. During the two years immediately following he assisted his father in the conduct of the farm, and then went to Kansas. There he entered the employ of the government as a teamster, working out from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, Fort Laramie, and the coast. He continued this work for three years, from 1855 to 1858, taking up under the homestead law some land in Franklin county, which land he held the title to until 1903, when he disposed of it and realized upon it a large profit. Upon his return to Wisconsin he assumed for his father the management of the farm, and continued it until his sons became mature enough to attend its conduct, since which time he has lived practically retired. There are altogether 102 acres in the property, the larger part of which is under intense cultivation and brings a goodly income to both father and sons. In his political belief Mr. Bell is an ardent Democrat, and at the present time is serving his seventh term as chairman of the town board. On Dec. 5, 1872, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Rodeman, a native of Germany, having been born there on Oct. 25, 1851. She came to this country with her parents in 1862, and her mother passed away shortly after their arrival. The father's death occurred in 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell six children were born. Henry, born Oct. 20, 1873, is unmarried and makes his home with his parents. Almond, born Oct. 3, 1876, married Miss Emma Peter, of Milwaukee, and is now a farmer in Racine county. Nara, born Sept. 16, 1878, is the wife of Ray Hillier, an employe of the state school at Sparta. Berdella, born Dec. 26, 1880, is unmarried and lives at home. Pearl, born July 29, 1883, resides with her parents, and for the past five years has been a stenographer for a large Milwaukee concern. Lottie, born March 11, 1889, resides with her parents and is attending a private school of oratory in Milwaukee.

John A. Wedda, newspaper-man, financial secretary of the Polish Newspaper Association of America, and advertising manager of the *Kuryer Polski*, of Milwaukee, is one of the rising and representative members of the newspaper fraternity of the city. He is a native of Milwaukee, the son of Frank and Catherine (Zabrocki) Wedda, who were natives of Poland. They immigrated to the United States in the early seventies and were among the pioneer Polish residents of Milwaukee. The father was a carpenter by trade and followed that vocation for many years after coming to Milwaukee, and he earned a sufficient competence at that work to retire from active business some years before his demise, which occurred on Oct. 22, 1906, when he was sixty-eight years old. He was survived by a widow and five children: Theresa, the wife of Leon Graj; Joseph; Frank; Lucy, the wife of H. Smith; and John, the subject of this sketch, who was reared in Milwaukee. He received his elementary educational training in St. Stanislaus' parochial school and then attended Marquette University, where he studied some time, and subsequently he went to the Polish college at Detroit, Mich., to complete his education. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in journalism. Immediately after-

ward he was connected with a Polish paper in Illinois for nearly a year, and he met with such marked success in his chosen career that he became correspondent for various Polish papers throughout the country, writing on Polish subjects and the many problems which appeal to the warm-hearted Pole. His articles were received with such a cordiality that he was induced to extend his field and include some of the English newspapers, and he became one of the well-known contributors. Since January, 1905, he has been identified with the daily *Kurier Polski* in the editorial department. When he first joined the staff he was assigned to the City Hall as reporter, but was soon advanced to city editor, then to political editor, and he has held his present responsible position of advertising manager since January, 1908. He is editor of the Polish Press and financial secretary of the Polish Newspaper Association of America. He is also a prominent member of the local Polish Turners' Society, the Polish Council, is president of Branch 730, Polish National Alliance, and is also a member of the Milwaukee Press Club. Marquette college is proud to count him among the rising young members of her alumni association, of which he is a popular member. Mr. Wedda has always taken an active part in politics, and is a staunch Republican and one of the leading speakers of his nationality for that party. He is unselfish, and for years has been doing a noble work as teacher in the night schools of the city, enabling many a struggling Polish or German boy to secure a knowledge of the English language. He still contributes many different articles to various English newspapers.

Hon. Jacob Rummel, foreman of the Williams & Breckle Cigar Manufacturing Company, represented the Sixth district in the State Senate for the term beginning in January, 1905, and ending in January, 1909. He is a native of Wisconsin, of German ancestry, and the son of Christian and Mary (Tabel) Rummel, both of whom were born in Germany. Christian and his wife came to America in 1852, and were so attracted by the unusual farming opportunities afforded by Wisconsin that they decided to make this state their home, and they occupied a farm in the town of Richfield, Washington county. This became their permanent home, and there their son Jacob was born on April 17, 1857. He attended the public schools and was taught farming by his father, who had been obliged to clear his own farm and erect all the buildings, and who had succeeded in making a beautiful and comfortable home out of the untilled land. Jacob continued his education at the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee, and in 1872 learned the cigar-maker's trade with William Brenckle, with which firm he has been employed as foreman for twenty years, his position increasing in importance with the rapidly growing business of the Williams & Brenckle company. In 1904 Mr. Rummel was elected to the State Senate to represent the Sixth district. He owed his election to the Socialist party, with which he has been identified for twenty-five years, and in the interests of which he has been very active. Mr. Rummel has been a political leader, and

during the first session became prominent in the legislature. Soon after taking his seat in the Senate he was made chairman of the committee on manufactures and labor and was appointed a member of the committees on corporations, banks, finance, insurance, health and sanitation. At that time he was also appointed to be one of three members of a committee to investigate matters pertaining to state insurance. Of this body the other members were Senator Frear, now secretary of state; and Senator Roehr. The number of members of the committee was finally increased to seven and they were empowered to investigate state insurance corporations. When the committee finished its investigations and made its report to the Senate, a minority report was submitted by Mr. Rummel, which requested the legislature to appoint a commission, which, with the co-operation of the State Commissioner of Insurance, should formulate a working plan for state insurance and for old-age pensions in the state of Wisconsin. Of this report 10,000 copies were printed and distributed, and it was widely read and commented upon in various states. Action suggested by this treatise has been taken by four state legislatures in regard to state insurance, and Mr. Rummel feels that these steps taken in the right direction will be followed by more and broader efforts in this direction. During the second session of Mr. Rummel's term in the Senate, he was a member of the committees on banks, finance, insurance, manufactures, labor, cities, and elections. In 1908 he was elected alderman from the Nineteenth ward in Milwaukee, leading his republican and Democratic opponents by a plurality of 74. Mr. Rummel continues to take an active interest in matters political, and has constantly at heart the welfare of his neighborhood and city, at the same time working in every way possible to promote the interests of the Socialist movement at large.

Louis Schoknecht is a prominent mason and contractor of Milwaukee, residing at 186 Burleigh street. His father, Henry Schoknecht, was born in Germany and came to Milwaukee in 1855 with his parents, John and Sophia (Druse) Schoknecht. He married Miss Bertha Timm, daughter of Charles and Mary Timm, who were also German pioneers of Milwaukee. Henry Schoknecht was born in Germany on Nov. 21, 1854, and has resided in Milwaukee since 1855. There is but one older resident of the Twenty-first ward than Mr. Schoknecht. He is one of a family of five children, of whom four attained mature years: Christopher, Henry, Mary, and Lena (deceased). He worked three years as a mason's apprentice, and as journeyman until 1902, when he engaged in business with his sons, Louis and Edward, under the firm name of Louis Schoknecht. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schoknecht: Louis; Lizzie, wife of Hugo Bindrich; and Anna, wife of Robert Thuroes. Louis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Milwaukee, Nov. 14, 1874, attended public schools in Milwaukee and learned the mason's trade with his uncle Christopher. For ten years he was a journeyman, and

then became associated with his father and brother in the firm which bears his name. Since 1902 the firm has carried on a most successful business and has erected a number of important buildings. The four-story apartment building on the corner of Eleventh and Wells streets was erected for Mr. Hughes, and the three-story apartment at Thirteenth and Wells streets for Thomas Merrity. The firm has erected the masonry for numerous other buildings of consequence and is at present engaged in fulfilling the mason contract for the Kinsley Methodist Episcopal church, which is to be a \$35,000 edifice at the corner of Thirty-third and Walnut streets. Mr. Schoknecht is well and favorably known among Milwaukee masons and merits the continuance of a prosperous business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. The Schoknecht family are devout members of the German Lutheran church.

Richard Riesen, 236 Twenty-fourth street, is a prominent contractor and builder of Milwaukee. He was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 10, 1864, son of Richard and Rosa (Hauk) Riesen, the former a native of Schleswig and the latter of Stettin, Germany. Richard Riesen, senior, came to America from Germany in 1858, located in Milwaukee, and there was employed as a journeyman carpenter for some years. He was soon able to open a shop of his own and for forty years was successfully engaged as contractor and builder in Milwaukee. In later life, having acquired a comfortable fortune, he retired from active business and is now living near Los Angeles, Cal. His first wife was Rosa Hauk, and to this marriage were born seven children: Richard; Minnie, wife of Charles Kleppe; Ella, wife of William Lierman; Harry, deceased; Agnes, wife of Henry Opitz; Lydia, wife of Arthur Modler; and Rosa. Mr. Riesen married a second time, his wife being Emma Modler. To this marriage four children were born: William, Adelaide, Alvin, and Esther. Richard, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and learned the carpenter's trade in his father's shop. This instruction was of the best, for the elder Richard Riesen obtained the contracts for many substantial and handsome edifices, among them being the following: the Colby & Abbott building on Mason and Milwaukee streets, a considerable part of the Wisconsin Central depot and the Wisconsin Central shops at Waukesha, etc. In 1888, Richard Riesen, Jr., engaged in business as contractor and builder independently, and has won an enviable reputation in that capacity. He has erected many important structures, some of the most noteworthy of which are the Orphan Asylum of the Felician Sisters in Milwaukee, the large block at the corner of State and Third streets, the dormitory which is prominent among the State buildings at Chippewa Falls, the First Baptist church at Marshall and Ogden streets, the South Side Baptist church, the Baptist church at Madison, Wis., etc. Mr. Riesen's work is honest and substantial. He gives the most careful supervision to every piece of work upon which his men are engaged and takes pride in

having every detail carefully executed. His experience and skill entitle him to a place in the foremost rank of Milwaukee builders. He is a member of the Milwaukee Builders' Association and of the Carpenter's Club. In November, 1887, Mr. Riesen was married to Miss Carrie Rohren, of Milwaukee, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Senn) Rohren. Their home has been gladdened by two children, Irving and Norma.

Julius E. Radtke, carpenter and builder, has occupied the shop at 486 Milwaukee street for the past ten years, and during that time has earned an enviable reputation for prompt and efficient execution of orders entrusted to him. He makes a specialty of jobbing and repair work and has a large and influential patronage. Mr. Radtke is a native of Wisconsin, son of Rudolph and Matilda (Schulz) Radtke, of Concord, Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Radtke were both born in Germany and were pioneers of Jefferson county, where they met and were married. Their home for a quarter of a century was a rich farm in Concord, and there ten children were born to them, of whom seven reached mature years, named as follows: Julius E., Arthur, Hugo, Edwin, Hubert (deceased at the age of twenty years), Louise (Mrs. Edward Zarwell), and Edgar. The family exchanged the farm in Concord in 1887 for a better property in Beaver Dam, and there resided for twenty years, during which time Mr. Radtke was still engaged in farming and also interested in a store under the name of Radtke & Son. In 1907 he retired from active business and continues to reside in Beaver Dam, enjoying the fruits of a long and busy life. He has profited by the development of the rich farming country, whose fertility attracted him in the days when it was forest and wilderness and its cities were dreams of the future. Julius E., the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm in Concord, Jefferson county, Wis., Aug. 26, 1865, attended the public schools, started out in 1885, and served a four years apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In September, 1887, he went to Milwaukee, where for some years he was employed as a journeyman, and for the past ten years he has been located at 486 Milwaukee street. On April 28, 1892, Mr. Radtke was married to Miss Maria Witte, daughter of Wilhelm Witte, whose home is in Germany. Three children blessed this union: Rudolph, Milda, and Leona, who are attending public school in Milwaukee. Mr. Radtke is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Maria (Witte) Radtke was born in Muetzelburg, bei Prillwitz, in Pommern, Germany, Jan. 1, 1866. She came to this country in 1883, stayed in Watertown, Wis., and came to Milwaukee in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Radtke have since made Milwaukee their home.

Dr. Harvey P. Clute, formerly state veterinarian, and now one of the prominent and successful veterinary surgeons of Milwaukee, with offices at No. 330 Fourth street, was born on a farm in Orleans county, N. Y., June 18, 1866. He is the son of J. P. and A. M. (Jackson) Clute, both of whom are also natives of the Empire State. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in New

York, and received his early education in the public schools and at the Lima (N. Y.) Seminary, which he attended for a period of two years. He then entered upon the work of his chosen profession and matriculated at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. Here he pursued the full two years' course and graduated therein with the class of 1887. Upon receiving his diploma he immediately came to Milwaukee, but the following year located at Marinette, Wis. Before finally settling down to the active practice of his profession, he took a special course in veterinary dentistry and surgery, and has always made a specialty of that branch of his calling. He remained in Marinette for a period of fourteen years, and there he commanded a large and very lucrative practice. In 1902, desiring a wider field for his professional labors, he moved to Milwaukee, where he met with immediate success and became one of the leaders of the profession. The Doctor is a member of the Wisconsin State Veterinary Graduates Association, of which organization he was president in 1894; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Alliance, and Knights of the Maccabees. While a resident of Marinette he served for one term as a member of the common council, representing the Fifth ward, and he was the youngest representative who ever sat in that body. He has always been a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and during Governor Scofield's administration he was appointed state veterinarian and served in that capacity with credit for four years. He was united in marriage on Feb. 22, 1892, at Marinette, Wis., to Miss Minnie A. Richter, a native of Oconto, Wis., and the daughter of William and Anna Richter. Her parents were both natives of Germany, and coming to the United States at an early day are numbered among the prominent pioneer residents of Oconto county. On Nov. 1, 1908, Mr. Clute was appointed chief meat inspector of the city of Milwaukee.

Gustav Arsand, one of the prosperous farmers and prominent citizens of the town of Oak Creek, is a native of Wisconsin, but a German by descent, one of that sturdy race noted for its perseverance and indomitable will, which has played a large part in the building up of this great commonwealth. He was born in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, March 11, 1861, just as this nation was torn asunder by the strife of civil war. His father was Edward Arsand, born in Germany on Sept. 8, 1834, and his mother was Fredericka (Koch) Arsand, born in the same country on July 3, 1839. The paternal grandparents immigrated to this country with the great tide of German immigrants who sought the opportunities offered in the new world about the middle of the Nineteenth century, and located on a farm in Milwaukee county in 1842, being among the pioneer settlers of the region. They lived on this homestead all their days. The paternal grandparents were H. F. William Koch and Mary Elizabeth Koch, who were among the pioneer residents of Oak Creek, where they lived all their lives. Gustav was reared on his father's farm and received his scholastic training in the public schools of the town of Oak

Creek. After finishing his studies he helped his father, who owned 147 acres of land. His father died in 1891, but his mother still lives in Oak Creek. They reared a family of eight children, of whom two are still living, Edward and Gustav. The father was a Democrat in politics, and his wife was a member of the Lutheran church. Gustav Arsand liked farming, and after reaching his majority bought sixty acres of land in the town of Oak Creek, where he is still engaged in that occupation. Like his father, he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the principles of the party. On Feb. 22, 1883, Mr. Arsand was united in marriage with Wilhelmenia Roth, born in the town of Oak Creek in 1862, being the daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Werner) Roth, who were among the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee county. They immigrated to America in 1856 and located in the town of Oak Creek, where Mr. Roth died in 1870. He was survived by his wife and eight of their nine children, one having died. Mrs. Roth lived to a happy old age and was laid at rest in 1900. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Arsand: Carl, deceased; George; Bernhard, deceased; Emilia; Gustav, Jr., deceased; and Clara. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Herman Ludwig Emmerich was born in Milwaukee on Dec. 11, 1869. He is the son of Henry and Augusta (Rosseler) Emmerich, both of whom were born in Germany, the former at Wrietzen, Brandenburg, on Nov. 4, 1828, and the latter at Zeitzing, Brandenburg, on July 24, 1829. They came to Milwaukee in 1868. The father was a tailor by occupation and was in business on the North Side at 610 Third street for a period of twenty-five or thirty years. His death occurred on Aug. 18, 1906, and he was survived by his widow and seven children. Herman Ludwig Emmerich attended the public and high schools of Milwaukee and entered the drug business as an apprentice in 1883, passing the licentiate examination in 1885. He clerked in representative drug stores for such well-known pharmacists as William Lueders, Twelfth street and Garfield avenue, under the tutorship of Charley Bruz, Ph. G., Conrad Richter, William Heinrichs, Ph. D., and Adolphus Hopp; and managed Joseph Troupeczynski's store on Washington street, and later on Mitchell. He left Milwaukee and opened Foster's drug store at Beloit, Wis., returning to clerk for A. C. Eitberg at 118 Wells street. His next engagement was with John H. Tesch & Company, at No. 13 Grand avenue, where he filled the position of head prescription clerk for five years. He entered the pharmacy department of the University of Wisconsin in 1892, graduating as president of his class in 1894. Resuming an active business career, he was employed at the Hotel Pfister drug store for a time, and then became head clerk for the Nestor of Wisconsin's pharmacists, John A. Dadd & Son, on Grand avenue, where he remained until 1900. He engaged in business on his own accord at 898 Third street in the year last mentioned; in 1903 launched the Union Pharmacy (co-operative) at Twelfth and Walnut streets, and of which he continued as presi-

dent until his retirement from the concern in 1908. He completed a course in optics at the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology and received his degree of Doctor of Optics in 1905. In the same year he added the Twelfth and Vliet street store to his drug store ventures. His personal popularity, his intimate knowledge of his chosen calling, and his square dealing has won him a host of friends and a fine patronage. His label is accepted as equivalent to drug knowledge, experience, and honest dealing. He has always stocked his store to include "everything for the sick needs;" from a hypodermic syring to a crutch; from a hot-water bag to a rubber stocking; from a truss to a douche pan; trying to live up to his idea of the physician and patient's "help," a pioneer idea for Milwaukee. In politics he is a Republican, though liberal minded, and in religion he confesses to the Lutheran faith. Professionally and fraternally he is a member of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association, the Kilbourn Lodge of Masons, and the Millioke Club.

Peter P. Glysz, a registered pharmacist of Milwaukee, who conducts one of the most modern drug stores in the city, was born in the Cream City on Dec. 1, 1874. He is a son of Lawrence and Gertrude (Bederska) Glysz, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in 1828 and the latter in 1830. The parents came direct to Milwaukee from the Fatherland in 1869, and for the past eleven years the father has lived a retired life. He and his wife are communicants of St. Stanislaus' Roman Catholic church. Of the nine children born to the parents, six survive. Mr. Glysz received his early educational advantages in the parochial and public schools of Milwaukee. After leaving school he spent some time in a real estate office and also as a clerk in a dry goods store. From there he entered the drug business conducted by Hans Kienth, and remained with him for six years. During that time he also took up a short course in the pharmacy department of the Milwaukee Medical College. In the year 1901, on July 13, he embarked in the business under his own name, at Locust and Bremen streets. Having been successful, he in four years succeeded Andrew Van Ells, on Forest Home and Tenth avenues, and in December, 1906, sold the stock again. On Sept. 23, 1907, he purchased the store from The Kienth Drug Company, and has since that time been conducting that store at 840 Mitchell street, under the firm name of Glysz Drug Company, and also his original store at Locust and Bremen streets. In both enterprises he has been very successful in a financial way, his popularity winning him many friends. He is independent in his political belief, and in religious matters is allied with the Roman Catholic church. Fraternally and professionally he is well-known, being a member of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical associations, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Catholic Knights, and he is an honorary member of St. Casimir's Choir and St. Casimir's Cadets. Mr. Glysz is not married.

John Edward Lee, engaged in insurance and real estate, was born in Genesee, Waukesha county, Wis., on Sept. 8, 1857, a son of Patrick and Rosannah (Larkin) Lee. Both parents were born in Ireland, the father on March 19, 1804, and the mother on Aug. 21, 1814. They came to Waukesha county in 1842, and there the father earned his livelihood by working at his trade of contractor and operating a stone quarry. The father died on Oct. 30, 1866, and his widow passed away on Aug. 9, 1896. Both parents were devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and their family of four sons and two daughters, of whom but one son and a daughter—Rosannah E., formerly a nurse in Milwaukee and now a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo.—are living, were reared in that faith. John E. Lee received his educational advantages in the common schools of Waukesha county. Until he was eighteen years of age he did farm work, and then became a dairyman, being engaged for a period of two years in the creamery business. Attracted by the tales of fortunes to be made in the West, he went to Leadville, Colo., and for some five years was occupied in mining. Upon his return to Waukesha county at the end of that time, he again engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese, and in 1890 he left the work to go to Milwaukee. Here he entered the employ of an express company, a position he retained for some two years. The following thirteen years he held a position with a Milwaukee concern as their traveling representative. When he severed that connection in 1905 it was to embark in the brokerage business. His present occupation he has been engaged in since May 1, 1907, when he and G. W. Griffiths organized the Lee Dental Supply Company. Although the firm has been in existence but a short time its success so far certainly augurs well for the future. In his political belief Mr. Lee is not affiliated with any party, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage as his judgment dictates is for the best interests of the community. He is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church. On Sept. 25, 1901, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Jean Caldo, born in Milwaukee on April 26, 1872, and a daughter of John and Mary (McKittrick) Caldo. Mr. Caldo was born in Scotland in 1837 and came to Milwaukee in an early day. He and Andrew Brereton established one of the first bakeries in the Cream City, and from the time of his arrival in the city until his death, on June 12, 1875, was actively engaged in the baker's trade. He was a son of Alexander and Grace (Johnston) Caldo. His widow is still living, and is actively engaged in the management of a grocery business which she has conducted ever since his death. For sixteen years her store was on Broadway, and the past seventeen years it has been at 103 Twenty-eighth street. Of the six children in the family five are still living. Mrs. Caldo was born in Franklin, Milwaukee county, in 1843, her parents being Robert McKittrick and Ellen (McDowell) McKittrick, both born in the north of Ireland. They came to Milwaukee in 1836. Mr. McKittrick died in 1848 and his widow on March 3, 1865.

James Daniel Madison, M. D., a physician of the city of Milwaukee, is attending physician at the county hospital and at the Johnson Emergency Hospital, also on the medical staff of the St. Joseph Hospital. Dr. Madison was born at West Point, Columbia county, Wis., Dec. 26, 1869, son of William and Sarah G. (Ellis) Madison, both of whom were natives of England, the former being born in Lincolnshire and the latter at Rotherham. The former came to Wisconsin in 1857 with her parents, who spent their last days in Dane county, where they first settled. William Madison, the father of the subject of this review, migrated to America about 1858 and located in Columbia county, Wis., where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He had not long to follow the paths of peace, however, before the Civil war attracted the attention of everyone, and he decided with commendable promptness to offer his services to his adopted country. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Eleventh Wisconsin infantry, which regiment was organized at Camp Randall in October of the above-named year. It was mustered in on Oct. 18 and left the state on Nov. 20, performing railroad guard duty until spring, when it was sent farther south. It was in a skirmish with the enemy at Bayou Cache, and was then on duty along the river until the spring of 1863, when it was sent to take part in the siege of Vicksburg. Enroute it took part in the battle of Anderson's Hill and also at Port Gibson, receiving a special compliment from Colonel Stone, brigade commander, for its splendid work in the latter. It was engaged at Champion's Hill and also at Big Black River, leading the charge which carried the enemy's works and capturing several hundred prisoners. At Vicksburg its loss was heavy, the regiment occupying open ground which was swept by Confederate bullets. Several months were then spent in arduous though uneventful campaigning under much privation, but the regiment received Major-General Dana's compliments in an order, "for the perfection of instruction discovered in picket and guard lines." Mr. Madison re-enlisted in the veteran organization in the latter part of 1863, and in the early part of 1864, after a brief visit home, was sent with his regiment on an invasion of western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, engaging Forrest's cavalry enroute. The regiment was given outpost duty at Brashear City, and by continued skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry as well as scattered bodies of infantry prevented the massing of Confederate troops, and the smuggling trade was broken up. At Fort Blakel y, its last engagement, the regiment upheld the record of four years by conspicuous work, being the first to plant the colors on the enemy's parapet in the face of a murderous fire. After the close of the war Mr. Madison returned to his Wisconsin home and continued to farm in Columbia county until 1872, when he went to Nobles county, Minn., and took up a tract of land on a soldier's claim. He remained there until 1883 and then returned to Wisconsin, locating in Dane county, where he died in 1892 and where his widow now resides. To him and

his excellent wife four sons and one daughter were born, of whom all are living except one of the sons. Dr. Madison, whose name introduces this review, received his primary education in the public schools of Worthington, Minn., and after the return of the family to Wisconsin he attended the district schools in Dane county and the Mazomanie high school. In due time he entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated there with the class of 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, after which he entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School and graduated in 1898. He then served as interne for one year in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore and was for three years at Danvers Insane Hospital, in charge of the female wards. In October, 1902, he came to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and also has the chair of Professor of Medicine in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. Among the professional associations with which he is affiliated are the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Brainard Medical Society, the Milwaukee County and the Milwaukee Medical associations, being the librarian of the last-named, and he is an honorary member of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity. Dr. Madison was married on Oct. 14, 1903, to Miss Julia E. Porter, of Lone Rock, Wis., daughter of T. Arthur and Margaret Porter, formerly of Lone Rock, but since the death of his wife Mr. Porter resides at Linden, Wis. In political matters Dr. Madison gives allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, and he has membership in the Congregational church.

Enoch Bailey, a prominent and very successful business man in various lines in Milwaukee, was born in Dawleybank, Shropshire, England, June 5, 1831, the son of Robert and Jane (Jones) Bailey, both natives of England. The father was in the coal mining business in England all his life and there he died, but his wife came to the United States and to Milwaukee in 1850, and lived the remainder of her life in this city. She is buried at Forest Home Cemetery. Our subject was educated in England, at the public schools of Coalbrookdale, came to Milwaukee with his mother in 1850, and has since resided here. At first he engaged in the railroad business, working on the first railroad built in Wisconsin, after which he embarked in the ship-building business at 32 Lake street, which business he continued about forty years, retiring in 1901. He is a man of large property interests on the South Side and occupies a magnificent home at 321 Eighteenth avenue. He married Mary Ann Tansley, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, and the issue of their union was five children: Ruth, deceased; Ann Maud, deceased; Mary Alice; Isabel, deceased; and Emily. Ruth was at one time one of the most successful teachers in the city schools, and Mary Alice is now a teacher of marked ability. In religion Mr. Bailey is an Episcopalian, and in politics he reserves the right to vote for the man of good principles rather than for party, and is, therefore, an Independent. Mr. Bailey is

entitled to a large meed of praise for his remarkable success in life, for, starting with little or nothing, he has carved from the flinty quarries of adversity a handsome fortune, and has a high standing for strict integrity in the business world.

Adam Bloedel.—No other nation of Europe has sent a more desirable class of subjects to America than has Germany, and one of the best of this class of emigrants to seek our shores is Adam Bloedel, the pioneer jeweler of Milwaukee, who was born in the "Vaterland" on Dec. 13, 1843, the son of Henry and Annie M. (Laubenstein) Bloedel, both natives of Germany. The parents came to Milwaukee direct from Germany in 1854, the father being a wagon-maker and blacksmith, following that pursuit here until he died, and his wife died here also, in 1894. They had seven children, of whom three are living. Adam was educated in the common schools of Germany and Milwaukee, and after quitting the same he learned the jeweler's trade, engaging in business in a modest way in 1868. He finally enlarged his lines by wise and intelligent methods to the manufacturing of fine jewelry, which he is still conducting on a large scale at 127 Grand avenue. No other jeweler in the city has been so long in the business without interruption as Adam Bloedel, though he can hardly hope to continue to outlive them all. On Jan. 13, 1866, he married Annie Strothenke, daughter of Herman Strothenke, of Milwaukee, who came to this country from Germany in an early day and died here. Our subject and wife have had seven children, of whom four are living: Annie; Ida; Herman, who is with his father in business; and Amelia. Henry, Eddie, and Henrietta are deceased. In religion he follows the belief of his ancestors and is a member of the Grace Lutheran church. In political preferences he belongs to the Republican party, and is a member of the Calumet Club. Adam Bloedel belongs to that class of men of sterling worth and usefulness who are born to do things in the world. The successful man has traits of character forged into him by his fight with the fates. His life, like most lives, had its hard struggles, but his efforts were well directed, while others were not, and they failed while he was crowned with success, outliving all his competitors, and yet he is not an old man. He is endowed with fine business judgment in his line and with a knowledge of business principles in general, and he enjoys the highest confidence of all who know him. He has accumulated quite a fortune by careful, painstaking attention to his business, where nothing goes to waste and everything must yield a profit. In life's battle he would recognize no such word as "fail," but always said "I can" and "I will." Of such brave and true men as Adam Bloedel may any city well be proud, for they form the bulwark of her splendid business strength before the world.

Dr. Arthur Holbrook, D. D. S., who may now well be called the father of dentistry in Milwaukee, and who is the author of important works valued in the profession, was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 4, 1842, the son of Edwin A. and Lucinda (Richardson) Holbrook, both of whom were born in St.

Lawrence county, N. Y., the former in 1817 and the latter in 1815. By authentic genealogic records both branches of the family trace their ancestors from England back to the Holbrooks, who came over in 1624, and the Richardsons, who came in 1626, and members of these two well defined lines have fought in every war in this country from the Colonial and the Revolution to the late war with Spain. At the same time they have filled many civil positions of trust and profit with distinguished ability in the East. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in New England, and coming to the then west he became a pioneer of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The father of our subject was born in St. Lawrence county, was educated for a physician, but he preferred dentistry, which he practiced for fifty years in that county and at Watertown, N. Y., where his last earthly days were spent, and where he died highly respected, at the age of eighty years, on April 21, 1897. He was twice married, his wife, mother of our subject, dying in 1842, and leaving him the only issue of the marriage. By the second marriage he became the father of three sons. He was an ardent Democrat, and occupied several minor local offices as he attended to his profession. He was a personal friend of Governor Flower, Governor Beach, Horatio Seymour, and other prominent men of New York. He was a man of a high order of literary attainments, and published a book of poems called "Life Thoughts," which was widely read. He also contributed frequently to the leading magazines and newspapers. For some years before his death he occupied a pulpit of his native city and of neighboring towns, and was a Universalist in religion. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Watertown and the Jefferson County Institute. He first studied dentistry under his father, then under his uncle at Waukesha, Wis., in 1860, and finally graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1867. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil war at the first call for ninety-day men, and then re-enlisted in the three years service and went to the front as a member of Company F, Fifth Wisconsin infantry. He served as sergeant of his company through the memorable campaign on the Potomac from July, 1861, to the fall of 1862, when he was promoted to the first lieutenancy of Company A, Twentieth-eighth Wisconsin infantry. He was afterward commissioned adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin infantry, and at the time of General Forrest's daring raid on the city of Memphis, Tenn., he was acting assistant adjutant-general of the Fourth brigade at that place. In the fall of 1864 he was mustered out with an honorable discharge. In the same year he returned to Waukesha, Wis., and engaged in the practice of dentistry with his uncle, Dr. William D. Holbrook, until 1872, then coming to Milwaukee where he has since remained, which makes his the longest in point of service of any dentist in the city, where he enjoys the love, respect, and confidence of all his associates. He and the late Dr. C. C. Chittenden, of Madison, are the first two graduates of Wisconsin in dentistry. On Jan. 2, 1868, he married

Miss Josephine, daughter of E. P. and Abbie (Heath) Tenney, of Waukesha, Wis., both now deceased. This union was blessed with four children: Florence L., now Mrs. B. G. Poucher, Evanston, Ill.; Arthur T., a physician, of Milwaukee; Hortense, now Mrs. T. H. Spence, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Harold E., who is now associated in dental practice with his father in Milwaukee. Our subject and family are all members of the Congregational church, while in politics he is a Republican, never aspiring to any public position, however. He was a charter member and once president of the Wisconsin State Dental Association, being now an honorary life member; a charter member and now an honorary life member of the Milwaukee Odontological Society; a member of the Gitchie Gume Club, which has a lodge on Brule River, Douglas county, Wis.; and he has aided in establishing a number of local dental societies. He is a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons; a charter member and demitted member of Calumet Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic; a member and once a commander of the Wisconsin branch of the Loyal Legion, in which he has held various other positions; a member of the Association of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; and a member of the Association of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Dr. Holbrook is the author of a popular and valuable work, entitled "Practical Information About the Teeth", the manuscript for which he gave gratis to the State Dental Society, which gladly published and endorsed it, and it was warmly received by the press. He has contributed freely to dental publications, and occasionally has prepared articles for the local press. He is a great student and an ardent lover of Nature in all her beauteous forms, an enthusiastic angler, and his vacations are generally in the pine forests and along the streams. He is a man of many parts, of splendid qualities and strong convictions, but, withal, gentle, generous, and tolerant of the predilections of others. Wherever we find him, whether at home in civil pursuits, or in the field of battle advancing from private to acting assistant adjutant-general of a brigade, or wielding the instruments of his profession and directing its destiny in his state, we always find him a leader and a commanding personality that measures up to the best standard of American citizenship.

Lorenzo Boorse, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Milwaukee without interruption for a full quarter of a century, and he controls one of the finest practices in the city. In addition to his duties in this direction he officiates as Professor of Diseases of Children in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, and is a member of the staff of the St. Joseph Emergency Hospital and also the Milwaukee County Hospital. He was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, on May 15, 1859, son of Henry and Mary (Price) Boorse, both of whom were natives of Montgomery, Pa. The family is of English

extraction, and the earliest American ancestors migrated from the "tight little isle" and settled in the colony of New Jersey about 1750. The parents of the subject of this review came to Milwaukee county in 1846 and settled on a farm in the town of Granville, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1887 at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother in 1896 at the age of seventy-seven. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. Dr. Boorse received his primary education in the public schools and completed a course at the Wauwatosa high school, after which he entered the German-English Academy at Milwaukee, where he took an academic course. Deciding then upon the practice of medicine as his life's profession he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago and graduated in that institution with the class of 1881. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee in company with Dr. Solon Marks. Some time after this he left the city, but returned in 1884 and has since practiced continuously there. He was married in 1884 to Miss Alice Condit Pierson, who died on Feb. 15, 1896, leaving one daughter, Mary F. The Doctor then married Mrs. Anna Lieberman, whose maiden name was Clarke, daughter of William Clarke, a pioneer contractor of Milwaukee. This lady had one son, Hugo Clarke, by her first marriage. Dr. Boorse is a Republican in his political affiliations, and with his family is a regular attendant at the St. James Episcopal church. Among the professional organizations in which he has membership may be mentioned the American, the Wisconsin State, the Milwaukee County, the Milwaukee, and the Brainard Medical associations, and he is also a member of the American Association of Teachers on Diseases of Children. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic order, being a member of Ivanhoe Commandery in Milwaukee, and he also has membership in the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity.

Arthur R. Wilson, M. D., physician and surgeon, No. 1053 National avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Belvidere, the county seat of Boone county, Ill., on Dec. 29, 1857, and at this writing is almost exactly fifty years of age. He is a son of Moses and Mary (Quigley) Wilson, the former of whom was a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. The father came west to Belvidere, Ill., at an early date, was married there, and was for many years a respected citizen of that city, where he followed the vocation of a mason contractor. He died at Belvidere in 1869, and his widow is still living at an advanced age, in Chicago, Ill. They were the parents of six children, three of whom grew to maturity and are still living. Dr. Wilson received his early education in the public schools of his native city, where he graduated in the high school. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, and was graduated in that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886. After three years spent in the practice of his profession in Bessemer, Mich., he moved to Milwaukee, bought and built his present fine residence

property, and has since been engaged in active and successful general practice. Strict attention to the details of his exacting profession, combined with studious habits and clear mental poise, have combined to place him among the leading and most respected members of the medical fraternity in Milwaukee. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never sought public preferment on his own behalf, and he has taken little active part in political campaigns. He was married on April 10, 1883, to Miss Olive Langdon, of Defiance, Ohio, a daughter of David and Rhoda Langdon, both early pioneers of the Buckeye State, and now deceased.

E. Wells Kellogg, M. D., 420 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, is a descendant of old Colonial and Revolutionary families. His great-grandfather and his great-great-grandfather both participated in the struggle for independence, and the latter was present at the execution of Major Andre. The parents, Rev. S. H. and Sarah L. (Loomis) Kellogg, were born in Vermont and New York state, respectively, and came to Illinois in the fifties, later removing to Minnesota and subsequently to California, where both died. The father was a clergyman of the Congregational church and the pastor of the church at Roscoe, Ill., where Dr. Kellogg was born—and at other places. After moving to Minnesota they established a Home Mission Seminary, in which both Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Kellogg taught. Dr. Kellogg, born Oct. 9, 1859, was educated by his mother, and was a student in the school of his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he entered Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., in which he was graduated in 1885. Upon deciding to follow the profession of medicine he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, in which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee at the place where he is now found, having maintained the same office for nearly twenty years. He belongs to the city, county, state, and national medical organizations, and is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; other organizations of which he is a member are the orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Hanover Street Congregational church. On Feb. 14, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Estella Westcott, of West Concord, Minn., a daughter of Hon. E. W. Westcott, ex-member of the Minnesota legislature. To the union the following children have been born: Neal Wells, Helen Sarah, Esther Rosalia, and Ruth Adelaide.

Walter H. Neilson, M. D., 114 Garfield avenue, Milwaukee, was born at Valcartier, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 4, 1857. His paternal great-grandfather was Hon. John Neilson, a native of Scotland, who came to Quebec before 1800. He was a prominent politician, a man of broad charities, and a great friend and benefactor of the Indians. He married Isabel Brown before he was twenty years of age, and later became a member of Parliament and of the privy council, and died in Quebec from disease contracted while minis-

tering to the wants of the sufferers from Ireland. A brother of Mrs. Neilson, William Brown, was associated with Benjamin Franklin in the publishing business in Philadelphia, and was the founder of the first paper in Quebec. This family of Browns was related to John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame. The Neilsons were prominent people in Scotland, sufficiently so to attract to themselves the displeasure of high authority, and one Neilson was hanged on Dec. 16, 1660, and his castle was destroyed as a punishment for the crime of being a non-conformist. The parents of Dr. Neilson are Cornelius Brown and Margaret (Ireland) Neilson, both natives of Valcartier, Quebec, the former born on Aug. 12, 1835, and the latter on June 3, 1838. The family came to the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, in 1860, and located on the farm now occupied by the father and mother. Of their family of nine children, seven are living. Walter H. Neilson was born on Sept. 4, 1857, in Valcartier, a town a few miles from the city of Quebec, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was about three years of age. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Granville, and his collegiate training at the University of Wisconsin; later he studied under the preceptorship of Dr. Marks, of Milwaukee, and then entered Rush Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He established himself in Milwaukee, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1889 he assisted in the establishment of Trinity Hospital, and in 1893 of the Milwaukee Medical College, now a part of Marquette University, and in connection with the college has filled the positions of president and dean and Professor of Internal Medicine. He belongs to the national, state, county, and city medical associations; to the Brainard Medical Society; the Northwestern Medical Society; the American Medical Editor's Association; the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Letters and Science; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Forestry Association. In politics Dr. Neilson is a Republican and he is a member of the Cavalry Presbyterian church of Milwaukee. In his profession he holds high rank, both as a scientific student and a general practitioner. On Dec. 29, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Thomas, and they have two children, George W. and Walter Parr.

William G. Doern, M. S., M. D., 227 Thirteenth street, Milwaukee, is a native of the state, having been born in Fond du Lac, Aug. 24, 1878. His parents, William and Amelia (Bargine) Doern, are both natives of Germany, coming to the United States in 1856 and locating at Jericho, Calumet county. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, in a Wisconsin infantry regiment. Dr. Doern received his preliminary education in the public schools and State Normal School at Oshkosh, then became a student at Marquette University, in which he was graduated with the degree of Master of Science. Later he entered the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1902, and immediately began his practice at Madison, Iowa. In 1904 he was

called to the chair of Anatomy in the medical department of Marquette University, and has since resided in Milwaukee, his special line of work being surgery. In politics Dr. Doern is independent, and his church affiliations are with the Methodist organization. In social and fraternal circles he is a member of the order of Free Masons, and of the Athletic Club of Milwaukee; his professional associations are with the American Medical Association, and with the Wisconsin State, the Milwaukee County, and the Fox River Medical societies, and the International Congress on Tuberculosis, of Washington, D. C. Although young, Dr. Doern has taken an enviable position in his profession, and has before him a career of large usefulness and brilliant success.

Gustave Adolph Kletzsch, M. D., who has been a prominent physician of Milwaukee, and whose reputation has become national, was born in Newburgh, Washington county, Wis., Nov. 9, 1857. He is the son of Charles F. Kletzsch, a short review of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Alvin P. Kletzsch, another son. Dr. Kletzsch received limited early educational advantages in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, limited because of having to leave school to assist his father in the conduct of his mill. Subsequently he assisted his father in the hotel business, but the labor was not congenial and he severed his connection to enter the hardware business. This industry furnished him a livelihood for three years. At the end of that period he began the study of medicine, entering the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city. In 1882 he received from the trustees of that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he began his professional career by serving a full term in Randall's Island Hospital and in the Woman's Hospital of the state of New York, after which he began a general practice in New York city. In 1888 he studied in Berlin, Germany, under the eminent Prof. Rudolph Virchow, of the university of that city. On his return to New York the following year he was tendered and accepted an appointment as assistant-surgeon in the Woman's Hospital. Since that time he has devoted himself to the study and treatment of the diseases of women, and has won a wide reputation as a specialist in that branch of his profession. In the fall of 1896 Dr. Kletzsch again went to Europe to study pathology and bacteriology under Professors Virchow and Gunther, and he has since continued these studies in his own laboratory. He returned to Milwaukee in 1894, after the death of his father, and has since made this city his home, practicing as a consulting physician. Professionally Dr. Kletzsch is a corresponding member of the New York Obstetrical Society; a non-resident member of the New York Academy of Medicine; a non-resident active member of the Chicago Gynecological Society; and of the Milwaukee Medical Society. Socially he is identified with the Milwaukee and the Deutscher clubs and other organizations. On Aug. 29, 1890, Dr. Kletzsch was united in marriage to Miss Alma Blatz, a daughter of Valentine Blatz, of Milwaukee. To this union have been

born five children, four of whom survive. The names of the children are as follows: Alma Louisa, Louisa Ida, Gustav A., Jr., and Marie Johanna. Dr. Klettsch has given up his professional work and is devoting his entire time to the introduction of Nutricia Nursing Milk—made after the process of Prof. Backhaus, of Berlin, Germany—into the United States, Canada, and Mexico. He, with his brothers, own the sole rights for these territories. In order to produce this milk in as perfect a condition as possible he has established the Nutricia Farm at Thiensville, Wis., where milk is produced under the most sanitary conditions and hygienic surroundings. It is his purpose to also influence his neighbors in such a way that they will produce milk under similar conditions.

James S. O'Brien, M. D., of 331 Oakland avenue, Milwaukee, was born at Cold Spring, Jefferson county, Wis., on May 20, 1859. His parents, Patrick and Catherine (Kelley) O'Brien, were both natives of Ireland, the former born in 1820 and the latter in 1825. The father came to the United States as a young man, living for a time in Ohio, where he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and he was personally acquainted with the late President Garfield when the latter was a boy. Both parents came to Wisconsin in the early forties and settled on a farm in Jefferson county, where the father became an extensive farmer and a prominent man in the county. He was always actively interested in politics and held the office of county treasurer for several years. He now lives retired, his wife having died in 1905. Of their family of seven—five sons and two daughters—all except one son are living. Dr. O'Brien acquired his early education in the public schools, and later entered the Whitewater Normal School, in which he was graduated in 1881, and for several years succeeding he was engaged in teaching. He later became a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884, and he immediately began the practice of medicine in Milwaukee, where he has continued in his profession ever since. The exacting nature of his practice does not leave him leisure for social life, and most of his associations are connected with the duties of his profession. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Milwaukee County Medical Society. In 1895 he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Carroll, daughter of Thomas Carroll, of Milwaukee. Both of her parents are now deceased. To the marriage two children have been born, namely: Ruth Marie and Carroll J. Both the family of Dr. O'Brien and that of his parents are members of the Catholic church.

John McKean Niven, lawyer, with offices in the Free Press building, Milwaukee, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in New London, Waupaca county, Nov. 14, 1879. His parents were James K. and Laura (Jeffers) Niven. The former, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1855, died in May, 1902, and the latter, a native of New York state, died in 1880. The maternal grandparents were George and Belinda (Cadwell) Jeffers. George Jeffers

came to Wisconsin from New York in 1855. He was a son of Thomas Jeffers, a native of Connecticut, and a descendant of Judge Jefferys, of England, who was the founder of the family in America and who changed the name to its present spelling. Belinda (Cadwell) Jeffers was born in 1806, in Connecticut. She was the daughter of Phineas Cadwell, who served through the Revolutionary war. The Cadwell family is traced to Edward Cadwell, who, with his brother Matthew, came over from England on the Mayflower. The paternal grandparents, John and Jeanie (McKean) Niven, came to this country in 1870 and settled in Waupaca county. Both families have been in Scotland many generations. The grandmother died in August, 1908, and the grandfather still lives in Waupaca. James K. Niven came to the United States with his parents in 1870, living first in Waupaca county. He taught school several years, and later graduated at Rush Medical College and practiced as a physician and surgeon at Ironwood, Mich., which place was his residence at the time of his death. John M. was educated in the common schools of Sheridan, Wis., and the high school of Ironwood, Mich., and later became a student at the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated in the College of Letters and Science in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His legal training was obtained in the college of law, University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903. He at once began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee and was associated with Edwin S. Mack for a year. He then practiced alone until the fall of 1907, when he became a member of the firm of Aarons & Niven, successors to the firm of Roemer & Aarons. They follow a general practice. In politics he is a Republican. While a student he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and also of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholarship fraternity, and while in the University of Michigan was one of the editors of the Michigan Law Review, the legal journal published by the Department of Law of that institution. On April 20, 1904, Mr. Niven was married to Miss Ethel Dean Evans, daughter of Alfred D. and Mattie Isabel (Henderson) Evans, of Milwaukee. They have one son, James Kirkwood Niven, born on Dec. 10, 1907.

William H. Churchill, attorney, of Milwaukee, is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and was born on Nov. 10, 1866. His parents are George M. and Agnes (Blackstock) Churchill, the former a native of New Brunswick and the latter of Ireland. They never resided in the United States. William H. Churchill was educated in the public schools of Canada, was graduated in the high school of Paris, Brant county, Ontario, and in 1886 in the Model School of Brantford in the same county. The latter distinctions gave him a teacher's certificate, and he followed that profession for two years, coming to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1889. On Jan. 1, of that year he entered the law office of Seaman & Williams at Sheboygan, and remained until the following autumn, when he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he entered the college of law

at the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After graduating he went to Milwaukee and entered the law office of Joshua Stark, remaining with him about eighteen months and then forming a partnership with W. H. Bennett. In 1895 Mr. Bennett became assistant district-attorney, and the firm became Kleist & Churchill, so existing until 1898. At that date the old partnership was dissolved and a new one, Churchill & Donavan, was formed, which existed until 1905, when the present firm of Churchill, Bennett & Churchill was organized, the individual members being W. H. and Thomas T. Churchill and W. H. Bennett. In 1903 W. H. Churchill was appointed special assistant district-attorney of Milwaukee county to investigate charges of graft in connection with the building and management of the county hospital and other county institutions, to assist in the grand jury work of 1903 and 1904 and the prosecution of the graft and bribery cases. The grand jury brought in about 100 indictments against officials for bribery and malfeasance in office, and Mr. Churchill was employed in the trial of these cases during the remainder of the year 1904. In politics he is a Republican, but has held no office except that above referred to, of special assistant-attorney in 1903-04. In 1892, soon after locating in Milwaukee, Mr. Churchill was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Law School, now the college of law of Marquette University. He is still a member of the faculty of the college of law, teaching pleading and practice, evidence, real property, Wisconsin statutes, and extraordinary remedies. More than one hundred students have been admitted to the bar from this college, and the class now pursuing legal studies numbers about one hundred. Mr. Churchill is not a member of any fraternal or secret societies, his church membership, that of the Methodist Episcopal, being the only organization to which he belongs, outside of those connected with his profession. On June 2, 1896, he was united in marriage to Miss Marie Hough, daughter of Henry and Anne (Saunders) Hough, of Paris, Ontario, and their two daughters are Agnes Blackstock and Ruth Hough. Mr. Churchill is recognized as a keen, logical, and honorable member of his profession, and in his seventeen years of residence in Milwaukee has thoroughly identified himself with the city which he selected as his home. The cases to which reference is made above, involving many officials, and his thorough work in connection with the same, gave him a wide reputation and brought him into notice especially throughout the state of Wisconsin.

John T. Kelly, the present efficient city attorney of Milwaukee, was born at Corning, Steuben county, N. Y., on Sept. 12, 1854. He is a son of John and Margaret (Ryan) Kelly, both of whom were born in Ireland, the former in County Kerry and the latter at Whitehall, County Tipperary. After completing his preparatory education Mr. Kelly studied law and was admitted to practice. He was exceptionally successful, and in April, 1906, was elected city attorney for a period of four years. This latter position he

has filled with eminent satisfaction to everybody concerned. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is to-day a devout communicant of the church of that denomination. Professionally and fraternally he is very prominent, being identified with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. On July 28, 1892, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Jane McMillan, a daughter of John and Mary (Lavin) McMillan, of Madison. To this union have been born two children, Esther E. and John T., Jr.

Eberhard John William Notz, D. D. S., one of the younger generation of dentists in Milwaukee, was born in this city on Oct. 22, 1880, and traces his ancestry back to an old German family, whose coat-of-arms consisted of the conventional shield, with four mountain-peaks arranged in the form of a cross, with two stars above the two horizontal peaks; a knight's helmet is above the shield, which is in turn surmounted by a crown, and above that the half length of a man, holding in the one hand a start, and in the other a sheaf of grain. Dr. Notz is the son of Rev. Eugene Adolph and Dorothy (Bading) Notz. The father was born in Haberschlacht, Wurtemberg, Germany, received his classical education at Geisslingen, and his philological and philosophical course at the seminary of Blaubeuren. In 1870 he came to the United States and entered Northwestern University, at Watertown, Wis., at which he graduated in 1873. The same year he entered Concordia seminary of St. Louis and was graduated in 1877, meantime having taught a year at the Northwestern University of Watertown. On July 15, 1877, he was ordained a minister of the gospel of the Lutheran faith and for a year held the charge at Menominee, Wis. In the fall of 1878 he received a call to become professor of symbolic theology and exegesis of the Old Testament and inspector of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Wisconsin, and he then removed to Milwaukee, where he lived until his death on Feb. 5, 1903. The mother, who was born in Dodge county, Wis., is a daughter of Rev. John Bading, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and her marriage occurred in December, 1879. Four children—a son and three daughters, Eugenie, Natalie and Helen—were born to the parents. The father was a member of the first library board of Wauwatosa, and was appointed by the first mayor, Emerson D. Hoyt. Dr. Notz received his preliminary education in St. John's Lutheran parochial school in this city, the public schools of Wauwatosa, and completed a four years' course in Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. He then entered the dental department of Marquette University, and, on May 1, 1903, the trustees of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Since that time he has been most successfully engaged in his practice. On June 10, 1904, Dr. Notz became a member of the hospital corps attached to Troop A, First cavalry, Wisconsin Na-

tional Guard, with the rank of sergeant, a position he still holds. In his political relations he is allied with the Republican party, but business affairs have never allowed him to become a candidate for public office of any nature. Reared in the Lutheran faith, he is today a communicant of St. John's Lutheran church. Professionally and fraternally Dr. Notz is identified with the Milwaukee County Dental Society, the Psi Omega dental fraternity, the Wisconsin Archæological Society, and the Schlaraffia Milwaukee. Dr. Notz is unmarried.

Henry Franklin Whitcomb, 265 Martin street, Milwaukee, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on June 26, 1848. He is the son of Henry Franklin and Maria Lydia (Torrey) Whitcomb, both of whom were born in Jefferson county, N. Y., the former on Oct. 1, 1820, and the latter on Sept. 3, 1818. On July 7, 1871, Mr. Whitcomb was united in marriage to Miss Lovisa Margaret Clock, daughter of James B. and Eliza Jane (Simmons) Clock, of Fond du Lac, Wis. The children of this union in the order of birth are as follows: Jennie Lovisa, Frank Eliza, Claire Louise, Jessie Maria, Anna, Edwin Reynolds, Henry Franklin, Martha Lillian, and Margaret.

Kenneth W. Jacobs, one of the prosperous business men of the Cream City and the owner of a large brass foundry, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Sauk City, Nov. 8, 1861. He is the son of Burley and Margaret Jacobs, the father having been born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 7, 1839, and the mother at Castle Polis, Ireland. Burley Jacobs was a miller by trade, who came to Wisconsin when a boy, with his father, who was a shipbuilder on the Erie canal. He started in as a cabin boy on the canal boats, but when his father bought a farm in Wisconsin at North Freedom, he accompanied him to that locality and assisted him in the development of that property. When he grew to manhood he invested his earnings in the milling business, and as this proved a success he bought a grain and produce warehouse at Sauk City and conducted this until 1865, when he sold out and went to Prairie du Chien, and there went into the tin-smith business with a brother-in-law, E. Morrison, who was located there. At that time Prairie du Chien was still one of the important Indian trading posts, and Mr. Jacobs, with keen business foresight, engaged in buying furs. His venture prospered, and in a short time he had accumulated a sufficient competence in that line to return to the east-central part of the state, where he bought grain for the Thompson Milling Company at Mazomanie for a number of years. From there he went to Platteville, Wis., where he bought out a mill and conducted it for twelve years, but as he desired to increase his field of activities he moved to Milwaukee in 1881, and was associated with the W. M. Brigham Company for three years. He soon saw the excellent business opportunities offered in the handling of cooperage stock and engaged in that vocation on West Water street. His business increased and he rented larger quarters at Fifteenth and North Canal streets. At the same time he engaged in the manufacture of

barrels, establishing a plant at Nineteenth and St. Paul avenues, a second at the cement mills, and he also ran a third branch at Yankton, S. D., where large quantities of Portland cement were manufactured. In this branch of his business he was supported by William Plankinton. Mr. Jacobs continued to carry on his various business enterprises until his death, July 4, 1893. He was deeply mourned by his family and his demise was a great loss to the community and his business associates. Kenneth W. Jacobs received an excellent education in the public schools of Platteville, Wis., and after finishing the common schools attended the State Normal school of that city. While a student in the State Normal he obtained an insight in the milling business, being associated with his father, which association continued until he came to Milwaukee, where he entered the wholesale house of Dewey & Davis. Thirteen months later he became associated with the W. M. Brigham Company, commission merchants, in which company his father was a partner. He continued with this firm for three years, and then went to Sidney, Neb., with a company that was engaged in buying Western cattle for the Eastern market. A year later he returned to Milwaukee and became a partner in his father's varied interests, and upon the latter's death bought out the entire business. He was appointed administrator of the estate, disposed of the plant at the cement works, and nine years later, in 1902, embarked in his present line, established his brass foundry and began to manufacture machinery. He bought out the Warner-Schenk Company, on Fifth street, combined it with his own, and located at 1820 St. Paul avenue, where he manufactures plumbing goods and specialties, steam water-gauge protectors and Dale catch-basin traps. He holds several patents, covering the supplies he manufactures, and does a considerable business in automobile repairing. The buildings of the foundry and machine shops have several thousand square feet of floor space, and since its establishment the concern has grown steadily. In addition to the brass foundry business, Mr. Jacobs conducts the cooperage business in the original plant established by his father, the output of which is 300,000 barrels annually. Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage with Miss Clara Belle Leeman, of Milwaukee, on Nov. 25, 1886. To this union three children have been born: Burleigh, who is taking the mechanical course at the University of Michigan; Roy Merrill, and Kenneth, both at home. Mr. Jacobs' political affiliations are with the Republican party, of which he is a substantial supporter, and he is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and also of the Dealers' Club. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lafayette Lodge, Wisconsin Chapter, Kilbourn Council, Ivanhoe Commandery, Wisconsin Consistory, the Mystic Shrine, and he is Worthy Patron of Bethany chapter at the present time.

Robert Camp, president of the Milwaukee Trust Company, was born in this city on June 1, 1859. He is the son of Hoel H. and Caroline Rebecca (Baylies) Camp, the former born in Derby, Vt., on Jan. 27, 1822, and the latter was born in Montpelier, Vt. The

paternal grandfather, David M. Camp, was a graduate of the University of Vermont and an attorney of prominence. As lieutenant-governor of Vermont he organized the first state senate. The father, Hoel H. Camp, received his education in the Derby public schools, and when but fifteen years of age became junior clerk in a mercantile house at Montpelier. Later he was for various periods employed as a merchant's clerk in Boston and other Eastern cities, and then returned to Montpelier and became a partner in an establishment with Hon. Charles Paine, a former governor of Vermont. During the winter of 1852 and 1853 he disposed of his Eastern interests and migrated to Milwaukee to engage in the wholesale grocery trade. Within a year he sold out that business and became interested in the Farmers' & Millers' Bank, organized under the old state banking law. When the First National Bank, the first institution organized in Wisconsin under the national banking law, was created, the Farmers' & Millers' Bank was merged with it, and Mr. Camp became cashier of the new institution. When a new charter was taken out in 1882 the bank was reorganized and he was made president, a position he filled until his retirement in 1893. In January, 1894, he organized the Milwaukee Trust Company and was made its first president. Since becoming president of this latter institution Robert Camp, to whom this review is dedicated, has carried forward the same policies so ably promulgated by his father in the founding of the company, and has won a wide reputation as a conservative, able and sagacious financier. On Aug. 5, 1886, Mr. Camp was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Ball, daughter of Edward H. Ball. To this union was born, on Jan. 10, 1889, a daughter, Caroline M., and on June 30, 1892, a son, Marvin M.

Christopher H. Starke, president of the Milwaukee Bridge Company, and one of the respected German-born citizens of Milwaukee, was born at Colenfeld, province of Hanover, on June 12, 1834, the third son in order of birth of the seven children born to his parents, Henry Frederick and Maria (Bues) Starke. What education he was able to obtain was in the excellent schools of Germany, and at the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of his father, who was a carpenter and contractor. He remained in that service for a period of five years and then determined to come to Milwaukee, whither his two brothers had preceded him in 1847. One of the brothers, Frederick, had become established in the business of contractor, and in 1852 had brought the first pile-driver to the city. When Christopher arrived the first work assigned him was the operation of that machine. Within a year after his coming his father's death occurred, and the mother and the rest of the family of children migrated to Milwaukee. Among other jobs that the contracting firm of Starke Brothers did was the pier and dock work along the lake shore before the harbor entrance was constructed, and some of the bridge work of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway Company. Upon the death of Frederick Starke in 1857 the brothers—Henry, Christopher, August and William—together with a cousin, Frederick Bues, purchased the

controlling interest in the company and the firm became known as Starke Brothers. In 1865 an old dredge was purchased from Fox & Howard in Chicago, and when refitted became the nucleus of a colossal dredging plant. The firm was variously named for some years afterward, and finally became incorporated under the name of C. H. Starke & Company, by which it is known today. Within the past few years Mr. Starke has devoted most of his time and attention to the development of the Milwaukee Bridge Company, of which he is still serving as president. On Dec. 25, 1856, was celebrated Mr. Starke's marriage to Miss Alicetine Obierheider, a native of Colenfeld, who came to Milwaukee in 1854 in company with Mr. Starke's mother. Eight children were the issue of this union, three sons and five daughters. In his political relations Mr. Starke gives an allegiance to the men and principles of the Republican party, but has never himself sought public preference. Reared in the Lutheran faith, he has for many years been one of the devout communicants of St. John's church of that denomination. Socially he is identified with the Calumet and the Old Settlers' clubs. Beside his beautiful home in Milwaukee, Mr. Starke has a fine residence on Pewaukee lake, where he spends his summers.

Frederick Vogel, Sr., deceased, was one of Milwaukee's most prominent citizens and is justly entitled to distinctive mention in the annals of her history. A native of Germany, he was born in Kirchheim, a province of Wurtenburg, May 6, 1823, and was the youngest son of Jacob and Elizabeth Vogel, both natives of the fatherland. His early education was acquired at the gymnasium, and he was afterward trained to the trade of a tanner, which vocation he followed for a number of years, learning every branch in detail. At the age of twenty-three he embarked for America, and after a lengthy voyage arrived in New York city in July, 1846. After a few weeks' stay in New York city he proceeded to Buffalo and found employment with his cousin in a small tannery, his duties being the buying of hides and skins and selling leather. His duties often called him to Chicago and Milwaukee, and being favorably impressed with the latter city and its inhabitants, he decided to make it his future home. The year of 1847 witnessed his arrival in this city, and in 1848, with his cousin, the late Guido Pfister, he embarked in the tannery business, building a small place on the banks of the Menominee river. This was the nucleus of what is now known as the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company. Frederick Vogel was a man of exceptional ability, naturally honest and industrious. He was quick to grasp the problems of the expanding commercial institutions of a developing and growing country. He readily gave his moral and financial support to many budding institutions of early times, institutions which have since developed into Milwaukee's soundest enterprises. In politics he was a Republican, and as a candidate of that party was elected to serve as a member of the Common Council in 1856, and as a member of the State Legislature in 1873. He held many other offices of trust and honor, both in public and private life. On March 13, 1850, Mr. Vogel was united in marriage to Mrs. August

Dresshel, and unto them were born seven children, of whom three daughters and two sons are now living. Frederick Vogel died on Oct. 24, 1892, in the sixty-ninth year of his age; his death occurred on the return voyage from Europe on board the steamer Lahun. His remains were brought to Milwaukee for burial and he was laid to rest, deeply mourned by his family and a host of friends in all walks of life. His name is inseparably interwoven with Milwaukee's pioneer history as one of that class of sturdy German-American citizens who laid the real foundation for her commercial greatness.

Jacob M. Ball, a popular and well-known commercial traveler of Milwaukee, and a native of the same city, is descended from good old Bavarian stock. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Margaret (Eich) Ball, lived all their lives on a farm in Bavaria. Jacob lost his first wife about 1837, and was then married to Margaret Karans, of Bavaria. Both died on the old homestead in their native land. Their son, John Ball, the father of our subject, was born on the farm in Bavaria, Aug. 24, 1836, and lived at home with his parents until 1857, when he emigrated to the United States. He first located at Johnstown, Pa., where he found employment on a farm for some time, and then came west to Aurora, Ill., and there worked on a farm until 1861. He then went to Sheboygan, Wis., where he secured employment as a clerk in a hotel, and later did a commission business for some three years. In the year 1867 he moved to Milwaukee, which has been his place of residence ever since. He opened a saloon at 519 East Water street, and did a prosperous business there for a period of thirty-four years, retiring from active business in 1900. Politically he was always allied with the Democratic party, but never sought or held public office. He was reared a Catholic, and is a faithful member of St. Francis' Catholic Church on Fourth street. John Ball was married in 1864 to Miss Racina Bauer, a native of Wittenberg, Germany. His wife came to the United States with her parents in 1848, resided at Buffalo, N. Y., for six years, and then came to Milwaukee, where she met and married her husband. They reared a family of six children, as follows: Sophia, who is the wife of Rudolph Berniger, a Milwaukee brewer, and the mother of one son, Edward; Jacob M., the second child, who is the subject of this sketch; Mathias G., who has been a traveling salesman for the H. M. Wiltzius Company of Milwaukee for the past ten years, and who is married to Hildah Host, and has two children; Catherine, who resides at the home, 699 Fourth street, and William, who also lives at home with his parents. Jacob M. was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and since leaving school has devoted practically all his time to his profession as a commercial salesman. He has traveled for both Eastern and Western firms in different lines, and his territory has covered most of Wisconsin, Michigan, North and South Dakota, and Iowa. He is one of the best known and most successful members of the traveling fraternity, and numbers his friends by the thousands. He was married on June 26, 1892, to Miss Julia Cullen, of Milwaukee, by whom he has had two children, the Misses Ethel and Jessie.

Gerhard A. Bading, M. D., Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee, was born in this city on Aug. 31, 1870. He is the son of John and Dorothea (Ehlers) Bading, the former of whom was born in Berlin and the latter in Hanover, Germany. The father is a minister of the gospel of the Evangelical Lutheran faith, who came to the United States in 1853 and took his first charge at Calumet, Wis. In 1868 he came to Milwaukee and accepted the pastorate of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, which charge he held continuously for the ensuing forty years, retiring in October, 1908, after an active life of more than fifty-five years. He still retains the presidency of the Synodical Conference of North America, a position which he has filled for the past twenty-six years. His wife is still living. Dr. Bading is the youngest of five children. When he had completed his preparatory course in the city schools he matriculated at the Northwestern University, where he took a general science course. His professional studies were pursued at Rush Medical College at Chicago, and the faculty of that institution granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896. Immediately after graduation he returned to Milwaukee to become resident physician of the Milwaukee (Passavant) Hospital, and after a year in that capacity he opened offices in the Germania Building for the practice of his profession. The same year he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and also received an appointment as Adjunct Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in the Milwaukee Medical College. This latter position he filled for four years, when, in 1901, he accepted an appointment as instructor in surgery in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1902 he was made chief assistant in the surgical clinic of the college and advanced to the position of Associate in Surgery. Subsequently he was appointed Professor of Operative Surgery, which position he resigned in 1908, when the duties of his position of Commissioner of Health conflicted with his work at the college. Since 1901 he has been an attending surgeon of the Johnson Emergency Hospital, and is at the present time also a consulting surgeon of the Milwaukee County Hospital. In 1906 he was appointed Commissioner of Health of this city, a position he still occupies. In his political relations Dr. Bading is a Republican, but has never sought to become his party's candidate for any public office. In December, 1895, Dr. Bading was united in marriage to Miss Carol Royal Clemmer, a daughter of Charles H. and Alice B. (Stafford) Clemmer, now residing at Springfield, Mass., but formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, where the paternal grandfather, Jacob H. Clemmer, was an old resident, having practiced his profession of attorney-at-law for more than fifty years. Dr. Bading is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, and professionally is identified with the Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State and the American Medical societies, also the American Public Health Association. He is likewise a member of the Blue Mound Country Club.

Fred W. Cords, the present incumbent of the office of clerk of the circuit court of Milwaukee county, was born at Milwaukee on Oct. 15, 1861, the son of Frederick William and Sophia (Lierman) Cords. Both parents were natives of Germany, and the birthplace of both was Mecklenberg. The father came to the United States in 1837 and to Milwaukee in the same year, and here he labored for a few years in clearing land for the early settlers. Then for a time he was connected with a pottery concern, but later gave up that work to become night-watchman for a number of business houses on Wisconsin street. He discharged this duty faithfully for twenty-five years, and then some years before his death retired to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his labors. His demise occurred on June 7, 1891, and his widow followed him into the great unknown on June 11, 1893. Hon. Fred W. Cords, the subject of this review, received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of Milwaukee, and while still a youth secured a position in the James Morgan dry-goods establishment. He remained with that concern for a period of eight years, and during the nine years immediately following was associated with the Petley Shirt Company, four years of the time as manager and the remainder as secretary and manager. In 1893 he severed his connection with the Petley Shirt Company to embark in the men's furnishing and hat business under his own name at 81 Wisconsin street. In 1896 he disposed of his interests to become manager of the Skidmore Shoe and Clothing Company, in the men's furnishings department of that store. When he gave up that position four years later it was to become manager and buyer for a similar department in the T. A. Chapman Company, and this position he filled not only with great satisfaction to the proprietors of the establishment, but also to their patrons as well. In the summer of 1906 Mr. Cords became the candidate for the Republican nomination for clerk of the circuit court and received a handsome endorsement in the primary election. At the election of that year he was given a large plurality over his Democratic and Social-Democratic opponents. Again in 1908 he received the nomination and was again elected in November. In 1906 Mr. Cords' platform was: "I am in favor of making this office a salaried office instead of a fee-and-salary office, and all fees collected should be turned into the county treasury, where they belong." Through his influence a bill making that requirement was introduced into the state legislature and became a law, and the fees, annually amounting to thousands of dollars, are now turned into the county treasury. In a social and civic way Mr. Cords is identified with the Millioki, the German Press and the Old Settlers' clubs, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias, and Troop A. First Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard. His religious views find expression in membership in the German Lutheran church. In July, 1890, was solemnized Mr. Cords' marriage to Miss Augusta Vogt, daughter of Frederick Vogt, a prominent grader and contractor of Milwaukee. Five children have been the issue of this union. Viola, the eldest, is a student in the third year in the

East Division high school; Ilene and Gertrude are attending the third district of the Sixth ward school; Frederick is in the kindergarten in the same school, and Robert is still a baby.

Edward S. Robbins is a highly respected citizen of the town of Wauwatosa, where he is engaged in farming, and he has achieved a high degree of success in that industry. He was born where he now resides on Sept. 25, 1868, son of Edward W. and Elsie N. Robbins, the former of whom was born at South Waterloo, Albany county, N. Y., and the latter on the east shore of Lake Champlain, in the state of Vermont. The father was born on April 24, 1825, and grew to manhood in his native county, receiving his education in the district and select school. In his early manhood he became a teacher and taught several terms of school in his native state, also following that profession for a time after his first removal to Wisconsin. He came to this state in 1850 and settled in Sheboygan county, where he purchased 160 acres of land, improved eighty acres of the same, and after living there until 1868 sold the farm and moved to Milwaukee county, purchasing the land upon which he now resides from a Mr. Hart. The land was purchased from the government by the Underwoods, who were early settlers of Wauwatosa. The farm he purchased consists of seventy-six acres, and he has highly improved it, erecting good buildings, including two large houses with all modern conveniences, such as gas, steam or hot water heating, etc. The farm is well improved for dairy purposes, is located near the line of Waukesha county and also near the village of Elm Grove. Edward W. Robbins was authorized and administered the enlistment oath to a large part of Company F and was with it mustered into the United States military service on Oct. 25, 1862, by Capt. W. C. Ide, mustering officer, the company becoming a part of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin infantry, which regiment left the state on March 16, 1863, being ordered to Columbus, Ky. It made an expedition to Cape Girardeaux to expel Confederate raiders and was sent to Snyder's Bluff in June for the siege of Vicksburg. It was attached to the Second brigade, Third division, Sixteenth army corps, and remained at Snyder's Bluff until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, soon after which it moved to Helena, and on Aug. 13 it was sent up White river to Little Rock, where it remained until March, 1864. It joined the "Red River" expedition as part of the Third brigade, Third division, Seventh corps, and it was in a skirmish near the Little Missouri river on the march to Camden, being also engaged in the action at Prairie d' Ane. It participated in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry and then returned to Little Rock, where it was stationed as a part of the Second brigade, First division, Seventh corps. On Oct. 3 it was ordered to reinforce Gen. Clayton's forces at Pine Bluff, but returned to Little Rock on the 22d and was detailed for railroad guard duty. Mr. Robbins was commissioned first lieutenant by Gov. Edward Salomon on Sept. 1, 1862, and was acting regimental quartermaster a large part of his term of service, which expired on May 29, 1864. Then, after nineteen months of arduous service,

Mr. Robbins was honorably discharged and returned to his Wisconsin home, there to again take up the pursuits of a tiller of the soil, which he faithfully followed until his retirement from active participation in affairs in 1900. During his active career, aside from his private interests, he found time to devote to affairs of a public nature. For twenty-two years he served as secretary of the Wauwatosa Mutual Insurance Company, and he was also trustee of the Oliver Harwood estate for twenty years. A large portion of the increment of this estate was given to the public library at Wauwatosa, which was named for Mr. Harwood, but after Andrew Carnegie gave a donation to the same institution the name Harwood was dropped, and it is now called the Wauwatosa Public Library. Mr. Robbins was clerk of the town of Wauwatosa five years, and virtually filled the office six years. The town then included what is now a part of the city of Milwaukee. Edward W. Robbins has been twice married; first in 1851, to Miss Susan Morse, of Westerlo, N. Y., who died in 1864, after bearing him three children, all of whom died in infancy. His second marriage was in 1865, to Mrs. Elsie N. Smith, and to this union one child was born, who is the immediate subject of this review. Mrs. Robbins died on June 24, 1907, and the husband and father now lives in retirement at the home of his only son, who operates and manages the farm. He is a member of the Congregational church at Wauwatosa, and his political views are those expressed in the platforms of the Republican party. Edward S. Robbins, whose name introduces this review, received his literary education in the Wauwatosa high school, after which he took a course at the Milwaukee Business College, thus fitting himself for the intelligent management of the interests which have fallen to his charge. Since leaving school he has remained devoted to the basic industry of agriculture, and the success which has been meted out to him is convincing proof that he chose wisely and well in selecting his life's vocation. He was married on Sept. 26, 1889, to Miss Edith M. Farries, daughter of William and Jane (Brown) Farries, the former of whom was born in Scotland, and the latter in Granville, Milwaukee county, being descended from Pennsylvania stock. The parents of Mrs. Robbins were married in Granville and are now living in Wauwatosa, old settlers of the place, now in practical retirement. The father was quite an extensive farmer, owning a farm of 120 acres, but this he recently sold. To him and his excellent wife there were born five children, of whom Mrs. Robbins is the eldest, and one of whom, Jessie, died at the early age of two years. Mrs. Robbins attended the Normal school at Milwaukee for some time, but did not graduate, and she also taught school two years at Granville. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are the parents of four children: Robert E., born Sept. 5, 1890; Helen M., born Nov. 20, 1891; Chester F., born July 27, 1893, and Harry S., who was born on Dec. 5, 1895. In politics Mr. Robbins gives allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, and in religious matters himself, wife and daughters are members of the First Baptist church at Wauwatosa.

William Walter Webb, bishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, and successor to the Right Reverend Isaac Lea Nicholson, has attained note both as a clergyman and an educator. He was born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 20, 1857, and is the son of William Hewitt and Esther Odin (Dorr) Webb. A number of the ancestors of Bishop Webb were participants in the Revolutionary war, and his great-great-grandfather, the Reverend William Walter, was chaplain of Harvard College and the first rector of Trinity Church, Boston. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Dorr, was rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, for fifty years, and was elected bishop of Maryland, but declined. His father was, at the time of his death, vice-president of the Reading railroad. Bishop Webb received his early education at the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1879, leaving in his junior year to enter Trinity College, Hartford, in which institution he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. and B. S., taking his A. M. from the same college in 1885. He entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., and finished his theological course in 1885, his ordination to the diaconate by Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, immediately following. On Nov. 10, 1886, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, having in the meantime served as assistant at Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn. From 1886 to 1889 he was assistant to the Reverend Dr. Henry R. Percival of the Church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia; from 1889 to 1892 he was rector of St. Elizabeth's, Philadelphia; from 1892 to 1897 he was professor of Dogmatic Theology at Nashotah Theological Seminary, Nashotah, Wis., and from 1897 to 1905 was president of the same. During his term of office at Nashotah he was canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee; president of the standing committee of the diocese, and delegate to the general conventions of 1898, 1901 and 1904, being, however, unable to attend the convention of 1901. On Nov. 21, 1905, he was elected bishop co-adjutor of Milwaukee, and on the death of Bishop Nicholson, Oct. 29, 1906, Dr. Webb became the sixth bishop of the diocese. As bishop of Milwaukee he is president of the board of trustees of Nashotah House, Racine College and Kemper Hall. He is the author of "An Index to Electrolysis" (1882), of which there is a French translation: "A Guide to Seminarians" (1887), and "The Cure of Souls" (1892).

Isaac Lea Nicholson, deceased, late bishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, in the Protestant Episcopal church, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1844, and was the son of John J. and Jane (Ricketts) Nicholson. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1869 and received the degree of D. D. from Nashotah House. He was married in 1880 to Adele Everett Ellicott, of Baltimore, who died in 1897. In 1871 he was ordained as deacon, as minister in 1872, and was the assistant at St. Thomas church, Hanover, N.H., and at St. Paul's church, Baltimore, previous to his appointment to the rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, at West-

minster, Md., in 1875. Removing to St. Mark's church, of Philadelphia, in 1879, he remained there until his election to the position of bishop of Milwaukee in 1891, he having previously, in 1883, been elected bishop of Indiana, but declined the office. Bishop Nicholson retained his position in Milwaukee until his death, Oct. 29, 1906. He was considered one of the foremost members of the Episcopal church in the United States, and his character was a compound of highly contrasted traits. While a churchman of the most pronounced Catholic type, yet his character had received a strongly Evangelical impress by his early training, his mother having been a Presbyterian and his father a low churchman. He was a shrewd man of business, exacting of the dues to the church, intolerant of opposition and maintaining a dignified reserve that many found impassable, yet he was a generous giver, full of sympathy for the suffering and exhibiting a large faith in human nature. While not a great preacher, he was a most effective one, and in spite of his high church learnings was evangelistic in his methods, it having been said of him that he was "a born exhorter." He was a financier of large powers, and during his episcopacy practically rebuilt the interior of the cathedral, paid off the debt upon the edifice and almost paid for the episcopal residence; under his regime and Nashotah House entered upon a new era of prosperity and Racine College and Kemper Hall were re-established on a prosperous basis. While, unlike many prelates, he wrote no books or treatises, yet he was an indefatigable letter writer, and through a voluminous correspondence kept in touch with men and affairs everywhere. Following is an extract from an article of appreciation written soon after his death: "It is a proof of the bishop's real unselfishness that, dearly as he loved his diocese, he felt no unworthy pangs when he saw its affection turning, during his illness, to Bishop Webb. Rather it was a source of great happiness to him. There came to him from every parish, as he sat suffering in his chamber of the episcopal residence, letters telling of the place that his people were giving Bishop Webb in their hearts; of the love and affection he received everywhere; of the faith placed in him; of the honors paid him. And as he read these things, his face, seamed with pain, his eyes haggard with suffering and waiting, would light up with the rare old-time sweetness as he thanked God that his successor was well-beloved by those whom he himself had so long claimed as his 'dear people.'" His last illness was the result of overwork and his unwillingness to rest from the great demands which had been so long sapping his strength. The last time that he appeared before the people was at the consecration of Bishop Webb. His son, Isaac Lea Nicholson, Jr., was with him during his last hours, and he was laid to rest at Nashotah beside his wife, who, nine years earlier, had been buried in the peaceful little cemetery at the mission.

John H. Theisen, pastor of the Church of the Holy Redeemer in North Milwaukee, was born in the town of Springfield, Dane county, Wis., on Feb. 22, 1872, son of Peter and Anna

(Schuetz) Theisen, who were born in Treves, Rhenish-Prussia, near the River Rhine, the former in 1823 and the latter in 1830. These parents were married in their native land and migrated to America in the late 40's, settling in the town of Springfield, Dane county, Wis., where the father followed the occupation of a farmer. There the father died in 1891 and the mother in 1893. Of the children born to these parents, Peter is a farmer in Dane county; Anna K. married Richard Emerick and resides in Dane county; Margaret S. married Jacob Reibly and resides at St. Mary's, Monroe county, Wis., and John H. is the subject of this review. The latter received his early education in the parochial school at Springfield Corners, in Dane county, and later attended St. Francis' Seminary in Milwaukee. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Katzer on June 21, 1896, and on June 24 said his first holy mass at St. Martin's church at Springfield Corners, Dane county. His first charge was at St. Michael's church as assistant pastor, in Milwaukee, where he remained three years, and then St. Catherine's church and St. James' church at Mequon, Wis., were intrusted to his charge, and in 1903, in addition to the others, he became the pastor of the Church of the Holy Redeemer in North Milwaukee. He removed to the latter place on Dec. 13, 1907, and now has but the one church—Church of the Holy Redeemer—in his pastorate. This parish was organized in 1897 by Father John F. Fischer, who was the pastor for two years, and then it was served by other priests from the city until 1903, when Father J. H. Theisen took charge. The church building of this parish was erected during Father Fischer's pastorate, and it is a commodious frame structure with a seating capacity of 350. It is supplied with a bell and a pipe organ, and, including all fixtures, cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. The parsonage has been built since Father Theisen took charge, and it, also, is a frame building, supplied with all the modern conveniences. The parish is in good shape financially, being encumbered by only a small debt, and in addition to the buildings mentioned, eight city lots are among the corporeal hereditaments. The parish is now composed of about sixty excellent families, most of whom are of the German nationality, but the preaching is almost exclusively in English.

Bryant Smith, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Milwaukee, was born on Jan. 16, 1865, in Louisville, Ky., where his father, Maj. Robert Smith, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a paymaster in the United States army, was stationed at the close of the Civil war. The mother, Anna Wells Smith, born in Waterville, Me., is a descendant of John Bryant, one of the early settlers of the Plymouth colony. Several ancestors rendered distinguished services in the Colonial wars and during the Revolution, and two were distinguished physicians in their day. Dr. Bryant Smith was educated in the public schools of Davenport, Ia., and after a preparatory course at the Markham Academy, Milwaukee, entered Amherst College, graduating therefrom with the class of 1887. The following year he studied medicine with his

uncle, Dr. Solon Marks, at Milwaukee, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, the medical department of Columbia University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. In July of that year he began practice at Milwaukee, in the office of Drs. Marks and Ladd. Since 1896 he has been associated with that distinguished physician and surgeon, Dr. Solon Marks, who had provided for his education and has continued to give from his own knowledge and experience of forty years practice. Dr. Smith has been surgeon to St. Mary's hospital, and since the foundation of the Milwaukee Children's Free Hospital in 1895, has served in the same capacity in that institution. He is a member of the national, state, county and city medical associations, of the American Academy of Medicine, Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of several Greek letter fraternities and social clubs. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal church. He married, on July 5, 1893, Mary A. Decker, a daughter of William H. and Sarah A. (Munday) Decker, of Davenport, Ia. Dr. Smith is reckoned among the most useful and reliable members of his profession, and is held in high esteem by his professional brethren and the general public of the city which he has chosen for his field of duty.

Byron O. Nobles, M. D., 633 Washington street, Milwaukee, is descended from one of the Wisconsin pioneers. His grandparents, John and Lydia (Brown) Nobles, came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled in Racine county, where they spent over fifty years; the former born in 1814, died in 1900. The parents, J. Oscar and Eliza H. (Parker) Nobles, the former born in Ohio in 1839 and the latter in Caledonia, Racine county, Wis., in 1842, are now living in the town of Raymond, Racine county. Dr. Nobles, born at Ives Grove, Racine county, on Dec. 12, 1863, attended the public schools of Racine county and the high school of the city of Racine, and later was graduated from the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, following which he was elected to the office of superintendent of schools of Racine county, which position he filled in 1889 and 1890. Having decided to enter the profession of medicine he matriculated at the medical college of Northwestern University, Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of M. D. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, where he has since been in practice, and for the past nine years has been professor of obstetrics in the Milwaukee Medical College. On April 4, 1893, Dr. Nobles was married to Miss Mayme E. Neary, daughter of John and Nellie (Grogan) Neary, of Milwaukee, the latter of whom is deceased. To the marriage have been born four children: Oscar, Horace, Orrin and Forrest, the last three of whom are living—Oscar dying at seven years of age.

Willard Thompson Nichols, M. D., residing at 549 Frederick avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Waukesha county on April 5, 1865. He is the son of Norman J. and Mary A. (Wallace) Nichols, who were numbered among the old and honored pioneer

residents of Waukesha county. The parents were both natives of the state of New York, but came west with their parents during the early forties and settled on a farm in Waukesha county, where they lived up to the time of their death, respected and loved by all who knew them. The elder Mr. Nichols was a man of considerable local prominence, who always took a keen and active interest in political matters, and whose worth and standing in the community frequently placed him in public office. He died in 1904 at the advanced age of sixty-eight, having lost his wife eleven years before, in 1893. Our subject is one of four children, all of whom are living. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Nichols, after making his home in Waukesha county for a number of years, and where he was one of the first pioneers, went to the new state of Kansas before the war, and finally passed away there. He served throughout the Civil war as a volunteer soldier in one of the Kansas infantry regiments, enlisting in 1861, and was mustered out after the close of hostilities, having seen an abundance of hard service during the trying campaigns of the Trans-Mississippi region. Dr. Nichols was fortunate in that he received an excellent education, both general and technical. After completing the prescribed curriculum in the public schools of Waukesha, he took a course in the State Normal School at Whitewater and then engaged in teaching for a period of four years. At the end of this time he decided to take up the study of medicine, and to that end pursued the full course of study in the medical department of Northwestern University, graduating therefrom in 1894 with the degree of M. D. He then perfected his medical training by an extended period of hospital service. He acted as house physician at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, for a year; he then went abroad and spent a year in one of the best hospitals in Vienna, Austria. Returning to the United States in 1896, he located in Milwaukee, and has been engaged in general practice here ever since. His superior educational equipment, combined with the practical experience gained in some of the best hospitals in the world, have stood him in good stead, and Dr. Nichols soon took rank as one of the most scholarly and skilled members of the profession in the city. By great industry and close application to the exacting details of his calling, he has built up a lucrative practice, which is growing from year to year. Dr. Nichols is a man of scholarly tastes and is deeply read in the literature of his profession. He always aims to keep well abreast of the latest scientific discoveries applicable to medicine and surgery, and applies the same in his every-day practice, as far as the limits of sound conservatism permit. The doctor is today, though still a comparatively young practitioner, frequently called into consultation by the older members of the medical fraternity, and his skill in diagnosis has often proved of great value in the consultation room. In the matter of politics he is not allied with any of the present parties, but his warm support can always be depended upon in favor of the best men and measures. His independence politically

is characteristic of the man, as he is accustomed to do his own thinking, and then acts in accordance with well-reasoned conviction. In religion he conforms to the Presbyterian faith, and is a liberal supporter of that church. He was married on Sept. 12, 1898, to Miss Eva Brownell, daughter of David and Maria (Smith) Brownell, well-known residents of the Cream City. Dr. and Mrs. Brownell have a charming family of three small children: Lee, Marjorie and Helen, and their home life is an ideal one. Dr. Nichols possesses a genial nature and derives much pleasure as well as profit from his numerous fraternal, club and professional associations. He is a member of the American Medical Association, together with its city, county and state branches; of the Nu Sigma Nu Greek letter fraternity; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Royal Arcanum; the Independent Order of Foresters; the Knights of Pythias, and the University Club of Milwaukee.

James F. Malone, M. D., a practicing physician in West Allis, the beautiful suburb of Milwaukee, was born at Hannibal, Mo., on Dec. 26, 1862, son of John and Mary (Monaghan) Malone, the former of whom was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter in the province of Quebec, Canada. The father, in company with his brother, Andrew, migrated to America in 1848, settling first in the state of Massachusetts, but after a short time there moved "around the Horn" to California, being attracted by the recent gold discoveries. After remaining in the Golden State three years he came to Wisconsin and settled at Waterford, where he spent the remainder of his life, excepting a short period of temporary residence in Missouri during the 60's. Himself and wife both died at Waterford, he in 1883 and she in 1900, and they were the parents of five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters are living. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were William and Mary Monaghan, both natives of County Monaghan, Ireland, from whence they migrated in an early day to Canada, and came to Wisconsin in 1849, locating at Rochester, in Racine county. Later they removed to Virginia City, Nev., where the grandfather engaged in mercantile pursuits and where he and his wife both died. Dr. Malone received his education in the public schools of Waterford, Wis., and at the Rochester Academy. He began his independent career by engaging in business in Waterford, which vocation he followed five years, and then he served as superintendent of the Racine County Insane Asylum for a period of eight years. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine and in due time entered the Milwaukee Medical College, in which institution he graduated in 1902. Then immediately opening an office for practice at West Allis, he has since been so engaged with unqualified success, applying to the discharge of his duties not only a well-grounded and thorough technical training, but a practical knowledge gained by participation in the general affairs of life. He was married on April 20, 1887, to Miss Minnie E. Palmer, of Waterford, Wis., daughter of

Nelson H. and Sarah (Curtis) Palmer, both of whom were natives of New York state, the former being born in Utica and the latter in Oswego. They settled in Waterford, Wis., in 1836, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Dr. Malone is a Republican in his political views and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. Among the professional organizations with which he is connected may be mentioned the Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin State, the American and the Brainard Medical associations, and he also has membership in the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights, Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum.

John A. Davitz, who is one of the typical representatives of the German-American type that has formed such an important factor in the development of this great state, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee on Nov. 4, 1877, the son of John and Caroline (Marquardt) Davitz, who were both natives of West Prussia, the land of that beauty which is famous in song and story. They were reared and married in the fatherland, where the elder Davitz served in the German army with great credit to himself, being honorably discharged at the expiration of his period of service. They came to America with that great wave of migration that brought so many of the sturdy sons of Germany to the new world and furnished it with so many useful citizens. John Davitz located in Milwaukee soon after his arrival, in 1866, and here he continued to reside until 1884. In that year he bought a farm of twenty-one acres in the town of Greenfield and continued to conduct it until 1890. During the years he was on this homestead Mr. Davitz applied himself closely, and by hard work and close application succeeded in accumulating sufficient capital to buy a farm of 110 acres in section thirty-six, town of Franklin, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a Republican in politics, in which he took an active interest, and with his wife belonged to the Lutheran church. They had a family of twelve children, of whom five are still living: Mrs. Augusta Seefeld; Otto Davitz, of Oakwood, Wis.; Gustav, of the town of Franklin; John A., the subject of this sketch, and Edward, who lives in Oakwood, Wis. Our subject attended the Eleventh ward school in Milwaukee and completed his education in the district school of Greenfield and the Oakwood high school, in which he was graduated in 1893. Subsequently he finished a course in the Williams Business College of Milwaukee, and in 1894 he taught school for one term, but a business career seemed to have more opportunities, and he engaged in well drilling with gratifying success for the next five years. The elder Davitz's business had increased so that in 1899 he took his son on the farm with him, and at the present time John has the entire charge of his father's farm of 110 acres of land, where general farming is conducted in connection with the breeding of pure-blooded Berkshire hogs and other stock. Mr. Davitz gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and takes an active part in the affairs of the town. He has been

town clerk for three years and is still the incumbent of that office, and he is also president of the Oakwood high school board. On Nov. 30, 1901, Mr. Davitz was united in marriage with Jane, the daughter of William and Augusta (Nell) Ninnemann, of Milwaukee. Two daughters have come to brighten their home: Meta, born on May 28, 1903, and Edna, born June 30, 1908. The family are Lutherans and belong to St. John's church of Oakwood, which is the oldest Lutheran church in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Davitz has the honor to be one of the church trustees.

Fred Lueneburg, a prosperous farmer of the town of Oak Creek, who owns and operates a threshing outfit, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 17, 1854, the son of John and Minnie (Bergholtz) Lueneburg, both of whom were born in Germany, in 1830 and 1831, respectively. John Lueneburg was reared to manhood in the Fatherland, and when twenty-two years of age immigrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee, where he worked as a laborer for some time and then settled on the Washington road and cleared a farm. In later years he moved to the Kilbourn road, where he died in 1908. His widow still lives. Fred, the subject of this review, was the oldest of the nine children born to them, only three of whom are still living: Fred, Mary and William. Fred received the benefits of the training afforded by the public schools of Milwaukee county, and after his studies were finished, learned the carpenter's trade and followed this vocation until 1884. He was an excellent business man and accumulated sufficient capital to buy a farm, and he then located on eighty acres in the town of Oak Creek, where he follows general farming in connection with his son, Fred, Jr. For about thirty years Mr. Lueneburg has operated a threshing outfit in connection with his farm, and he is one of the most successful men in the business. On May 17, 1877, Mr. Lueneburg was united in marriage with Rosalia, the daughter of Henry and Dorothy Schmeling, residents of the town of Lake. Mrs. Lueneburg's parents were born in Germany, but immigrated to America and settled in the northern part of Milwaukee county about 1847. Subsequently they moved to the town of Lake and settled on 100 acres of land, where Mr. Schmeling lived until he passed away in 1905. His widow is eighty-six years old and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Lueneburg, who had four brothers and four sisters. To Mr. and Mrs. Lueneburg have been born three children: Fred, Jr., who has fifty acres of land his father bought, was married on Nov. 14, 1906, to Miss Emma Vollmer, and they have two children, Alfred and Elsie; William, born in 1887, and Lena, born in 1889. Mr. Lueneburg is a stanch member of the Republican party and has held the responsible position of town treasurer for two years. Both he and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

John R. Norman, a successful contractor and builder of the South Side, Milwaukee, is a native of the province of Wermland, Sweden, born on Feb. 11, 1857, the son of Nels and Mary (Larson) Norman. He was reared to manhood in his native land, where he

attended the common schools, and he also graduated from an agricultural college in 1878. During his minority he served an apprenticeship of several years at the carpenter's trade, and in 1880 decided to come to the United States in search of wider opportunities. He located first at Muskegon, Mich., where he worked at his trade as a journeyman for some eight years, and he also served for two years as a member of the city constabulary force. In 1890 he was appointed under-sheriff for Muskegon county, in which capacity he served for three years, and afterward as deputy sheriff for a period of two years. In 1893 he entered the employ of Stewart, Hartson & Company, as carpenter foreman, and for one year supervised their docks and buildings at Muskegon. In the summer of 1896 he moved to Chicago, Ill., where he was engaged in the contracting business for a year and a half, and in 1898 came to Milwaukee, which has been his place of residence and business ever since. Here he first worked at his trade as a carpenter for three years and then again engaged in business as a contractor on his own account. He has met with excellent success in this line of work, and merits and receives the confidence of the general public. Mr. Norman was married on Feb. 11, 1888, to Miss Augusta, daughter of Anders and Mary (Lundberg) Anderson, of Sweden, and they are the parents of three children: Hattie E., Hilmer W., and Harold C. Mr. Norman is a zealous adherent of the Swedish Lutheran church, and he is treasurer of the Framdt Swedish Society. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Michael M. Rozewski is the popular proprietor of the shoe-store at 447 Mitchell street, and he is the son of Anton J. Rozewski, who is also engaged in the shoe business on Mitchell street. Anton J. Rozewski is a native of Poland, as is also his wife, nee Victoria Gorney. They arrived in the United States in 1878 and soon established themselves in Milwaukee, which has since been their home. A fine family of nine children blessed their home, and these children bear the following names: Michael M.; Rosa, wife of Walter Borys; Annie, Joseph, Thaddeus, Maximilian, Peter, Helen and Stanley. Mr. Rozewski engaged in the shoe business in 1893 and has built up a thriving trade. Michael M., the subject of this sketch, was born in Milwaukee on Sept. 6, 1882, attended the parochial schools and the Milwaukee business College, and entered his father's store as a clerk. This position he filled until 1906, when he decided that better opportunity for advancement would be afforded him by an establishment of his own, and he accordingly embarked in the shoe business independently on Mitchell street. He has occupied his present location since Jan. 20, 1908, and in his new location has a modern and up-to-date store, equipped with every convenience which can aid in giving satisfaction to his patrons. He is rapidly acquiring a large list of customers, and his motto, "Better Shoes for Less Money," is fulfilled by his attractive stock. Mr. Rozewski keeps fully abreast of the changing fashions in shoes and is capable of satisfying the most fastidious of his patrons. His success in his business is assured by his careful attention to the needs

of his customers and his thorough understanding of his business. He is a member of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Rozewski is not allied with any political party, but nevertheless takes an active interest in political questions and gives as much time to their study as the demands of his business will permit.

Sylvester J. Wabiszewski is a prominent mason contractor and builder, located at 880 Twenty-second avenue, Milwaukee, who has erected many large and handsome structures in Milwaukee and elsewhere, and he is also favorably known as an experienced layer of cement and concrete. He was born in Posen, German Poland, Dec. 24, 1865, attended parochial schools and an architectural training school in his native land, and also served a three-years' apprenticeship at the mason's trade. At the age of twenty years he embarked for the United States. He settled in Milwaukee, where he was followed in 1889 by his parents, Frank and Antonia (Wilech) Wabiszewski, who still reside there. Frank Wabiszewski opened a shoe store on Fifth avenue, where he has built up an extensive trade and where he is still located. He has a family of two sons and one daughter: Sylvester J., Michael, and Lotty. Sylvester J., the subject of this sketch, was employed as a journeyman mason upon his arrival in Milwaukee, and it was not until 1892 that he opened an office of his own. During his first years in Milwaukee he received private instruction in English from Prof. Derfler. The excellent construction of the buildings upon which he was engaged soon won for him a large patronage, and the success which has attended him has been earned by the character of his work. Among the important structures which Mr. Wabiszewski has erected may be mentioned the following churches and factories: St. Vincent's church and St. Lawrence's church in Milwaukee; St. Michael's church in Beaver Dam; the Church of the Holy Ghost in Milwaukee; the building of the Sisters of St. Dominic at Corliss, Wis.; the convent at St. Francis, Wis.; the Grand Marble Works in Milwaukee; one of the large shops of the Allis-Chalmers Company at West Allis; the Welter Manufacturing Company's plant; the Feller & Stowe factory; the Northern Glass factory; the Judge & Heyer factory; the Prosser furniture store; the Kunzelmann & Esser building, etc. Mr. Wabiszewski also superintended the building of his own handsome dwelling at 880 Twenty-second avenue, and three of the public school buildings of Milwaukee. He has also made a specialty of cement and concrete work, and many miles of cement walks in Milwaukee have been laid by his men. The most careful thought and study are given by Mr. Wabiszewski to the planning and execution of the work undertaken by him, and the results testify to the skill and experience brought to bear upon it. In 1891 Mr. Wabiszewski was married to Miss Mary Neuman, daughter of John Neuman, of Beaver Dam, and six children have blessed their home; Frank, who is pursuing his studies at Marquette College; Lombard, Raphael, Amelia, Rose, and Edmund.

The family are members of St. Vincent's and the Holy Ghost Roman Catholic churches, and Mr. Wabiszewski belongs to the Polish Alliance. He was one of the organizers of the Mitchell Street Bank, of which he is vice-president. In political sympathies Mr. Wabiszewski is allied with the Democratic party.

John C. Kleczka, the genial state senator of the Eighth district, was born in the Cream City, May 6, 1885. He is the eldest of the six children of Michael and Agnes (Wiza' Kleczka, both natives of the province of Posen, Germany, and pioneer Polish residents of Milwaukee. The other children of the family were Edmund, Mary, Leonard, Helen and Casimir. John C. Kleczka received his primary education in St. Stanislaus' parochial school, and in 1905 was graduated at Marquette College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then pursued a course of study at the Catholic University of America, located at Washington, D. C., and in June, 1906, he received the degree of Master of Arts. Upon his return to Milwaukee that year he was appointed deputy clerk of the courts, and the manner in which he filled the duties of that office reflects great credit not only upon himself but also upon the wisdom of his superiors in making the appointment. Fraternally Mr. Kleczka is prominently identified with many organizations, notably the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is state secretary. Among his Polish countrymen he is an active leader, being an ardent member of many of their national and church organizations. He is also one of the directors of the South Side Civic Association, and a member of the legislative committee of that association. St. Vincent de Paul's Roman Catholic church has no more zealous member than Mr. Kleczka. He is deeply interested in politics and is known throughout the city as one of the most influential members of the local Republican organization. At the primary election of Sept. 1, 1908, he was the choice of a majority of the Republican voters of the Eighth district for the state senate. At the ensuing November election he was the successful candidate and was chosen state senator, although the district was carried by Bryan and the Democratic ticket generally. Because of his youth and the additional fact that his opponent, William H. Graebner, whom he defeated, is a very prominent Democrat with an extensive acquaintance, the victory of Mr. Kleczka is considered a remarkable feat, and politicians look to him as a new and powerful factor in future county politics. His unassuming disposition, kindness and ability have won him many friends and admirers, and a promising future seems to be assured him. He is considered one of the most progressive members of the upper house of the state legislature, and will doubtless prove a highly useful and influential representative.

Emil H. Klamp, now serving as village clerk of North Milwaukee, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., on June 15, 1879, the son of Charles and Augusta Klamp, natives of Germany. Several of his maternal uncles are veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. His father came to the United States about the year 1867 and settled in Milwaukee, where he continued to reside up to the time of

his death. He met and married his wife in Milwaukee, and by her he had six children, of whom four are still living, to-wit: Robert, Adolph, Emil H., and William; two daughters, Olga and Bertha, are deceased. Charles Klamp followed the business of a general carpenter contractor, in which occupation he met with excellent success, and his skillful handiwork is to be seen in many parts of the city today. He was a member of the Evangelical Trinity church, corner of Fourth and Lee streets, and was a sincere and earnest Christian all his life; he was also a member of the fraternal order of the Sons of Hermann. His death took place on Feb. 4, 1890. His widow now resides at No. 724 Eighth street, Milwaukee. Emil H., the subject of this sketch, attended the Tenth district school as a boy, and also studied bookkeeping at home during his spare hours. At an early age he began to make his own livelihood, and first worked for a number of years in a shoe factory. His next employment was that of clerk in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, followed by a term of service in a bicycle factory, and then in the employ of a bridge construction company. Ever since March, 1900, he has resided in the village of North Milwaukee, where he first received the appointment of constable, and has since been chosen village clerk for four successive terms. Like his father before him, he has always been a staunch Republican in politics, and in addition to the offices above enumerated, he has served as a delegate to the assembly convention. He belongs to the same religious denomination as his parents (Evangelical). Mr. Klam is a popular member of the North Milwaukee fire department, a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and is president of the Pottawatomie Tribe of North Milwaukee. He was united in marriage on March 31, 1900, to Miss Crescentia, daughter of Michael and Barbara Becker, of Milwaukee, and he and wife are the parents of three bright children: Margaret, aged seven years; Erwin, aged two, and Gladys, the baby.

Charles Eggert, one of the popular and prosperous business men of North Milwaukee, Wis., was born in the village of North Milwaukee, July 9, 1872, and spent all the early years of his life at home on his father's farm. His parents, Peter and Sophia (Poltz) Eggert, were born and reared in the city of Mecklenberg, Germany, but were married in Milwaukee after coming to the United States. Before leaving the old country the father was employed as a watchman on a railroad. In 1851 he came to the United States and was employed in various occupations for a period of two years in the city of Milwaukee. He then moved to the region now known as North Milwaukee, where he settled on a farm of some 140 acres, which he acquired from seven different parties. This was in the early pioneer days, when everything was in the rough, and Mr. Eggert worked hard for a number of years in clearing and improving his land; and here Mr. and Mrs. Eggert continued to reside with their family until 1897. In that year he embarked in the coal, lumber and building material business, which he conducted with

energy and success until his son, Charles, bought him out in 1903. By the exercise of hard work and shrewd business foresight, he attained wealth and prosperity, and was essentially a self-made man. He held the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and was one of the substantial members of the community in which he lived so many years. In politics he was a life-long Republican, and served as the first treasurer of North Milwaukee after the organization of the village. He was a sincere Christian, and was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church up to the time of his death, which occurred on Oct. 6, 1905. His faithful widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Our subject, Charles, is one of a family of six children, all of whom are living. Fred is a farmer in North Milwaukee; Henry resides in the city of Milwaukee; William is a farmer in Granville, Wis.; Helmuth is in the saloon business at North Milwaukee, and Mary is the wife of Charles Hibner, of the city of Milwaukee. Charles attended the schools of his native village, and lived at home on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1897 he became associated in business with his father at North Milwaukee, and finally bought him out in 1903, as above stated. Under his efficient management the business has continued to prosper and grow, and has now attained to large proportions. He deals in fuel, lime, cement, stucco, brick, tile, sewer pipe, baled shavings, etc. Mr. Eggert is affiliated with the Republican party, and is a firm believer in the principles of that political organization. He has served as treasurer of North Milwaukee for two years, and also as trustee for two years. Like his parents, he is a faithful member of the German Lutheran church, and is one of its warmest and most generous supporters. Mr. Eggert was united in marriage in November, 1895, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Schroeder, of Wauwatosa, and they are the parents of two daughters, Lydia and Gertrude. He is a highly popular citizen of the northern suburb and has a large number of warm friends. He is endowed with plenty of hard, common sense, inherited from his sturdy German ancestors, is a man of unquestioned business integrity, fair and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and he represents a fine type of our best and most substantial American citizenship.

Harry Grose, foreman of construction for the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company, and one of the most popular citizens of North Milwaukee, was born in the village of Keswick, Ontario Province, Canada, Jan. 3, 1867. His parents, Matthew and Jane (Rundel) Grose, were both natives of England, and are both little more than a memory to our subject, as they died while he was still a small child. His father lived for a time in Keswick and other places in Canada, where he followed his trade as a cooper, and then took his family back to England once more, when Harry was only a year or two old. Both parents died in England shortly afterward. Harry received a good common school education, and learned the carpenter trade early in his youth. He worked at his trade in England until about 1888, and then went to Canada for a while, and

later to Coopersville, Mich. He was employed in the capacity of bridge carpenter by different railroads for several years, and was also located at Muskegon, Mich., where he did a carpenter-contracting business. He next went on a prospecting tour through some of the western and southern states, in 1891, and on his return located in South Milwaukee, where he erected a number of houses. In the fall of 1892 he located in North Milwaukee, Wis., which has since been his place of residence. For many years past he has been in the employ of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company, and for a period of seven years has been foreman of outside construction work for the company. He is one of their most efficient and trusted employes and handles his difficult and responsible work to the entire satisfaction of the company. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has taken a very active interest in politics for many years. His popularity with his fellow citizens is well attested by the fact that he has completed his third term as president of the village of North Milwaukee. Mr. Grose also has held the office of police justice. He is a faithful member of the Episcopal denomination and an attendant on the Church of the Nativity, his wife being a member of the Evangelical church. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. His marriage took place on Dec. 22, 1895, to Miss Minnie Block, a resident of Green Lake county, Wis., and this union has been blessed with three sons: Allen W., Henry and Matthew.

Fred Sindorf, one of the trustees of the village of North Milwaukee, and a popular citizen of that thriving suburb, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10, 1865. He is the only surviving son of Jacob and Mary (Klump) Sindorf, both of whom were natives of Prussia; his brother Jacob died at the age of sixteen and his brother George died in 1888. His father followed the vocation of a farmer in the Fatherland, and emigrated to the United States during the early forties. He was one of the earliest pioneer citizens of Milwaukee, where he followed the pursuit of a lathing contractor up to the year 1898, when he retired from active business. He subsequently made his home with his son Fred up to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1905. He was an earnest Christian and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the time of his death. He had been allied with the Republican party from the time of the organization of that political party before the Civil war, but never sought or held public office. Our subject's mother departed this life some fourteen years before her husband, in December, 1891. Fred was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and when still a lad assisted his father in his work. He was later employed for about a year and a half in a Milwaukee furniture factory, and then worked as a carpenter in the city until 1892. In the latter year he moved to North Milwaukee and there entered the employ of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company, by whom he was sent to Houghton, Mich., for a year. Returning to North Milwaukee once more, he worked for the company as a templet maker until 1903, and was then appointed

shop inspector, a position which he still retains. His present responsible position is the result of years of faithful and efficient service, and Mr. Sindorf is one of the most valued and trusted employes, holding the entire respect and confidence of his superiors. He is allied with the Republican party and has taken quite an active interest in politics for several years, being elected trustee of the village of North Milwaukee in 1900 and 1901, and he is at present serving again in the same capacity. He is not a member of any of the orthodox religious denominations, but attends the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a zealous and active adherent. He is a member of the Milwaukee lodge the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Sindorf was married on Oct. 29, 1887, to Miss Rachael Sherwood, a lady of English birth, and they are the parents of five children, to-wit: Fred, Jr., Bessie, Albert, Raymond and Hazel.

Byron R. Godfrey, president of the Citizens' Bank of North Milwaukee, is a descendant of one of Wisconsin's prominent pioneer families. His grandfather, John Godfrey, was one of seven brothers who settled in the town of Lima, in Rock county, and became prosperous farmers in that thriving section. Of Scotch-Irish descent, the Godfrey family was allied with the Presbyterian church and associated with every undertaking for the benefit of the community. Peter A. Godfrey, father of the subject of this sketch, married Amelia Hawk, also a native of Rock county, and three children were born to them: Byron R.; Wesley, who also resides in North Milwaukee; and Annie Grace, who makes her home with her parents. Death called Mrs. Godfrey in 1880, and Mr. Godfrey later married Miss Bell Petherick, of Rock county. Two children blessed this union, Pearl and Oneita. Mr. Godfrey was never an aspirant for office, but a loyal member of the Republican party. Byron R. Godfrey was born at Lima, Rock county, Wis., in 1873, educated in the public schools, and trained by his father in the business of the farm. At the age of twenty he left home and located in North Milwaukee, where he engaged in the livery business, which he managed successfully for some time, finally going out to become a grocer. This business occupied him until 1898, when he became interested in a drug store, which he owned and managed until 1900. At this time he became village postmaster, and was also the first clerk of the village, which office he held from 1897 to 1903. Since 1900 Mr. Godfrey has been the senior member of the firm of Godfrey & Chase, which conducts a large real estate and insurance business. At the time of the organization of the Citizens' Bank, Sept. 1, 1906, Mr. Godfrey became its president. He is a member of the Episcopal church, a Republican in political affiliations, a member of the Milwaukee lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of the North Milwaukee Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Independent Order of Foresters. On Dec. 28, 1898, Mr. Godfrey married Miss Myrta A. Sairs, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Sairs, of Athens, Pa. One son, Byron S., was born to them on July 21, 1901. The parents of Mrs. Godfrey have

also become residents of North Milwaukee, where Mr. Sairs, who is a bridge builder, is associated with the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company.

William C. Schwartzburg, retired commercial salesman, of North Milwaukee, is the son of one of Milwaukee's earliest citizens. His father, Christian W. Schwartzburg, and mother, Elizabeth Schwartzburg, were both natives of Germany, the former born on Feb. 21, 1800, and the latter on Feb. 15, 1809. Christian W. came to Milwaukee in 1837 and resided in Milwaukee county until his death, in 1872. He was a well-known member of the Milwaukee Pioneer Club. William C. Schwartzburg was born in the city of Milwaukee, Dec. 19, 1841, attended the Sixth ward school and later graduated at the Second ward high school. He enlisted as a private in Company A of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, Aug. 1, 1862, and was active in the engagements at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; at Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862 to Jan. 3, 1863; at Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, and was wounded on the latter day and taken prisoner. He suffered confinement in a Confederate prison until May 8, 1864, when he was duly exchanged, and returned to Milwaukee to recuperate his health. He was mustered out with his regiment and honorably discharged from the service at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865. After the war he became a commercial salesman and was thus employed until 1884, when he retired from active business. Mr. Schwartzburg is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and has held the office of justice of the peace since 1892. He is also president of the school board of North Milwaukee. On Sept. 20, 1884, Mr. Schwartzburg married Miss Katherine Bair, daughter of Jacob and Walburga Bair, of Milwaukee. Six children blessed the marriage: Hilda, age twenty-two years; Katie, age twenty; William, age eighteen; Erwin, age sixteen; Gerald, age fourteen, and Henry, age twelve years. Mr. Schwartzburg is prominent in the German Lutheran church, of which he has been trustee and treasurer for fourteen years, and which his family also attended. He is a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, G. A. R., of Milwaukee.

Albert Zinn, well-known in Milwaukee commercial circles as the president of the Milwaukee-Western Malt Company, was born in the Cream City on June 14, 1859. He is of good German stock, both his father and mother having been born in the Fatherland. After he completed the courses of the public and high schools of the city he attended for a time the Spencerian Business College and then accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Meadow Spring Distilling Company. In 1878 he assumed a similar position with Herman Nunnemacher, at that time proprietor of the Star Flouring Mills. Later when that concern became incorporated as the Star Milling Company Mr. Zinn became secretary and treasurer. With his brother, Adolph C. Zinn, he associated himself in the malting business in 1884, the firm later being incorporated as the Zinn Malting Company, and he was made its secretary and treasurer. In 1892 the Zinn Malting Company and the Asmuth Malt and Grain

Company were consolidated under the name of the Milwaukee Malt and Grain Company, and Mr. Zinn became treasurer and superintendent. This position he filled until 1897, when the company disposed of its interests to the American Malting Company, of which he became assistant general manager. Two years later he severed this connection to accept the tender of the position of manager of the Fred Miller Brewing Company. In 1903 Mr. Zinn organized the Milwaukee-Western Malt Company, and he became its president, the position which he now holds. For the past thirty years he has been a prominent member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and is one of its influential members. In a fraternal way he is prominent in the Masonic order, having received the 32d degree. He is a member of Lafayette lodge, Calumet chapter, Ivanhoe commandery and Wisconsin consistory. He is a great devotee of golf and is one of the directors of the Blue Mound Country Club, and in a social way is identified with the Deutscher Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Although he has Republican proclivities Mr. Zinn is not actively allied with any political party and has never been a candidate for public office, nor does he allow his party fealty to influence the judicious exercise of his right of franchise. Mr. Zinn has lived on the West Side of the city all his life, but has recently built a new residence at 711 Shepard avenue, on Prospect Hill, near Lake Park.

Hon. William H. Landolt, the genial postmaster of Wauwatosa, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, on Aug. 10, 1844. He is a son of J. Ulrich and Louisa (von Spiegel) Landolt, the former of whom was born in Zurich, Switzerland, and the latter in Baden, Germany. The father was by vocation a book-binder. The subject of this review was but three years of age when he came to this country with his parents and settled in New York city. He came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Port Washington with the father. He took advantage of the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of Port Washington, but before he had completed his course the Civil war had started, and he enlisted as a private in Company C of the Fifth Wisconsin infantry, in April, 1861. The regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Landolt took an active part in all the engagements in which the Sixth corps was engaged, winning all the promotions up to and including that of first sergeant. In the engagement at Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865, a few days before the surrender at Appomattox, he was so severely wounded in the leg that amputation was necessary. Shortly afterward he was made captain by brevet for signal bravery in the struggle in which he was wounded, and in which he was in command of his company. In July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Washington, D. C. He then returned to Milwaukee and laid the foundation for a business career by a course in the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee. When he had completed that work he returned to Port Washington and was three successive times elected county treasurer. When he retired from the public service he entered the Ozaukee county

bank as cashier and remained in that position until 1888. In 1890 he removed to Wauwatosa and entered the insurance office of Colonel Bell, afterward Bell & Norris, and remained with that firm until March, 1899. In that month and year he was appointed postmaster of Wauwatosa, the position he has since been filling with the greatest of satisfaction both to the postoffice department and to the patrons of the office. In his political views Mr. Landolt has been a lifelong Republican, and his incumbency of public office has always been through the agency of that party. He is a Protestant in his religious belief, and for six years served as senior warden of Trinity Episcopal church. Captain Landolt has been twice married. On Oct. 8, 1872, occurred his union to Miss Elizabeth Kandilis, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Kandilis, a Russian missionary at Port Washington. By this union he had two children: Edward A., a resident of Seattle, Wash., and Louisa J., now Mrs. Charles M. Smith, also living in Seattle. Mrs. Landolt died on Sept. 12, 1879. On Nov. 22, 1881, Captain Landolt was united in marriage to Miss Alice L. Lyon, a daughter of Captain Eli and Augusta Lyon, of Decatur, Mich. Two children were born to bless this union—Loleta B. and Esther A.—both living at home. In a fraternal way Captain Landolt is associated with the E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected commander for the term of a year in 1907. He is also enrolled as a member of Alpha Council of the Royal Arcanum, of Milwaukee.

J. A. Schwaiger, of Wauwatosa, was born on July 25, 1866, at Schlessingerville, Wis. His parents were J. F. and Mary (Schunk) Schwaiger, the father a native of Bavaria and the mother of Milwaukee. J. F. Schwaiger came to the United States in 1851 and participated in the Civil war. He enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. This regiment was mustered in on Nov. 27, 1863, and left the state the following April. It was engaged in guard and picket duty at Fort Hudson, was later in Arkansas on guard and scouting duty, and then returned to Louisiana. On an expedition to the Atchafalaya river it was engaged in several skirmishes and later participated in the attack on Mobile. Mr. Schwaiger was mustered out for disability and later re-enlisted in the Forty-fifth Wisconsin infantry, which was sent to Nashville in the spring of 1865, and was there stationed until the muster out on July 17, 1865. J. F. Schwaiger had a family of five children—three boys and two girls—of whom there are now living only J. A., of this sketch, and Rose, wife of John Callos, of Milwaukee. The former was educated in the schools of Milwaukee, subsequently taking a course in the Spencerian Business College of the city, and he began in business for himself in October, 1901, after having been employed for thirteen years in the drug store of E. H. Schwaiger. He was married in 1890 to Miss Anna Bahr, of Milwaukee, daughter of Herman Bahr, a native of Germany. She is one of a family of seven, three sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Schwaiger have five children, namely: Jerome H., Raimond, Pearl, Ruth D. and Norman. The father is a Democrat in his

political affiliations, and is a member of the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen and the Masonic order. In church matters he belongs to the Episcopal church, but his wife is a Lutheran.

John R. Benoy, of Wauwatosa, is the son of John and Mary (Cowles) Benoy, both natives of Lancashire, England. The father was a blacksmith and carriage manufacturer by trade, which he followed after coming to this country and settling in Boscobel, Grant county, Wis. He died in 1889, his wife surviving him a number of years and passing away in November, 1906. Of their five children all except one are living. James, the oldest, is now living in Boscobel and has retired from active business life; Susie, deceased, was the wife of Peter Wahlstrom, of Chicago; John R., of this sketch, is the third; Thomas, residing in Spokane, Wash., is a blacksmith by trade; William, a carriage trimmer, is a resident of Boscobel. John R., born in Boscobel, Dec. 25, 1860, was educated in the schools of his native town and started at the age of eighteen to learn the art of printing. He was foreman of the Boscobel Dial for eight years, and in 1891, went to Milwaukee, where he was employed for a time on the Milwaukee Sentinel, and later on the Evening Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Journal. In September, 1907, he purchased the Wauwatosa News, of which he is now the editor and proprietor. In politics he is an independent Republican. He belongs to the Typo Union of Milwaukee, and was president of the organization for the year 1906. He belongs also to the order of Good Templars, to the Maccabees, George Washington Tent, Milwaukee, and he is also a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Benoy is a strong, independent, and conscientious man, an excellent type of citizen, and a desirable addition to the editorial ranks of the country, in the present era, when there seems to be a superfluous amount of "yellow journalism." He brings to his work the practical experience of the printer, and a familiarity with the methods of the city papers, as well as those sterling qualities of character which are the most important factors of success in the important work of the journalist. On Feb. 22, 1885, Mr. Benoy was married to Miss Ida Ladendorf, daughter of William and Cornelia Ladendorf, of Muscoda, Wis., and they have one son, Cornelius L., who is still a member of his father's household.

Dr. Carolus Phelps Southwell, deceased, for many years one of the best known and most popular members of the dental profession in Milwaukee, was the descendant of an old New England family, and was born in the city of Springfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1831, the son of John P. and Aseneath (Wood) Southwell, natives of the same state. His father, who died at Hudson, N. Y., in June, 1852, was a machinist by trade, and followed that calling first in the village of Catskill and afterward in the city of Hudson, N. Y. Our subject accompanied his parents to New York state very early in life, and was educated in the schools of the Empire state. He afterward became a skilled machinist under his father's tutelage, and on Nov. 1, 1854, when he was twenty-three years of age, he came west to Milwaukee, Wis. Here he followed his calling for some

years, was first in the employ of Decker & Seville, and later worked in the North Milwaukee shops. He finally determined to devote his fine mechanical talents to higher ends, and became a student of dentistry in the office of Dr. Stockwell. In the year 1861 he went to Watertown, Wis., where he engaged in the successful practice of his profession for a period of some nine years. He then returned to Milwaukee and opened an office, meeting with most flattering patronage, and he continued in the active practice of dentistry up to the time of his death, June 5, 1894. He became exceedingly well known in dental circles, and was elected president of the State Dental Association. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church up to the time of his death. He was a sincere Christian and a man of most exemplary life and habits, sincerely devoted to his wife and family, and exceptionally fond of all forms of out-door life. Among the fraternal orders of which he was a member were the Good Templars, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum. Dr. Southwell was married on Oct. 25, 1852, to Miss Julia A., daughter of John and Maria (Michael) Silvernail, of Columbia county, N. Y., and four children were the fruit of this union, as follows: George P., deceased; Claude A., a dentist residing in Boise City, Idaho; Charles C., also a dentist, with offices in the Goldsmith Building on Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, and Albert H., a bookkeeper living in Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Southwell still survives her husband and makes her home with her son Charles C., at 931 Cambridge avenue. Her parents were both natives of Taghanack, N. Y., where John Silvernail had a large farm in Columbia country. In late life he came west to Chicago, where he made his home for several years with one of his sons, finally going to Pierce City, Mo., and dying at the latter place.

Edward Silverman, deceased, was born in Milwaukee, Jan. 18, 1852. His parents were Emanuel and Peppe (Adler) Silverman, both born in Austria. The father came to America, first settling in New York city, where he remained a short time and then came to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the wholesale clothing business. Our subject was the second of five children. He received his education in the German-English Academy, Milwaukee Academy, and also at New York College, New York city. After completing his education he went into the wholesale clothing business with his father. After his father's death he sold his interest in the business to L. A. Shakman. He then engaged in the general insurance business with Louis Auer & Son, which business he followed until his death in 1901, representing most of the leading insurance companies of this country and Europe. On March 16, 1897, he married Miss Josephine Weide, daughter of Henry and Josephine (Nunneimacher) Weide. To them were born two children—Emanuel Edward and Henry Weide. Mr. Silverman was thoroughly domestic in his habits, modest in demeanor, and devoted to his family and his business. In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought political preferment. He was a member of the Deutscher Club, the

Phoenix Club, the Black Hawk Hunting Club and the Milwaukee Gun Club. Mrs. Silverman's parents were both born in Germany. The father was a contractor and came to Milwaukee in 1853. He engaged in the shipbuilding business with John Wolfe, in which business he was quite successful. Later he engaged again in the contracting business. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Club and the Turnverein. He died about 1878, age forty-seven, leaving his wife and one daughter.

Nicholas Elmer, deceased, for many years a famous caterer of Milwaukee and other cities, was born in Elm, Switzerland, May 28, 1830, the son of Jacob and Marie Elmer, both natives of Switzerland. His father was for many years a judge of one of the local courts of Elm, where he and his wife died, leaving a family of several children. Our subject was educated in the common and parish schools of Switzerland. He began his independent career in the hotel business, which he followed in Paris and Hamburg. In 1858 he came to the United States, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he opened a cafe, which he continued until he came to Milwaukee in 1877 to conduct a hotel. He retired from active business several years before his demise, which occurred on May 10, 1889. On March 18, 1860, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Edward and Augusta (Hagedorn) Colbrunn, of Rockport, Ohio, and to their union five children were born: Alma, widow of William Sholz, of Milwaukee; Lucy, wife of Charles Kipper, of Milwaukee; Vera, at home; Oswald, of San Francisco, Cal., and Flora, a teacher in the public schools of Milwaukee. Mrs. Elmer's parents were natives of Germany, where her father was a manufacturer of linen and damask cloths, employing over 100 people. The family came to the United States in 1848, first settling in Cleveland, Ohio, and later moving to Rockport, Ohio, where the father purchased a large farm, on which he died, the mother having been called to her eternal home while the family resided at Cleveland. In religion the Elmers were strict members of the Lutheran church, while in politics our subject was a Republican. As a tradesman he was master of his craft, and he spared no labor to advance and perfect himself in his calling, which ministers to the palates of men. He was a kind and loving father, a devoted husband and a faithful friend, respected by all.

Bruno Moeller, deceased, was born at Gotha, Germany, March 30, 1846, the son of Frederick and Bertha (Schmidt) Moeller, both natives of Germany, where the former was born on April 22, 1788, and died on April 28, 1869, and the latter was born on July 23, 1807, and died on April 21, 1875. The father was a minister of the Lutheran church and was pastor at Ballstedt, Saxony, for fifty years. The celebration of his golden jubilee as pastor of that church was a remarkable and noteworthy event, when those whom he had baptized and those whom he had married during half a century gathered in large numbers around their beloved and aged pastor to say their farewells. It was a sight that is not often witnessed in a lifetime and one never to be forgotten. Many affecting scenes were in

evidence when, on that fiftieth anniversary, the patriarchal form bent with the weight of years, that had ministered so faithfully and so long to his flock's spiritual wants, surrendered his charge to other hands. There were eleven children in the family: Theckla, Edmund, Adelbert, Lina, Bertha, Anna, Caroline, Olga, Clara, Gustave and Bruno. Our subject was educated in the primary schools at Gotha and the advanced schools at Leispic, Germany, and came to the United States in 1862, locating in New York city, engaging with the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company as superintendent of the German department. In 1870 he located in Milwaukee as manager of the H. Heyn Dry Goods Company, continuing so engaged for six years. Later he traveled five years for the Hudson-Monner Company, wholesale importers of special dry goods, of New York city, after which he engaged with Storm & Hill in the wholesale dry goods business, and subsequently he served for twenty-five years in the firm of Goll & Frank, of Milwaukee, where he remained until his death, Oct. 9, 1903. On Sept. 18, 1869, he married Miss Laurretta Margaretha, daughter of Gottlieb and Margaretha Ludwig, of Hoboken, N. J., and they were blessed with six children: Bruno, deceased; Hermine, wife of Clarence A. Gunn, of Chicago; Bruno, residing in New Mexico; Edgar, with the Free Press, city; Arthur, deceased, and Cora, wife of Fred H. Squier, city, advertising manager for the Babst Brewing Company. Mrs. Moeller's parents are both natives of Eisenach, Saxony, Germany, the father being a building contractor, and he came with his family to the United States in 1850, locating at New York and pursuing his occupation, but ten years later he moved to Hoboken, N. J., to continue his business, from which he retired several years ago after the death of his wife, Aug. 5, 1900, and he is yet living at Weehawken Heights, N. J. Our subject was a Lutheran in religion, a Republican in politics, and was also a member of the Masons, of the Germania Club and of the T. P. A.

William F. Sanger, the president of the Sanger Automobile Company, of Milwaukee, is one of the younger and progressive business men, who are an important factor in the growth and development of the city. He is an American by birth, but of German descent, born in the Cream City on Aug. 20, 1875. His father was Casper M. Sanger, a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country from the Fatherland and located in Detroit, Mich., where he met and married Mary Holler, the mother of William. The elder Sanger moved from Detroit to Milwaukee a few years after coming to the United States, and engaged in the leather industry with a Mr. Allen. He saw more of a future in lumber and sold out his interest in the leather business and associated himself with a Mr. Rockwell, under the firm name of Sanger & Rockwell, and they soon were conducting one of the largest lumber yards in the city. Mr. Sanger was a shrewd business man, his business was growing rapidly, and he branched out into other lines; bought an interest in some milling concerns and invested in the mines in the northern part of the state. Everything he was interested in pros-

pered, and he became recognized as one of the weighty men of affairs whose judgment was that of an expert in any business affair. Mr. Sanger was one of the strong supporters of the Republican party in politics, and at one time he was sheriff of Milwaukee. His busy life in later years left him no time to seek for political honors. His active life closed on Aug. 16, 1898, after years of unselfish devotion, kindly thought and devotion to his fellow men. His death was a distinct loss to the community, and he was mourned by his wide circle of friends and business associates. William F. Sanger received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee and the Holy Rosary school; he then took a thorough business course at the Spencerian Business College, and subsequently attended Marquette University. After finishing his college course he became bookkeeper for C. M. Sanger & Sons, his father's company. After being engaged at desk work for some time he decided to engage in business for himself, and became a dealer in bicycle handle-bars. He soon built up this line and disposed of it to go into the wholesale and retail cigar trade, and after some time was able to dispose of this with considerable profit to himself in order to accept a position with M. E. Doran & Company, brokers, of St. Paul, Minn., but a year later was appointed deputy county clerk and returned to Milwaukee. Mr. Sanger had always been interested in machinery, and two years after he became deputy clerk he organized the Sanger Automobile Company and became its president. The firm was located at the corner of Third and State streets in 1904, but a year later moved to its present desirable location at 572-4 Farwell avenue. It handles Franklin, Maxwell and Studebaker machines, and does all kinds of repairing, and the garage has about six thousand square feet of space for storing machines. The company has had a substantial and satisfactory growth and it now handles and stores about forty cars in the garage. Mr. Sanger is a thorough sportsman and is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports; he is a member of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the originator of the Tecetl Club on the East Side, and he is also a member of the Milwaukee Automobile Trade Association. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Ralph Bird, a postoffice inspector of the government, with headquarters in Milwaukee, was born at Jefferson, Jefferson county, Wis., on Nov. 21, 1864. He is a son of Ira W. and Mary E. (Howes) Bird, the former of whom was born at Stockbridge, N. Y. The father came to Milwaukee first in 1836 in company with his brother, Augustus, and for some time was engaged as a clerk in a general store on Walker's Point. He then went to Madison and was there engaged in the construction of the first capitol building. During his residence in that city he was elected sheriff of Dane county, and when his term expired he became imbued with the "gold fever" that was sweeping the country and made his way overland to California. He returned to Madison by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, and shortly afterward was elected register of deeds of Dane county. During the time that he was the

incumbent of the above-named office he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and when he had completed his term of service he removed to Jefferson, Wis., where for many years he was one of the leading members of the legal profession. For twelve years he served as county judge and was also mayor of the city. His death occurred on March 11, 1899, and his widow is still living. Five children were born to the parents, one of whom died in infancy. Ella is now Mrs. Robert Kirkland, of Jefferson; Belle is Mrs. Charles Copeland, of Jefferson, and Jeanette now resides with her mother. Ralph Bird, the subject of this review, received all his educational advantages in the public schools of Jefferson. At the age of eighteen he accepted a position as clerk in his father's law offices, where he remained for a period of two years. He then successfully passed the examination submitted by the civil service commission, and for nine and a half years after 1885 was occupied as a railway mail clerk. On Sept. 13, 1894, he received an appointment from Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bissell as postoffice inspector, and has ever since held the office. He has today fifteen different commissions, appointing him to the office, signed by eight different postmasters-general. His service has been one of the longest among the inspectors in the government service, and the fact that he has retained the office through so many changes of administration speaks well for his ability. In his political belief Mr. Bird has always remained independent since holding office under the civil service. In religious matters he is allied with the Episcopal church. On May 11, 1886, Mr. Bird was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Greenwood, a daughter of Charles S. and Catherine (Cummings) Greenwood, of Aztalan, Jefferson county, Wis. To this union have been born three children, whose names and the dates of birth follow: Ira W., Aug. 27, 1888; Roland G., May 2, 1891, and James N., Jan. 6, 1897. All are living at home and attending school.

Jordon Puetz, one of the oldest residents and prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county, who has been one of the important factors in its development and early settlement, was born at Cologne, Germany, Aug. 8, 1838, being the son of Jordon and Elizabeth (Hanis) Puetz, both natives of the same place. The father was reared and educated in his native country, at an early age learned the baker's trade, and being an ambitious man established himself in the bakery business at Roestorp, Germany, where he continued to conduct his banking establishment until he emigrated to the United States in 1845. The family came directly to Milwaukee, and within four months Mr. Puetz purchased a farm in what is now the town of Lake. The county was not well settled at that period, and the log house to which he took his family was considered a fine residence. It was warm and comfortable, and here the family settled down to life in the new country. The farm prospered, and in 1867 Mr. Puetz had accumulated sufficient capital to buy a larger and finer home in St. Francis, where he passed away in 1877. He was survived by his wife and loving helpmate until 1887, when she,

too, was summoned to her last rest and was laid beside her husband. They had reared a family of eleven children, four of whom are still living: William, Fred, Jordon and Mrs. Grobshmidt, of St. Francis. Jordon, our subject, was reared and received his education in the public schools of the town of Lake. When only fourteen years of age he left school and remained on the farm with his father. He cut wood, hauled it to Milwaukee, and sold it at seventy-five cents a load. This was hard work for a young boy, but he was ambitious and was not afraid of work. After reaching his majority Mr. Puetz went to work for a telegraph construction company that was erecting a line between Milwaukee and Chicago. Subsequently he engaged in the timber business and furnished the lumber that went into many of the large buildings in Milwaukee, and they are in a way a monument to his business. In 1870 Mr. Puetz saw that the farmer was the most independent man, owning no master but himself, and he bought a farm of his own in the town of Lake, where he still resides. He has seen the rapid growth and development of Cudahy, South Milwaukee and the city of Milwaukee itself, and has always been interested in public affairs. May 15, 1862, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Puetz and Elizabeth Bauer, the daughter of Henry Joseph and Lena Bauer, old and respected residents of the town of Lake. The following children were born to bless this union; Lena, deceased; Anna; Jordon, Jr., deceased; Elizabeth, Christine, John, Joseph and Nellie. Mr. Puetz is the grandparent of eighteen children. Mrs. Puetz was called to take that long journey from which no traveler returns on Aug. 21, 1898, and she was laid to rest in St. Francis Cemetery, leaving a sorrowing family. She had been devoted to her husband and children, and in no place was her loss more keenly felt than in the Catholic church, in which she and her husband were members and loyal workers. Mr. Puetz is a loyal supporter of the Democratic party and he takes an active interest in local affairs, being a member of the School Benevolent Society of St. Francis.

Frank Gruenwald, deceased, who was one of the prominent stock-raisers and general farmers of the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, was a native of Wisconsin, born in that town in 1839, the son of Frank and Mary Ann Gruenwald, who were born and reared in Prussia, Germany. The father heard of the great opportunities presented to a young and ambitious man in America and sailed for the new world in 1837. Soon after landing he came to Wisconsin with that great tide of immigrants that poured into the territory of Wisconsin between 1830 and 1850. He and Mrs. Gruenwald were among the first of the pioneer settlers in the town of Lake, where they took up a section of government land. With his own hands Mr. Gruenwald constructed the log hut that was their first home. Neighbors were not near in those days, and Mrs. Gruenwald helped her husband cut down the trees and shape the logs they used for building. The conveniences these first settlers had were very few; they ground their grain by hand between stones in order to obtain flour for bread, and lived in close relation

with the Indians, for Wisconsin was nearly an unbroken wilderness at that time. After clearing his land Frank Gruenwald, who was a mason by trade, combined that vocation with farming and laid many of the stone walls and foundations for the early homes in the town of Lake. Mr. Gruenwald prospered and reared his family on the hospitable old homestead in the town of Lake. There his children were born and reared. Mrs. Gruenwald was called on that long journey from which no traveler ever returns, in 1883, and she was followed by her husband six years later. Frank, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and received his scholastic training in the public schools of the town of Lake. After finishing his studies he went into Milwaukee and engaged in the brewing business, being employed in the Nunnemacher brewery. He had been in the city five years when this country was rent asunder by civil war, and at the first call for volunteers he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, which was organized in Milwaukee, and was mustered in on Oct. 14, 1862. It was sent to Kentucky, joined Gorham's expedition up the White river, and was subsequently sent on the Yazoo Pass expedition. It was engaged in the operations against Fort Pemberton and in many minor expeditions during the spring. The regiment was on guard and defense duty at Pine Bluff for a long period during the winter, and then returned to Little Rock. In 1865 it was ordered to Mobile, was assigned to the Third division, was in the trenches before Spanish fort for nearly a month, and was then sent to McIntosh Bluff. From there it was ordered to Texas, where it remained until mustered out of the service on Aug. 3, 1865. Mr. Gruenwald served gallantly with the other members of the regiment, and came through the ordeal of war and bloodshed unscathed, save for a severe wound in the leg, received in one of the important engagements. Returning to Wisconsin at the close of the war he again entered the employ of the Nunnemachers and became one of the confidential and trusted workmen. After thirty-six years of faithful service with this firm he retired from business life, and bought fifty-two acres of land in the town of Lake, where he bred race horses and conducted his farm until his death on Nov. 4, 1908. Mr. Gruenwald met with gratifying success in his new field and was regarded as one of the most progressive horse men in this section of the country. In 1869 Mr. Gruenwald married Anna, the daughter of Henry and Ricki Meyer, who were among the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee county. Ten children came to bless this union and to be a comfort to Mr. and Mrs. Gruenwald in their declining years: Joseph, John, Christ, Anna, Mary, James, Benjamin, Lawrence, Clara and Albert. The family are devout Catholics, the religion of their ancestors, and they are members of St. Martin's Catholic church. Mr. Gruenwald took an active interest in local affairs, though he never aspired to public office of any kind.

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HENRY L. PALMER

Otto C. Knell, prominent in Milwaukee commercial circles as the president of the Knell, Prengel & Steltz Company, a large establishment dealing in coffees, teas, spices and cigars, was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 24, 1866. He is a son of John Knell, something of whose life may be learned from the sketch of Hon. William R. Knell on another page of this volume. Otto C. Knell received his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee, and graduated from the Ninth ward institution in 1880. After working for three years in minor places, in May, 1883, he entered the employ of the Geuder & Paeschke Manufacturing Company, and the management of that concern, recognizing his natural ability, promoted him from time to time until January, 1900, when he severed his connection with them. During his seventeen years of service with that company he spent four years as factory clerk, three as chief clerk in the factory production department, four as assistant to William Gueder in superintending the company's large and extensive plant, and six as their traveling representative, two years in Illinois and Indiana, and four years in Wisconsin. In March, 1899, in partnership with Messrs. Prengel and Steltz, he organized the firm now known as the Knell, Prengel & Steltz Company, and at the beginning of the following year took active charge of its conduct as president and secretary. This firm has grown from a small beginning to large proportions, now employing five traveling salesmen, covering Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Much of its success can be attributed to Mr. Knell's qualities of thrift and enterprise and his keen business judgment. In his political relations Mr. Knell is a Republican in state and national matters, but is independent of party affiliation when voting on municipal or county affairs. In fraternal circles he is a prominent Mason, being a past master of Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1; Kilbourn Council, No. 9; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1; Wisconsin Consistory, and he is a noble of Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Past Chancellor of Damon Lodge, No. 102, Knights of Pythias; a member of the Old Settlers' Club and the Chamber of Commerce, is post and state director of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, and a member of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association. Mr. Knell is unmarried.

Henry L. Palmer, lawyer, legislator, and life insurance expert, was born at Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pa., Oct. 18, 1819. After acquiring such an education as the common schools of his native town afforded he studied law and was admitted to the bar. For a number of years he resided at West Troy, N. Y., engaged in the practice of his profession, but being troubled by asthma, his friend and physician, Dr. L. M. Tracy, recommended him to remove to Milwaukee. The climate proved beneficial and he decided to locate there. In 1849 he formed a partnership with Abram D. Smith, which was dissolved in 1853 by the election of Mr. Smith to a seat upon the bench of the state supreme court. Mr. Palmer then practiced alone for a few years, but subsequently he was associated with

some of the leading lawyers of Milwaukee, among whom were Joshua Stark, Erastus Foote, John R. Sharpstein, David G. Hooker and F. W. Pitkin. Men who knew him while he was engaged in the practice of law say that he would have become one of the great lawyers of the nation had not his talents been diverted into another channel. He or his firm was retained in many of the early lawsuits, and one of his legal victories was his defense of Sherman M. Booth in the case of Caroline Cook, when he succeeded in getting the jury to disagree. Although he had no special liking for politics, he recognized the fact that every citizen should take an intelligent interest in civic and public affairs, and he soon became an influential factor in the councils of the Wisconsin Democracy. In 1852 he was elected to represent Milwaukee county in the Assembly and was chosen speaker of that body. In 1859 and 1861 he was again elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and in the extra session of 1862 he again filled the speaker's chair. In 1867 and 1868 he was a member of the State Senate; was president of the Milwaukee school board from 1865 to 1868; was again elected to the Assembly in 1872 and the following year was elected county judge of Milwaukee county. In the meantime he had served as city attorney, and in 1863 was the Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin, though the state was so overwhelmingly Republican that he stood no show of being elected. In 1859 occurred the event that changed the whole subsequent business career of Mr. Palmer. On March 2, 1857, the Wisconsin legislature granted a charter to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Wisconsin, with headquarters at Janesville. Late in the year 1858 the projectors of the company, realizing that the prospects were not very brilliant as the company was then located, decided to remove to Milwaukee. Through their representative in that city, Hiram G. Wilson, negotiations were opened with Mr. Palmer, who finally consented to assist in the reorganization, provided he and his Milwaukee associates were permitted to name the Milwaukee men who were to be elected directors. These were Samuel S. Daggett, M. S. Scott, C. D. Nash, Dr. E. B. Wolcott and Henry L. Palmer, all of whom attended a meeting of the founders at Janesville, at which a resolution was adopted to remove the company to Milwaukee, and the entire effects of the concern were packed in one small trunk, which was forwarded to the company's new home. Mr. Daggett was elected president and Mr. Palmer was made chief legal adviser. When the executive committee was created, on June 28, 1859, Mr. Palmer was made a member, and from that day to the present time he has been an influential factor in shaping the fortunes of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, under which name the institution was reorganized. In January, 1874, he was elected president, to succeed John H. Van Dyke. Mr. Palmer at once resigned the office of county judge and turned his entire attention to the work of promoting the interest of the insurance company. Under his administration the insurance and investment branches of the business were made independent of each other so far as

their management was concerned, and the company was saved from the dangers of agency control. The little black trunk brought from Janesville in 1859 has developed into the magnificent office building at the corner of Broadway and Michigan streets, and the few miscellaneous papers contained in that trunk have grown into assets amounting to nearly \$240,000,000. Much of this success is due to the untiring and well directed efforts of Mr. Palmer and the efficient and trustworthy men with whom he was associated during the thirty-four and a half years of his presidency. On July 15, 1908, he resigned the office of president, something he had been contemplating for several years, but owing to legislative investigation of the Northwestern's affairs, he felt that it was his duty to postpone his resignation until the company was completely vindicated. The trustees, in accepting his resignation, unanimously adopted by a standing vote the following minute: "Henry L. Palmer, president of this company since January, 1874, having signified his desire to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of that office, we, the trustees, take pleasure in placing on record a testimonial of our appreciation of the very eminent services he has rendered to the company during the long course of years that he has been connected with its fortunes. He became a member when those fortunes were precarious, Policy No. 117 having been issued to him, Dec. 15, 1858. From that day whenever the company has in an hour of need looked for a stay and a friend, Henry L. Palmer, came to its aid and proved that friend. He was immediately elected a trustee and six months later a member of the executive committee. He was the legal guide and adviser of the company until January, 1874, when he was elected its president. This office he has held to the present day. To the soundness of his judgment, his great executive ability, his sterling integrity and his fidelity and devotion, the remarkable prosperity and usefulness of the company are to a great degree due, and we can congratulate him on the success of these fifty years of labor. Acceding to his wish and acknowledging the great work done, it is also due that we record our sense of the deep and abiding affection with which his uniform kindness and absolute justice have inspired all his associates and subordinates. It is a satisfaction to know that we shall not entirely lose his services, but that he will continue to give the officers of the company the benefit of his long experience and sound judgment. Our best wishes go with him for many years of continued health and happiness." Mr. Palmer was immediately elected chairman of the executive committee, and although in the ninetieth year of his age he discharges the duties of that position with a vigor that would do a younger man credit. In connection with the subject of insurance it is worthy of note that Wisconsin's first life insurance code, enacted in 1870, was drafted by Mr. Palmer. Aside from his interest in the welfare of the Northwestern, Judge Palmer has but two other elements to engage his attention. One of these is his family and the other is his Masonic associations. While a young lawyer residing in West Troy, N. Y., he became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, be-

ing made a Master Mason in 1841, a member of the Chapter in 1846, and Knight Templar in 1848. Upon locating in Milwaukee he affiliated with Tracy (now Wisconsin) Lodge, No. 13; became a charter member of Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, in July 1849; is also a member of Wisconsin Council, No. 5, and he assisted in the formation of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, nine years before the grand commandery of the state was organized. In 1851, 1853, 1871 and 1872 he was grand master of the Wisconsin Grand Lodge; was grand high priest of the grand chapter of the state in 1858 and 1859; was illustrious grand master of the grand council in 1863 and 1864, and from 1858 to 1865 was grand commander of the Knights Templar of Wisconsin, being the first man to hold that exalted position. In 1865 he was elected grand master of Knights Templar in the United States. In August, 1863, when the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was introduced into Wisconsin, he became a member of the consistory and was advanced to the Thirty-third degree. Since 1879 he has held the office of Most Puissant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General for the northern jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Palmer is also a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Craftsmen Club of New York, the Iroquois Club of Chicago, and the University Club of Madison, Wis. On June 21, 1898, the University of Wisconsin conferred on Judge Palmer the honorary degree of LL. D.

Emanuel D. Adler, treasurer of the wholesale clothing firm of David Adler & Sons, and one of the influential business men of Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City in 1854, a son of David and Fannie (Newbouer) Adler. Both parents were born in Austria and came to America in 1848, and to Milwaukee in 1852. David Adler embarked at once in the clothing business with his brother, and later, until 1870, was the sole proprietor of a business. In that year he entered a partnership with his son and son-in-law under the firm name of Adler, Mendel & Company. This company continued until 1878, when the name was changed to David Adler & Sons, and in 1883 it was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with that title. David Adler was president of the firm until the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1905. Although a public-spirited citizen he never sought public office but gave his attention strictly to his business. For a number of years he was grand treasurer of the state Masonic order, and served in a similar capacity the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Emanuel D. Adler, the subject of this memoir, received his educational advantages in the Milwaukee public schools, the German-English Academy, the Milwaukee Academy and the Spencerian Business College. At the age of seventeen years he entered business with his father, and has since been engaged in various capacities with that firm. Upon the reorganization of the company, just after David Adler's death, he became its treasurer and has since served in that office. The other officers of the concern are Isaac E. Adler, president and general manager; S. D. and B. F. Adler, vice-presidents; Henry M. Oben-

dorfer, secretary and credit man, and Harry Markwell, assistant manager. In 1907 the increase in business demanded additional room and the company moved from its quarters at East Water and Huron streets to its present location at Buffalo street and Broadway, where there is more than double the floor space. No goods are manufactured there, all the space being used for store rooms and offices, the goods being manufactured in seven different factories throughout the city. The company's patronage is practically all over the United States, salesmen traversing the middle, south and northwest, the New England states, and a portion of the south. In his politics Mr. Adler is allied with the Republican party, but has never aspired to public office. He is one of the trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Deutscher Club and the Woodmont Country Club. He is also a vice-president of the National Straw Works. On May 3, 1888, Mr. Adler was united in marriage to Miss Clara H. Schloss, of Detroit, Mich. To this union have been born four children; Frederic Emanuel, a student in Amherst College; Helen Theresa, a student at Milwaukee-Downer College; Frances Elsie and Carol Janet.

David Adler, deceased, for more than two-score years the head of one of the noted mercantile establishments of this city, was born in Neustadt, Province of Bohemia, Oct. 9, 1821, a son of Isaac and Bertha Adler. He received his education in the schools of Neustadt and was apprenticed to a baker, serving three years in that capacity. He then spent a year in travel and returned to Neustadt, where he remained for two years and then came to America. He landed in New York on Aug. 15, 1846, and at once engaged as a craftsman at his trade. After working two years as a journeyman he established a business for himself in a small way in New York and this he carried on successfully for three years. In 1852 he came to Milwaukee with a capital of \$1,200, opened up a clothing store on East Water street, and this was the foundation of the great clothing establishment now known throughout the country as the David Adler & Sons Clothing Company. In 1857 he extended his business to the wholesale clothing trade and associated with him Jacob Adler, under the firm name of D. and J. Adler. In 1858 Jacob Adler retired from the firm, and Solomon Adler became associated with his brother and continued with him until 1870, under the firm name of S. Adler & Brother. When Solomon Adler retired from the firm the company was reorganized as the David Adler & Sons Clothing Company, and David Adler associated with him his three sons, Isaac, Emanuel and Samuel, as the other officers and stockholders of the company. From the date of its founding until his death David Adler was the president of the company. Through his business tact, untiring industry, and strict integrity, the company grew to be one of the largest wholesale clothing houses in the United States. Mr. Adler was one of the organizers and a director of the Wisconsin National Bank, and he was one of the founders and vice-president of the National Straw Works. In

1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Newbouer, of New York city, and to this union were born seven sons and three daughters. In religion Mr. Adler was of the Jewish faith, and was conspicuous throughout the Northwest for his devotion to the institutions of that church. He was vice-president of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, Ohio, and was a member of the El Manuel and other Jewish benevolent societies. He was also a conspicuous member of the Odd Fellows of Wisconsin and served as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the state. Twice he represented the Grand Encampment and once the Grand Lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of America. He was especially prominent in building up the Odd Fellows' Home at Green Bay. He also served for many years as director of the Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was also a member and at one time vice-president of the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee. Mr. Adler died on Jan. 23, 1905.

John M. Orth, a prominent dealer in cut stone, was born in Milwaukee county on Sept. 22, 1870, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Schilling) Orth. Both parents were born in Germany, the father in 1832 and the mother on July 5, of the same year. The father was one of those hardy German pioneers who came to Milwaukee in 1852 with no capital but an unbounded ambition and a capacity for hard work, but he made of himself one of the most substantial citizens of the city. He was the founder of what is now the Random Lake Ice Company, beside which he did a large business in wood and coal. His demise occurred in 1901. John M. Orth, the subject of this review, received his primary education in the public schools of the city, and when he left, in 1887, it was to take a course in the Spencerian Business College. Soon after completing his work in that institution he entered the cut-stone business, but subsequently became associated with his father in the coal and wood trade. Soon after his father's death he disposed of his interests and again became interested in the cut-stone industry, which now occupies him. From small beginnings the concern has steadily grown under his guidance until now it is known as one of the most enterprising and flourishing in the city, a success which can be attributed to Mr. Orth's scrupulous attention to business, and his careful, systematic work. He is absorbed in his duties, but finds leisure to devote to worship in the German Lutheran church, and to attend the gatherings of the Millioki Club, of which he is a member. While he is a public-spirited citizen and accustomed to do what he can for the betterment of the community, he does not ally himself with any political party, his idea being that the best government is to be obtained by the judicious exercise of the right of franchise rather than by the dictation of party leaders. Mr. Orth is one of the six children born to his parents, the others being Mary, George, Bertha, Sophie and Ida, all but one of whom survive. Mr. Orth is not married.

Capt. Amos P. Foster, formerly commander of the lighthouse ship Warrington, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1834, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Hutton) Foster. The father was born in 1794 at Jamaica, Long Island, and died in March, 1858. The mother was born in 1800 at Lisbon, Portugal, while her father was English consul at that place, and her demise occurred in 1837. Captain Foster's school days were passed at a military academy on the Hudson river. He passed the entrance examination for the Annapolis Naval Academy, but remained there only a short time, leaving to begin his life as a sailor on a ship in the China trade. Within a few years he had worked up through the various grades of a seaman's career until he was given command of the *Horatio*, a full-rigged ship plying between New York and the Orient. When the dark cloud of war overhung the nation in 1861 he tendered his services to the naval department, and served in various positions throughout the entire internecine struggle. As a master he commanded the gunboats *Delaware*, *Commodore Perry*, *Resolute*, and the *Wyandank*. As lieutenant-commander he directed the movement of the Third division of the Potomac flotilla, comprising seven vessels, and the Appomattox division of the James river fleet of the North Atlantic squadron. Captain Foster's vessel, the *Commodore Perry*, led the fleet when it moved up the James river to Richmond after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates. The trip was exceedingly perilous, as it was necessary to remove the torpedoes placed as an obstruction to the progress of the vessels. Captain Foster's men removed fifty-one of the torpedoes, and the fleet reached the city without mishap. During the struggle the captain participated in some very thrilling engagements, and his marvelous escapes, if put in print, would make an exceedingly interesting volume. At the cessation of hostilities he resigned from the navy and devoted his time to different mercantile pursuits until 1891, when he again entered the government service as captain of the lightship *Dahlia*, a duty which gave him his first taste of fresh-water service. For a time thereafter he was connected with lighthouse engineers' office, and subsequently was placed in command of the lightship Warrington. Since his resignation from that post he has rendered valuable service to the engineers' department, an institution which is indispensable to lake navigation. Two of Captain Foster's brothers, Henry and James, now deceased, also served in the United States navy during the civil war. Captain Foster has been twice married. By his first wife, Miss Jacqueline Stevens, to whom he was married in 1856, and who died on Aug. 14, 1876, he had two daughters—Mrs. Mary Blake, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Margaret D. Clark, of Detroit, Mich.—and a son, John R., now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. His wedding to Miss Lida McHugh was solemnized on June 30, 1877. Captain Foster has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought public preferment for himself. His deeply religious nature finds expression in membership in the Roman Catholic church. He is the

present senior vice-commander of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and is a member of E. B. Wolcott post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Hermann Emil Georgi, attorney, of Milwaukee, is the son of Frederick William and Henrietta Wilhelmina (Gerke) Georgi. The former, born in Saxony, Germany, April 25, 1831, died on Nov. 16, 1900, and the latter, born on June 22, 1851, died on June 24, 1900. The father came to the United States in 1854 and located in Milwaukee in the spring of that year. He was an engineer by profession, and was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in various capacities, but chiefly in the construction department. His brother, Frederick Herman Georgi, was a professor of languages in the Leipsic (Germany) University. The mother came to Milwaukee from Pomerania, Germany, in 1866, and the marriage was celebrated in Milwaukee. Hermann E. received his early education in the ward schools of the city and then entered the high school, in which he was graduated. His legal education was obtained at the University of Wisconsin, in which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of LL. B. Between the time that he finished at the high school and that when he began his law studies he spent a year in teaching, being seventeen years of age when he began his work in that line. After finishing at the college of law he immediately began his practice in the city of Milwaukee, at 279 Third street, and has occupied the same offices ever since. He entered into a partnership with Henry C. and A. C. Runkel, which association continued until the death of the former in 1895, when the partnership was continued with the son, A. C. Runkel, until the latter was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1898, since which time Mr. Georgi has practiced alone. He is a Republican in his politics and was elected to the assembly in 1906, without solicitation or work on his part, receiving the support of the Democratic party as well as his own, and being elected by a majority vote. He looked carefully after the interests of the city at the ensuing session of the legislature, and supported, among other measures, one providing for the election of the school board by districts, and another that members of the police force should be accorded a hearing before dismissal. He was re-elected in 1908. He is popular in social and fraternal, as well as in professional circles, and belongs to the order of Free Masons; Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor, and consequently a member of the grand lodge; the Tenth Ward Republican Club, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Milwaukee Aschenbroedel (musical) Club, and the Milwaukee Liederkranz. On Nov. 17, 1904, he was married to Miss Otilie Memmler, daughter of Eduard and Ernestine (Traeger) Memmler, of Milwaukee. They have one son, Carl Eduard.

Richard Sinclair Witte, of the firm of Rose, Witte & Rose, attorneys, in the Cary Building, Milwaukee, was born in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, in 1864. His father, Richard

Witte, was born on the paternal estate of Schenkenberg, near Prenzlau, Prussia, in 1829. Prior to coming to America, in 1854 he was an officer in the German army. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Frances Margaret Stewart and spent the greater part of his life on a farm in Wauwatosa, where he died in 1886. Two brothers of Richard Witte were also officers in the Prussian army. The oldest, Adolf, perished in the Crimean war. Herman Witte commanded the Blucher Hussars during the French-German war and received a patent of nobility from Emperor William I in recognition of his service, retiring from the army in 1887 with the rank of lieutenant-general. Mr. Witte's mother is still living. She is a daughter of Robert A. Stewart, of Waukesha county, one of the oldest settlers in Wisconsin, he, with a younger brother, Alexander, having spent the winter of 1837-1838 in Milwaukee, then returning to his former home in Onondaga county, New York. In 1842 he brought his family and settled on a farm in the town of Pewaukee, on which he remained to the end of his life. He was a Democrat in politics and held office in the town for many years. An uncle of Mr. Witte, I. N. Stewart, now of Appleton, Wis., was a prominent teacher for many years and well known as an educator throughout the state. He was one of the earliest graduates of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Witte, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the Wauwatosa schools. After leaving high school he took a course in a business college and was in the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company for several years. In 1890 he entered the University of Wisconsin, graduated in the law school in 1892 with the degree of LL. B., and immediately began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. He is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in politics. In 1898 he was appointed assistant city attorney, retiring from said office in 1906. On Oct. 20, 1887, he was married to Miss Ida M. Jeffery, daughter of George and Ann (Hamilton) Jeffery, of Milwaukee county. Two children have been born to them: George R., who died in infancy, and Rosamond Stewart. Mr. Witte is a member of the bar associations of the city and state and is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and other kindred organizations, having occupied the office of grand chancellor of Wisconsin in the order of Knights of Pythias and D. D. Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks. The firm of which he is a member is engaged in the general practice of the law and is composed of Hon. David S. Rose, mayor of the city of Milwaukee; Mr. Witte, and Earl B. Rose, the son of David S.

William Carl Ferdinand Witte, Ph. G., M. D., is a native of the neighboring county of Waukesha and was born on Aug. 26, 1869. His father, Richard Witte, belongs to a distinguished German family, and spent the early part of his life on the family estate, Schenkenberg, near Prenzlau, Prussia. The family was well represented in the German army. Several of them were officers of rank. One brother distinguished himself by acts of bravery during the

Franco-Prussian war, for which he was given a title by Emperor William I of Germany. Richard Witte came to this country early in the fifties and engaged in fruit farming. For some years he owned a farm near the city of Milwaukee, where he died in 1886. His wife was Frances Stewart, daughter of Robert A. and Janette Stewart, who were among Wisconsin's early pioneers. Robert A. Stewart came to Milwaukee in 1837. The following spring he returned to his former home in Onondaga county, New York. In 1842 he brought his family to the promising young territory of Wisconsin and died in 1881 on the farm he had purchased from the government. His wife, Janette Hibbard, died in Milwaukee in 1889. Dr. Witte obtained his early education in the schools of Milwaukee county. He was engaged in teaching in his home county for four years. He took a pre-medical course at the University of Wisconsin, graduating in the department of pharmacy in 1892. The following year he entered Rush Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1896. For a year he was interne in the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. In 1898 he came to Milwaukee, where he has since been in active practice. Early in his professional life he affiliated himself with the Milwaukee Medical College. This institution is now the medical department of the Marquette University. Here he has for some years occupied the chair of surgery and is an active member of the medical faculty. He is attending surgeon to the Trinity Hospital, the Milwaukee County Hospital, the Johnston Emergency Hospital, and the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital. In 1903 Dr. Witte took an extended journey through Europe and spent considerable time in visiting most of the important hospitals of the continent, as well as in London. A large measure of success which has attended his work is due to his conscientious preparations and his unflagging energy. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State, the Milwaukee County, and Milwaukee Medical societies. He is a member of the Episcopal church and also belongs to the order of Free Masons. In politics he is a supporter of political principles held by the Democratic party, but he is by no means active in the political arena.

Rev. Edward Purdon Wright, D. D., chaplain of the National Military Home for disabled veteran soldiers, at Milwaukee, was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 26, 1825, a son of Rev. Robert and Elizabeth (Purdon) Wright, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Wales. The father was a minister of the Church of England and spent over forty years in the counties of Wicklow and Carlow, Ireland. He died in Ireland in 1868 at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow then came to the United States and died in Colorado in 1881, at the age of seventy-four. Of their three sons the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Joseph Owen became an attorney and died in India at the age of fifty-one years, and Robert Arthur now resides in San Diego, Cal. Dr. Edward P. Wright was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and in 1853 graduated at Burlington College in New Jersey. In 1852 he was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal church by Bishop George W. Doane

and began his ministerial labors in New Jersey. During the next twenty years he had charge of churches in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, and in 1873 located in Milwaukee. In 1889 he was appointed chaplain of the soldiers' home, and is now (1908) serving his nineteenth year in that position. Since 1888 Dr. Wright has affiliated with the Republican party, having been attracted to that party in the Harrison campaign because of the protective policy advocated. Prior to that time he had been a Democrat. For many generations his family has been affiliated with the Episcopal church. He was made a Mason at Nashua, N. H., about 1857, subsequently took the Chapter and Commandery degrees in Cincinnati, and is now a thirty-third-degree member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. In 1846 Dr. Wright married Mrs. S. P. Coryell, of Philadelphia, who was the mother of four children by a former marriage. She died in 1884, and the following year he married Miss Georgia Bennett, daughter of C. W. Bennett, formerly sheriff of Waukesha county, Wis. Mrs. Wright was born at Auburn, N. Y., and was educated there and at Waukesha. They have no children. Dr. Wright's duties at the home are onerous—visiting and comforting the sick, preaching every Sunday and on Wednesday evenings, and conducting the funeral ceremonies over the departed. Since coming to the home he has buried over 1,600 soldiers.

William George Bruce, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, was born in that city March 17, 1856. His father, Augustus F. Bruce, born in New York, died in 1895, and his mother, Appolonia (Becker) Bruce, was a native of Germany and died in 1876. The parents came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled in Milwaukee, where the father was a ship carpenter. He was an excellent mechanic, an industrious man, and a good citizen, meeting with success in his own line, but taking little part in public affairs. William G. Bruce was educated in the public and parochial schools of the city and by private instruction, and early turned his attention to journalism, being for many years connected with the Milwaukee Sentinel, both in the business department and as a general contributor. In 1890 he entered business for himself, establishing the America School Board Journal and publishing text books on school administration and school architecture, and he became well known in educational circles as a writer and lecturer on school administration. He is still the proprietor of the American School Board Journal and several standard publications on allied topics. He is a stockholder and director in two manufacturing concerns and is also a director of the German-American Bank. In October, 1906, he was elected secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which was organized to promote the industrial and civic interests of the city, and Mr. Bruce was elected to the important and responsible position of secretary on account of his activity in public affairs and his unusual abilities as an organizer. He has been very successful in this position, securing the co-operation of business and professional interests and enlarging

the scope of the work. On May 4, 1880, Mr. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Monica Moehring, daughter of Henry and Renatta Moehring, of Milwaukee, and three children have been born to this union. The eldest, William C., is the present editor of the American School Board Journal, of which his father is the owner, and the second son, Milton F., is the business manager of the same publication. Monica, the only daughter, is at home and a student at the Holy Angels Academy. In politics Mr. Bruce belongs to the Democratic party, and for ten years—from 1896 to 1906—was chairman of the Democratic organization of the city and county of Milwaukee; and for four years—1902 to 1906—he was the tax commissioner of the city. He was also, for a number of years, a member of the school board, and he had charge of the school exhibits at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and also of the state educational exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. In religious faith he is a member of the Catholic church, and he belongs to a number of social organizations, among which may be mentioned the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Jefferson Club, and the Old Settlers' Club, being president of the last named organization.

Edward Dreyer, manufacturer of Portland cement sidewalks and concrete construction in general, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born there on Feb. 21, 1858, son of Edward and Minnie (Kamps) Dreyer, both of whom lived and died in Hamburg. His father was a dyer by trade, and for many years had charge of the largest dye house and woolen mills in Hamburg, employing 1,500 people, and having branch houses in many parts of the world. Our subject was reared in Hamburg, received his education in the public schools there until he was thirteen years of age, and then, in 1871, he went to sea as an apprentice and worked his way up to quartermaster on a merchant marine, saw all of the leading seaports of the world, and was one of the survivors of the Schiller steamship catastrophe of the Adler line, off Scilly Island on Friday, May 13, 1875, in which 336 people lost their lives. He followed a seafaring life for ten years, and then came to the United States on July 3, 1881, locating in Milwaukee. He entered the employ of Pfister & Vogel, tanners, for a short time, and then secured employment with the Allis shops, remaining there for two years, after which he took a position as shipping clerk for F. Achtenhagen, which he held for nine years. He was then engaged as janitor at the Bahn Frei Turner Hall, and after three years took the janitorship of the Thirteenth Ward public school. In December, 1897, he embarked in his present business, in which he is succeeding well. On Aug. 1, 1878, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of Charles and Catherine Eckert, of Hamburg, Germany, and by her had eight children: Alice, Agnes, Edward, Jr., Walter, Alfred, Lillian, and Irma and Ilma, twins. He is a member of Aurora lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Marine Verein Meteor. In politics he casts his lot with the Republican party. Mr. Dreyer has seen more of the world than most men and has thereby gained much information. Starting with little or nothing,

he is now in independent circumstances, being a self-made man; and he does not need to be ashamed of the job.

Patrick Howard, of the town of Franklin, one of the oldest residents of Milwaukee county, is a native of New York, born at Albany, Sept. 2, 1833, the descendant of a long line of gallant Irish ancestors. His parents were Jeremiah Howard, born and reared in County Limerick, the "Golden Vale" of the Emerald Isle, and Elizabeth (Griffith) Howard, also a native of Ireland. The father was born in March, 1799, and died in October, 1852. The mother was born in January, 1801, and died in November, 1854. The parents came to America in 1833, at the time so many Europeans were locating in the new country. They landed in New York in June of that year, and lived there until 1841, when they removed to Milwaukee. The Cream City continued to be their place of residence until 1848, when they settled on a farm in the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county. Mr. Howard cleared his farm of timber and built a substantial log hut, the only dwellings in those pioneer days, and there, with Indians as frequent callers, he carried on his farm. Five children, of whom only two are living, were reared in this happy home in the new country. One of the sons, John, laid down his life for his country during the War of Secession. Patrick's parents were devout Catholics, and in this faith all the children were reared. Our subject received his scholastic training in the public schools of the town of Franklin and returned to the farm after finishing his studies. After his parents' deaths he received the valuable homestead property as a well-merited reward for his services. Mr. Howard owns eighty acres of the most valuable farming land in Wisconsin, its value being due to its proximity to Milwaukee and the fine soil. He has never specialized, but devotes his time to general farming. Mr. Howard gives an unswerving adherence to the Democratic party, of which he is a stanch supporter. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Fitzgerald; they had four children: Jeremiah; John, a member of the police force of Milwaukee; Sarah, and Mary. Mrs. Howard passed from this life some years ago, leaving her husband and motherless children. Mr. Howard's second wife was Johanna Bowe, a native of Ireland. One child was born to this union: Edward, a clerk in the Milwaukee postoffice. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Arthur H. Sanford, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine only since October, 1907, when he opened an office in the suburban village of West Allis, and on July 1, 1908, he formed a partnership with Dr. A. H. Brundage at 2404 State street. Already his ability as a physician has secured flattering recognition in the way of practice, and he is also employed as Associate Professor of Physiology at the Marquette Medical school. He was born in the village of New Albin, Iowa, on Jan. 12, 1882, son of Rev. Alcimore and Amanda (Gilbert) Sanford, the former of whom is a native of Connecticut and the latter of Iowa. The paternal grandparents, Hawley Sanford and wife, whose maiden name was Eliza-

beth Johnson, removed to Iowa about 1865, and they now reside in Jesup, that state. The maternal grandparents, Hiram and Eliza (Bennefield) Gilbert, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana, located in Iowa in an early day and there they lived out their allotted years. The father of the subject of this review was formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, but now he is financial secretary for the Associated Charities and has his residence in the city of Milwaukee. He served as superintendent of the Rescue Mission for nine years. He and his wife are the parents of three sons, two of whom are now living. Dr. Sanford received his early education in the public schools of LeGrand, Iowa, the Evanston, Ill., grammar school, and the Racine, Wis., and the Milwaukee West Division high schools. He afterward graduated in the College of Liberal Arts at the Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., receiving the degree of M. A., and he then entered the medical department of the same institution, in which he graduated with the class of 1907. He was married on Aug. 23, 1906, to Miss Margaret, daughter of J. W. and Loretta (Wixson) Seager, of St. James, Minn. Dr. Sanford is a Republican in politics, in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his professional associations are with the Milwaukee Medical Society and the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity. His college fraternities are the Phi Beta Kappa (honorary), the Sigma Xi (honorary scientific), and the Sigma Nu.

Alva E. Palmer, D. D. S., who has been prominent in odontological circles in Milwaukee for a number of years, was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on May 5, 1869, a son of Edward and Emaline (Kelley) Palmer, of Canada. The paternal grandfather, William Palmer, was a pump merchant in Canada for a good many years. His wife died in 1885 at the age of eighty-six, and he passed away in 1890, in his eighty-seventh year. The maternal grandfather, William Kelley, was a native of Pennsylvania who removed to Canada to engage in the tobacco business. His wife, Catherine Kelley, died in 1873, and his demise occurred in 1900, in his ninety-eighth year. Edward Palmer, the father, was a merchant in London for more than twenty years, but is now a retired resident of Pittsburg. The mother died in Detroit, Mich., in March, 1891. Four children were born to the parents, all of whom are living. Dr. Palmer received his educational advantages in the public schools of his native country, and when he had completed his scholastic course learned the trade of jeweler. In 1892 he migrated to Milwaukee and a year later began the study of dentistry. For some six years he was associated with a prominent dentist in Oshkosh, then returned to Milwaukee, and for some years was with W. C. Young. In March, 1905, in rooms 28 and 29 Cawker building, he established a dental laboratory, and he has since been most successfully engaged in the conduct of the same. In politics Dr. Palmer identifies himself with the Social-Democratic movement and is a loyal adherent of its principles. On Oct. 16, 1899, occurred

his marriage to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Gokey, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Napoleon and Margaret (James) Gokey, of Portage, Wis. Mr. Gokey died in 1891, and his widow is living in Milwaukee. To Dr. and Mrs. Palmer has been born one child, Cecelia Margaret.

Alvin J. Brown, D. D. S., a leading practitioner of dentistry in Milwaukee, was born in this city on May 10, 1881, a son of Hans A. and Mary (Oesterly) Brown, the former of whom was born in Racine in 1845 and the latter in Milwaukee on March 19, 1848. The paternal grandparents, Jacob and Ellen Brown, were born in Norway and located in a Racine county farming community. Mrs. Brown is deceased, but her husband is still living, a retired resident of Racine. The maternal grandfather, George Oesterly, was a native of Germany who located in Milwaukee early in his life and spent the remainder of his life there. He was the first blacksmith to locate on the South Side in this city. The father, Hans A. Brown, for over thirty years has been in the employ of the Willer Manufacturing Company. His wife is a member of St. Peter's Lutheran church, being also a member of the choir of that institution. The parents had three children born to them, of whom Dr. Brown is the eldest. Della, the second, is deceased, and Harvey is a machinist. Dr. Brown attended the Eleventh Ward school and the West and South Division high schools of the city, graduating at the latter. In the fall after his graduation from South Division he entered the dental department of Marquette University, being at the time but seventeen years of age. In 1901 he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and immediately opened an office on Mitchell street. His success is largely attributable to his engaging manner, his skillful treatment, and a thorough study of his chosen profession. On Feb. 23, 1904, he became a private in Troop A, First cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, and has since been one of the moving spirits in that organization. He is not allied with any existing political party, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his conscience and judgment dictate, rather than be hampered by political affiliation. His religious relations are with the Church of Christ, fraternally he is prominent as a member of Walker lodge, No. 123, of the Knights of Pythias, and Past Chief of the Tribe of Ben Hur.

August M. Gawin, proprietor of the well-known Mirror and Art Glass Works, Milwaukee, and prominently identified with the political life of the city, being the present City Comptroller, was born in the province of Posen, German Poland, Aug. 27, 1867, of mixed Polish and German descent. He is the son of Christian and Dora (Boehm) Gawin, the former a native of German Poland and the latter of Germany. The father followed the vocation of a farmer in his native country and came to the United States with his family in 1870, settling in Milwaukee. Only twelve days after his arrival, while engaged in work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, he was accidently killed. His family thus suddenly deprived of their support and bread-winner, consisted of

the widow and four small children—three daughters and a son. Of the children three grew to maturity: Mary, now the widow of Max Jazdzewski; Magdalen, the deceased wife of Frank Zurkowski; and August M., the subject of this sketch. August was only three years of age at the time of his father's death, and he grew to maturity in the city which has ever since been his home. His education was obtained in the parochial and public schools of Milwaukee, and at an early age he began to earn his own livelihood as an artist in water colors. He possesses the artistic temperament in a high degree, and has utilized his fine artistic gifts in a most practical manner. He saw an opening in the production of ornamental glass of unique design and workmanship, and embarked in this business in the year 1896. He has met with ample success in this undertaking, and the firm of which he is now the head is doing a most prosperous business in the production of mirrors and high-grade art glass for windows, etc. The business extends throughout the United States and Canada, and at the present time is giving employment to some twenty-six people. Mr. Gawin was married in February, 1893, to Agnes, daughter of John Pawelski, of Milwaukee, and like our subject, a native of Poland. Mr. and Mrs. Gawin are the parents of an interesting family of six children: Roman, Edmund, Adelle, Maggie, Stanley, and Maurice, and the family are members of and faithful attendants of St. Hyacinth Roman Catholic church. Mr. Gawin belongs to the Jefferson Club, the Calumet Club, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Travelers' Protective Association, and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and he is also prominently identified with the St. Augustine Benevolent Society, which was originally organized through his efforts. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and has been prominent in the councils of his party for many years. He served as a member of the state assembly for the Fourteenth assembly district for three successive terms, from 1897 to 1903, and during this period was an active and very influential member of the legislature. In June, 1905, he was appointed for a term of five years as a member of the city Board of Park Commissioners, a position in which his artistic faculties have been utilized for the beautification and betterment of the city. In the recent spring campaign of 1908 he was the candidate of his party for the office of city comptroller, and was elected to that high office by a handsome majority, which evinced his wide popularity with the citizens of Milwaukee.

Max Kantak is the senior member of the well-known firm of Kantak Brothers, 567 Lincoln avenue, commission merchants and dealers in flour, feed, baled hay, shavings, and all kinds of bran and middlings. He is a native of Konitz, German Poland, son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Roztankowski) Kantak, who immigrated to the United States in 1872. The family made Milwaukee their home, and Mathias Kantak and his wife died there. Their family consisted of five children: Martha, wife of Frank Bartoszewski; Annie, wife of Joseph Rechlicz; Max, John, and Joseph (deceased).

Max Kantak was born Oct. 31, 1871, attended Milwaukee parochial schools, was first employed by Amos Schneider as a wine refiner, and later by F. W. Hartman in the same business. In 1899, with his brother John, Max Kantak engaged in the commission business on a small capital. Their venture prospered from the first, and the business has grown rapidly until it has become widely known. The establishment of Kantak Brothers is one of the foremost commission houses in the city, and the firm is one of the most prominent on the south side. Mr. Kantak is a wide-awake and progressive citizen, active in every project which promises the betterment of the community. He is a loyal adherent of the principles of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in political matters. He was elected alderman from the Fourteenth ward in the spring of 1908. He is devoted to the interests of his neighborhood and can be relied upon to give his ward efficient representation in the city council. Mr. Kantak's business success has been attained by fair and honorable dealings, and his popularity by sincerity and freedom from prejudice. On May 17, 1898, Mr. Kantak was married to Miss Jennie Rozanowski, daughter of Joseph Rozanowski, of Milwaukee. The marriage has been blessed by the birth of four children: Amelia, Edward, Max, and Rose. Mr. Kantak and his family are members of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Kantak belongs to the Polish National Alliance, St. Roman Society, and the Woodmen of the World.

Louis Schreibeis, a licensed undertaker and embalmer of 496 Kinnickinnic avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, March 26, 1872. His parents, Bartholomew and Gertrude (Romer) Schreibeis, were both born in Germany, and were pioneers of Manitowoc county, where they settled at an early day. They reared a family of six children: John; Annie, wife of Joseph Glanz; Rosa, the widow of Alphonse Brielmair; Louis, Henry, and Joseph. The father spent his life in Two Rivers, where he died, a great loss to the community and deeply mourned by his children. Louis received his scholastic advantages in the parochial schools of Two Rivers, and after finishing his studies, learned the art of church decoration, in which he was very successful. For twelve years Mr. Schreibeis followed this profession, part of the time in Two Rivers, and later in Milwaukee, where he located in 1888. Seven years later, in 1905, he decided to make a change in business, and established himself at his present location as undertaker and embalmer. To-day Mr. Schreibeis is one of the most successful and popular men in his profession in the Bay View district. On Oct. 17, 1899, he was united in marriage with Matilda, daughter of Louis Bauschek, of Milwaukee. Four children have been born to them: Marie, Gertrude, Joseph, and Cecilia. Mr. Schreibeis belongs to the congregation of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church and is a popular member of St. Peter's Catholic Society, St. Pius' Catholic Society, and the Bay View Lieder-fraund Singing Society. He is also a member of the State Undertakers' Association.

Charles A. Higgins, deceased, a prominent and prosperous business man of Milwaukee, was born at Brookfield, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, May 10, 1849, and was the son of Jones and Jane (Springstred) Higgins, both natives of New York state. Jones Higgins was born in 1815 and spent his earlier years in his native state, coming west when a young man. The country was at that time a part of the frontier, and there was little to occupy the new-comers except the clearing and cultivating of the soil. To this occupation Mr. Higgins devoted himself, obtaining land in the vicinity of Brookfield, and there he spent the greater portion of his life. After reaching the period when he no longer felt able to superintend the management of the farm, he retired and spent his closing years in the city of Waukesha. To Mr. and Mrs. Higgins were born five children—two daughters and three sons—of whom Charles A. was the oldest. He acquired his early education in the country schools of the town of Brookfield, later becoming a student of Carroll College, Waukesha, in which institution he was graduated. After leaving college he taught school for a short time and then removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the fish business, following the same with financial success until the time of his death. This occurred on June 4, 1904, and was sudden and unexpected, as he returned from business and had eaten his supper in, apparently, his usual health. During the night he was taken ill and died before morning. In politics, Mr. Higgins was allied with the Republican party, although not especially active in that line, and he ranked high in fraternal circles, having taken the Thirty-second degree in the order of Free Masons, and was a member, also, of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On April 21, 1880, he was united in marriage to Lily—daughter of George W. and Helen (Hutchins) Laurence, of Lowell, Mass.,—who survives him.

Charles Miksch, a popular carpenter, contractor and builder, of Milwaukee, is a native of Bohemia. He was born on Sept. 11, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Theresa (Werner) Miksch. The parents came to this country in 1867 and located in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county. There the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1883, and in that year he retired from active labor and removed to the city, where he died in 1887 at the age of sixty-eight years. There were eight children in the family: Frank; Josephine, wife of William Illman; Theresa, wife of George Dantzmann; Gustav; Frances, deceased wife of John Kauzer; Lina, deceased wife of Jacob Schwartz; Wenzel, deceased; and Charles, the subject of this review. Charles was reared in Milwaukee county from his eighth year, and received his educational advantages in the public schools here. After three years of apprenticeship in the carpenter trade under the preceptorship of Henry Buestrin, he served six years as a journeyman and in 1885 established a business under his own name. The venture proved a success from the start, due in large measure to Mr. Miksch's habits of strictest honesty and thorough workmanship. He gives especial attention to the erection

of flat buildings, and he has achieved a great success in that line. In political matters Mr. Miksch is allied with the Democratic party, and in the campaign of 1908 was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for member of the assembly from the Eleventh district, going down in defeat with his party associates. On two previous occasions he was a candidate for the same position, and went down in defeat with his party, but his popularity brought him many votes more than the balance of the ticket received. Fraternally he is prominent as president and secretary of the united Catholic Societies, president of St. Anthony's Society and as a member of St. Michael's Society. His other business interests include the presidency of the South Side Building & Loan Association and a trusteeship in the Mitchell Street State Bank. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Draeger, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Draeger, of Milwaukee. To this union have been born seven children: Aloysius W., Joseph, George, Martin, Charles A., Mary, and Anna. The family are all communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

Leslie Eugene Cherry, D. O., deceased, was born in Rice county, Minnesota, Dec. 27, 1865, the son of William Cherry, of Peru, Ohio, and Mary (Terry) Cherry, a native of Ripley, N. Y. The parents came to Minnesota in December, 1865, and located in Rice county, where the father died in 1884. The mother is living with a daughter in Erie, Ill. There were three children in the family: Sarah, wife of Rev. Wallace Mather, a direct descendant of Cotton Mather, of Colonial times, and a nephew of Ray Palmer, the hymn writer; Ella, wife of Charles Lathe, of Erie, Ill., and Leslie Eugene. The mother of our subject traces her ancestry to Samuel Terry, who came to this country from England in 1650, settling in Springfield, Mass. Leslie Eugene Cherry was educated in the public schools of Faribault, Rice county, and at Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minn. He began his business life in the capacity of a traveling salesman; first for a Mr. Gauswitz, a druggist of Owatonna, and later for A. L. Hill, of Faribault, Barnard Brothers & Cope, and W. T. Rolph & Company, all furniture manufacturers, of Minneapolis, Minn. Though his business career had been characterized by success from the beginning, his desires had always led him toward a professional life; accordingly he matriculated in the University of Minnesota, expecting to take up the work in that institution, but becoming interested in the science of Osteopathy he finally decided to cast in his lot with the pioneers of this new system of therapy. He accordingly entered, together with his wife, the Northern Institute of Osteopathy at Minneapolis, Minn., in which they both graduated in September, 1897. They came to Milwaukee immediately, renting offices in the Matthews Building and termed their enterprise the Milwaukee Institute of Osteopathy. Though Osteopathy was practically unknown to the city, Dr Cherry soon won friends for himself and his system, the believers in the new method being cultured people who were drawn to it by the rationale of the treatment and the skill of its application. In

September, 1898, the Milwaukee Institute of Osteopathy was incorporated as an educational institution, Dr. Cherry becoming president and his wife vice-president. A class of twelve intelligent young men and women matriculated in this, the only school of Osteopathy ever recognized in the state. The personnel of this first class testifies to the character of the work done by the Drs. Cherry, one being a prominent medical practitioner, one a Young Men's Christian Association instructor, and several teachers and business men. The young school soon outgrew its quarters in the office building and the old Milwaukee-Downer College building, at the corner of Juneau avenue and Milwaukee street, was obtained and fitted for its purposes. At this time the corporate name was changed to the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy. This large building was well adapted for its new uses. A portion was furnished as a sanitarium, however, the practice of Osteopathy having never been abandoned by Dr. Cherry, and the need of such an institution being felt in his constantly growing practice. We are told that history repeats itself. This was proven in the introduction of Osteopathy in Wisconsin, for with the successful endeavors of the Drs. Cherry and their colleagues in establishing not only the college but also an influential patronage, came also the bitter opposition of the older schools of medicine, the practitioners of which considered the new system an imposter, coming as it did without their knowledge or approval. This opposition culminated in the arrest by the State Board of Health of an accredited graduate of Osteopathy who had recently located in the city, and who therefore was the most vulnerable, not having a clientele to assist in his defense. The charge brought was that of "practicing medicine without a license." Dr. Cherry was called into court to explain the system; taking a skeleton he lectured and demonstrated the science in a masterly way, making converts as he spoke. The next session of the state legislature saw the enactment of a law giving Osteopathy legal recognition, due in large part to Dr. Cherry's unremitting activities. However, the law which protected the individual practitioner put the college out of business by requiring a course so regulated as to make it impossible for the Milwaukee college to compete with those in other states. Accordingly, after graduating three classes of students, many of whom have since become prominent in the profession, the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy was merged with the parent institution at Kirksville, Mo., and Dr. Cherry was left, after the arduous duties as college president and instructor, to carry on his work as a private practitioner with a clientele so enlarged as to call forth every energy of mind and body. He was never too ill to respond to the call of the sick and never too hurried to listen to the story of those in distress; he was the doctor born and not made, strong and true, who gave himself unstintingly to his profession, who, when worn out with its demands, was unable to overcome the inroads of disease; of whom it was said by one familiar with his life, "He saved others, himself he could not save." Dr. Cherry was a firm believer in the Young

Men's Christian Association, was a charter member of this organization at Faribault, Minn., and was ever ready to assist in its work. He was a Baptist in religious belief, and a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Milwaukee at the time of his death. In politics he was a Republican, was a member of the Masonic order and other similar organizations, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and Knights of Pythias. On July 5, 1893, he married Esther H., daughter of Edwin C. and Minerva (Hopkins) Sanders, of Brooklyn Center, Minn., and to them was born one child, Edwin Sanders Cherry, Oct. 14, 1902. Mrs. Cherry's father was born in Cataraugus county, New York, June 26, 1826; her mother, who traces her ancestry to two signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in New Brunswick. The father attended school in Springville, N. Y., entered the Baptist ministry, came west and located at Oshkosh, Wis., in 1852, and there he organized the First Baptist church and served it as its pastor for two years. He then went to Le Sueur, Minn., where he was pastor until the beginning of the Civil war, at which time he organized Company G, Tenth Minnesota infantry on Aug. 15, 1862, and was chosen captain of the same. While the regiment was still in the process of organization the outbreak of the Sioux Indians occurred, signalized by the massacres at the Indian agencies. Captain Sanders, with a portion of his company, assisted in the defense of New Ulm, where the Indians were defeated, and in which engagement he received a bullet wound in his side. His company was one of those detailed to be present at the execution of the condemned Indians on Dec. 26, 1863. Later it was in the engagement at Dead Buffalo Lake, where it bore the brunt of the attack, being flanked on both sides by 4,000 Indians before the other regiments were in position. The regiment left the state for southern battle fields on Oct. 7, 1863, and among other engagements Captain Sanders fought at Tupelo and Holly Springs, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala. After the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of major and was mustered out on Aug. 16, 1865, with an honorable discharge. After the war he returned to his extensive farm, where he rested for a year, and then re-entered the ministry, in which profession he served continuously until 1900, when he retired, locating in Milwaukee, where, on Aug. 29, 1908, he answered the last roll call and passed on to meet his Creator, whom he had served so well. His wife still resides in Milwaukee. Dr. Cherry died on March 23, 1906, in the full vigor of his manhood. His untimely death was a shock to all who knew him and was deeply mourned by his large circle of friends. Gentle and courteous in manner, unpretentious in his bearing, he was an example of the best type of a Christian gentleman.

Wendelin Bautz.—Among all the peoples of Europe who have been attracted to this country by promises of fortune, freedom in religious belief, or a refuge from political persecutions, none have contributed more to the nation or the great commonwealth of Wisconsin than the original German settlers. Men of the Teuton

race made ideal immigrants for the settlement of the two western states—Wisconsin and Michigan—where they settled in largest numbers. One of this worthy German element is Mr. Bautz, who was born in the beautiful valley of the blue Danube river, at Sigmaringen, Hohenzellern, Germany, Jan. 22, 1841. He is the son of Wendelin and Magdelina (Diring) Bautz, born in Hohenzollern in 1803 and 1797, respectively. The father was a mason contractor in the Fatherland and constructed many of the government buildings in Germany. On Oct. 12, 1854, he sailed from Germany with his family and landed in New York on Nov. 20 of the same year. Three months later Mr. Bautz went to Columbia county, New York, and remained there until May 1, 1856, when he brought his family to Milwaukee, arriving on May 8. For four years he worked at different occupations, mostly repair work, but in May, 1860, he moved to a farm which he bought in the town of Oak Creek, and he lived there until 1874, when he retired from active life to enjoy his sunset years in a well-earned respite from work. In 1886 his wife died and he went to live with his son, the subject of this sketch. In 1889 Mr. Bautz was called to his last long journey and was laid to rest in the old cemetery at St. Francis, beside his wife and loving helpmate. They had reared a family of twelve children, of whom only three are still living. Wendelin, the subject of this sketch, received the elements of a practical education in the schools of his native land. He was ambitious, and in order to go to school at all he worked for his board and clothes on a farm and attended school three days of the week. After coming to Wisconsin his first labors were in a brick yard in Milwaukee for about six months. He then worked in a bakery, owned by his brother-in-law, on Reed street, Milwaukee. Subsequently he returned to his parents' home in Oak Creek and remained there from 1860 to 1874. He was ambitious and rented a farm in the town of Lake for four years. There he prospered, and he moved from this first land to a farm where the town of Cudahy now stands. He rented for five years, and in 1883 purchased the land. Eight years later, in 1891, the Cudahy brothers were looking for a suitable piece of land for their packing houses, and they bought Mr. Bautz's farm and he moved to his former home, where he resided until he retired from active life. Mr. Bautz is sixty-eight years of age and may be considered a remarkable old gentleman, his memory being as good as that of a young man, and he is still well preserved and takes an active interest in the affairs of the day. He is a Democrat, but in local affairs is not bound by any party ties, voting as his conscience dictates and for the man who, in his opinion, is most worthy. He was pathmaster for four years for the town of Lake. On Nov. 4, 1869, Mr. Bautz was united in marriage with Agnes, the daughter of Gerhart and Elizabeth (Krueger) Dirksmeier, residents of Milwaukee. The following children came to bless the home of Mr. Bautz: Agatha E., born Oct. 26, 1870; Nicholas W., born Oct. 14, 1871; John W., born Dec. 25, 1872, deceased; Elizabeth M., born March 22, 1874; Andrew J., born July 25, 1877, and Charles M., born Jan. 28, 1879,

who bought a suburban residence in Fernwood in 1892, in which he lived until his death in 1900. Agatha is now the wife of William Grobschmidt, of South Milwaukee; Elizabeth married Eugene West, of Milwaukee; Nicholas lives at home, and Andrew is in business in Milwaukee. Mr. Bautz was reared in the Catholic faith and is a member of that church.

George Henry Stevens, deceased, one of the early residents of Milwaukee, who was prominently identified with the retail grocery interests of the city, was born in New York city in September, 1835. He was the son of John and Lucy (Bancroft) Stevens, both of whom were natives of the ~~same place~~ ^{1865 - Milwaukee N.Y.C.} John Stevens was a ship merchant and carried on an extensive trade in New York city for many years. He and his wife reared a family of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. George came of a family that had means, and he received his educational advantages in the private schools of New York city. He recognized that greater opportunities were offered in the West for an ambitious young man, and he followed the tide of migration that was setting steadily westward, and located in Milwaukee, where he established himself in the grocery business at the corner of West Water street and Grand avenue. His business thrived and he built up a substantial and prosperous house through fair dealing and care in furnishing the best the market afforded for his patrons. Mr. Stevens was born and reared in the North, and when the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided country, he was loyal to the institutions and inherent rights of the Union and manifested his allegiance in no equivocal way. At the first call for volunteers he enlisted as captain of Company A, Second Wisconsin infantry, which was organized in May, 1861, and mustered in on June 11; it left the state on June 20 and was the first regiment of three-year men to appear at Washington. Almost immediately this regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Later the history of the regiment became merged with the famous "Iron Brigade." Captain Stevens showed marked ability as a commander and was rapidly advanced from captain to major of his regiment in 1862, and before the year closed received his commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Wisconsin. He took part in the engagements at Warrenton and Sudley roads, and led the regiment when it stormed the enemy's position at South Mountain. At Antietam the brigade to which the Second Wisconsin belonged dislodged the enemy after a severe conflict, and at Fredericksburg it held an exposed position, subject to heavy fire. At Gettysburg the regiment led the marching column and was the first to meet the enemy, advancing upon him and receiving a volley that cut down over thirty per cent. of the rank and file, and here the gallant colonel laid down his life for his country—unselfish, devoted, upright and kindly, with nothing in his heart but love for his fellow men, but with a still higher love of justice and right which led him to battle to preserve the union of his country. A gallant soldier and true, the Second Wisconsin lost

one of the ablest and most loved commanders when he breathed his last amid the roar of battle. On March 24, 1859, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Harriet Louise, the daughter of Edmund S. and Harriet E. (Van Wert) Purdy, of Fox Lake, Wis. Mrs. Stevens' parents were natives of New York city. Mr. Purdy was an architect and came west in 1846, when Wisconsin was still a territory and an almost unbroken wilderness. He located in Fox Lake and practiced his profession until his demise, which occurred in 1892. Both he and his wife, who died in 1889, were members of the Congregational church, which lost two of its most staunch supporters when they passed away. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, and they remained to comfort the bereaved mother, who was left to face the world alone when her husband was killed. Walter B. Stevens is a druggist at Sibley, Ia., and Lulu L. is the wife of Robert S. Hunter, of Fox Lake, Mrs. Stevens' old home. During his life Mr. Stevens gave his allegiance unreservedly to the Republican party. Both he and his wife were members of St. James' Episcopal Church. He was affiliated with the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Gen. Otto Herbert Falk, whose name is prominently connected with the National Guard organization of the state and the business development of Milwaukee, was born at Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, on June 18, 1865. He is a son of Franz and Louise (Wahl) Falk, a brief review of whose lives appear elsewhere in the biographical section of this work in the sketch of Herman W. Falk, another son. General Falk received his preliminary education at the German-English Academy and then completed a course in the Northwestern University of Watertown, Wis. Having a desire to become conversant with military affairs, he matriculated at the Allen Military Academy at Chicago and graduated at that institution as ranking captain. His military career has continued many years and he has served in many capacities. After graduation from the academy he became a member of the Light Horse Squadron Cadet Corps, and on March 9, 1886, entered the military service of the state as adjutant of the Fourth infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. Within two months he took an active part in the suppression of the riots which broke out simultaneously in Milwaukee and Chicago, and by his conduct so attracted the attention of Governor Rusk that he was appointed aide-de-camp on the governor's personal staff. On Aug. 24, 1887, he was promoted to the rank of major of the Fourth battalion, and on Oct. 29 of the same year was made lieutenant-colonel. Upon the inauguration of Governor George W. Peck he was appointed quartermaster-general of the Wisconsin National Guard, his commission bearing date of Jan. 5, 1891. By appointment of the governor, General Falk became adjutant-general of the state militia on Dec. 5, 1893, and at the time of his promotion to the office was the youngest man who had ever held that important office. On his own application, and in accordance with the laws of Wisconsin, he was placed on the retired list on Jan. 10, 1895. He had been commended in general orders by the

chief executive of the state for his action in the Third Ward fire in Milwaukee and at the Camp Douglas fire. In August, 1893, he was sent to Ashland by the governor to investigate the dock riots, and in two days succeeded in settling the trouble to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The following message was sent to Governor Peck by the business men of Ashland: "A resolution was adopted tendering your honor sincere thanks for the timely and efficient aid rendered in the past two days to the milling and business interests of this city, through the personal efforts of General Falk, who readily grasped the situation." In July, 1892, the general was ordered to Merrill, where a strike was in progress and succeeded in settling the difficulty without the aid of troops. In July, 1894, during the great railroad strike in Chicago and elsewhere, the general succeeded in keeping the state free from all rioting, except at Spooner, where the authorities experienced some trouble in quelling disturbances. In the winter of 1893 he was in charge of the Hurley relief expedition, rendering aid to the starving miners of northern Wisconsin and Michigan. During his term of office as adjutant-general he revised the rules and regulations and the laws governing the National Guard of Wisconsin, and was president of the National Guard Association in 1894. Governor Upham, in general orders retiring General Falk, said of him: "Few officers in the state have held so many appointments or filled them so well. Whether as adjutant, battalion commander, quartermaster or adjutant-general, he brought to the discharge of his duties rare ability, sound judgment and enthusiastic devotion. In the equipment of the state force and in the system existing in this office he has left a monument to his executive skill. His unfailing courtesy and consideration will be long remembered, and he carried with him to his retirement the respect and esteem of the Wisconsin National Guard." At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war General Falk at once tendered his services to the state, and as there were no vacancies to be filled in the guard, to the president of the United States. On June 8, 1898, the president commissioned him major and chief quartermaster, and on the 30th of the same month he was assigned to the Third army corps. He reported for duty on July 4 at the headquarters of the Third corps, and was the same day assigned as chief quartermaster of the First division with a station at Chickamauga Park. Two months after the above assignment he was made chief quartermaster of the corps and was stationed at Anniston, Ala. The corps was disbanded early in October, and the general became chief quartermaster of the Second division of the Fourth corps. Later in the year, on Dec. 10, he was commissioned special inspector of the quartermaster's department of the United States army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During January and February, 1899, he visited many American camps, and in the latter part of the last-named month was ordered to take station at Washington, whence, on March 4, he was ordered to Cuba on a tour of inspection. While on the island General Falk inspected the following camps: Havana, Pinar del Rio, Guanajay,

Buena Vista, La Union, Matanzas, Cardenas, Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, San Luis, Manzanillo, Santiago and Guantnamo. On April 1 he received orders to join the secretary of war at Santiago and proceed to Porto Rico on the United States transport Ingalls. The quartermasters' departments at Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico, were inspected, and the party then returned to the United States, reaching Fortress Monroe in the latter part of April. From that time until his discharge from the service, on June 20, General Falk was stationed at Washington. On his return to his native state he was ordered by Governor Scofield to assume command of the First regiment of infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. Milwaukee was made a military post and Troop A and Battery A were attached to the post with General Falk in command. He commanded the First Wisconsin when, in 1903, the regiment took part in the army maneuvers at West Point, where the regiment made an enviable record. The chief umpire, General Wagner, said of it: "Their work in the field was most excellent and highly satisfactory." General Kobbe, of the United States army, in a letter to General Falk, said: "The inspector-general of the division made verbal report to me yesterday to the effect that the camp of the First Wisconsin was in most excellent condition, and that the sanitary precautions enjoined in orders were implicitly followed." He added: "They have nothing to learn in this respect from any regiment on the grounds." In 1905 General Falk requested Governor La Follette to place him upon the retired list, but the governor, appreciating General Falk's valuable service to the National Guard, refused to do so. A year later General Falk was transferred to the general staff as chief engineer officer, with station at Milwaukee, where he is at the present time engaged with the important duty of constructing barracks for Battery A. General Falk's business interests at the present time include the vice-presidency of the Falk Company, a directorship in the Wisconsin Telephone Company and also in the Milwaukee Metal Trades & Founders' Association. In his political views he is allied with the Republican party on national issues, but in local affairs he does not allow his party fealty to influence the judicious exercise of his right of franchise. He is popular in a social and business way, and is prominently identified with the Milwaukee, Deutscher and Country clubs, the United States Infantry Association, the Military Service Institute, the American National Red Cross Society, the National Guard Association of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Rifle Association, the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Milwaukee Automobile Club, the Wisconsin State Automobile Association and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, being a member of the legislative committee of the last-named organization. He has also been a member of the charter convention and chairman of the track elevation committee of that body. On Dec. 10, 1901, General Falk was happily married to Miss Elizabeth A. Vogel, a daughter of Fred Vogel, Jr., and his wife, Louise (Pfister) Vogel, of Milwaukee. To General and Mrs. Falk was born, on

Feb. 15, 1903, a daughter, Elizabeth Louise, and on April 25, 1905, a son, Otto Herbert, Jr.

Edmond J. Lindsay, of the firm of Lindsay Brothers, one of the largest wholesale implement houses in the United States, was born in Dundee, Scotland, on June 22, 1838. He is a son of David and Jessie (Edmond) Lindsay, the former a native of Dundee and the latter of Glasgow, Scotland. The mother was born on July 21, 1813, the eighth in order of birth of the thirteen children of James and Ann (McKim) Edmond. Her father was a successful manufacturer and an active member of the Scotch Baptist church. David Lindsay, the father of Edmond J., was also a prominent manufacturer, and his marriage to Jessie Edmund occurred on Jan. 9, 1837. By a previous marriage he had four children—two sons and two daughters—all under twelve years of age. Soon after their marriage the parents felt the burden of the severe financial trouble of 1837 which swept the country. In 1840 fire destroyed the father's milling property, and the doubled trial made it necessary to form new plans. In October, 1840, David Lindsay sailed for America as a steerage passenger on the *Britannia*, the first steamer of the Cunard line. His wife was left with her four step-children and two sons, Edmond and William, in Dundee, while he sought a new field. In May of the following year, with the six children, the mother sailed to join her husband, and arrived in New York on July 4, after a stormy passage of seven weeks. Two years were spent in New York, but the business opportunities were not what the father had anticipated, and attracted by tales of the fertility of the soil and the unlimited resources, they determined to seek their fortunes in the new territory. So, in June, 1843, they started for the West, their destination being what is now Fox Lake. The trip was made by steamer to Albany, the Erie canal to Buffalo, and a sailing vessel to Milwaukee. Three weeks were consumed in the trip between Buffalo and Milwaukee, and a landing was made at a pier at the foot of what is now Huron street. The overland journey was made with teams, eighty miles northwest, and the condition of the roads was such as to cause indescribable hardship. Eighty acres of land were purchased from the government at a dollar and a quarter an acre, and the father erected on it the first frame house erected in the town of Trenton, Dodge county. On Thanksgiving day of that year the home was occupied and the new life was begun. Within twelve years after her marriage the mother was left a widow with six small children, the eldest eleven years old. With renewed courage she undertook the battle of life and imbued her children with the spirit that makes for the betterment of mankind. In 1861 her only daughter passed away in the sixteenth year of her age, and the sons did what they could to fill the vacant place. Each one received the limited educational advantages afforded by the log school-house curriculum, and as they reached manhood they passed out of the family home to make domiciles for themselves. During the last thirty-five years of her life the mother made her home in the homes of her sons in Mil-

waukee. She was a devout member of the First Baptist church and before the infirmities of age overcame her she was active in the work of the Sunday school and the Woman's Mission Circle. Her death occurred on Nov. 15, 1907, at the home of her son, William Lindsay. Her age was ninety-four years, three months and twenty-five days. The son, Edmond J. Lindsay, was reared amid the scenes of agricultural life. When he had completed the course offered at the log school house he engaged in pedagogic work, and for several years he was actively interested in it. His last labors in the scholastic field were as principal of the Fox Lake school. For a number of years following he had a varied career, including a period of produce-buying and the sale of agricultural implements at Fox Lake. In 1870 he was appointed agent for the Cayuga Chief Company, of Auburn, N. Y., and removed to Milwaukee to take charge of their agency here. In 1872 he and his brother William organized the firm of E. J. and William Lindsay, which continued until 1884. In that year two other brothers were admitted, and the firm which now comprised Edmond J., William, G. I. and Henry Lindsay, became known as Lindsay Brothers. The company does a wholesale manufacturing business which extends all over the Northwest and into Canada, the northwestern headquarters being at Minneapolis, and those for Canada at Winnipeg. Started in a small way, the firm has by honesty and fair dealing made its way until now it is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. Beside his interest in the firm of Lindsay Brothers, Edmond J. Lindsay is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which he is a member of the financial and executive committees; a director of the Marine National Bank, the Milwaukee Gas Company and the Fuller & Warren Company, and he is the president of the Central Investment Company, which owns the Chamber of Commerce and the Mitchell buildings. Fraternally he is identified with the National Union. While engaged in teaching in Fox Lake Mr. Lindsay was united in marriage, on Oct. 25, 1861, to Miss Celia E. Hawes, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York state. This union has been blessed with six children: Arthur H. is cashier of the Marine National Bank; George W. and Frank H. are identified with Lindsay Brothers; Walter E. resides in New York; Edmond J., Jr., is manager of the Milwaukee Transfer & Storage Company, and Jessie E. is the wife of Professor Hoben, of the University of Chicago.

Edward Sack, a well-known and proficient harness-maker, was born in Germany on April 5, 1857, a son of Joseph and Marvina (Dosick) Sack, both native Germans. The mother passed away in 1863. The father was a finely educated man, a teacher by vocation, who came to this country and spent his last days here. Mr. Sack attended the public schools of his native land, and then spent four years as an apprentice to the harness-maker's trade. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three he traveled through Germany, working as a journeyman in most of the large cities of that country. In 1881 he migrated to the United States and settled in Mil-

waukee, and ever since has made this city his home. In 1893 he engaged in the harness business, and has since been most prosperously engaged in it. His thorough knowledge of the business, gained through years of experience and his skilled workmanship, made the venture a success from the start. Mr. Sack was reared in the Roman Catholic faith and is today a devout communicant of that church. His fraternal relations are with the Sts. Peter and Paul branch of the Catholic Family Protective Association of Wisconsin. Mr. Sack was united in marriage, in 1883, to Miss Helen Broecker, a daughter of Joseph Broecker, of Milwaukee. One son, Albert, born on Oct. 9, 1887, is the issue of this union. Albert is now associated in business with his father.

Frank Ziegler, who is recognized as one of the leading candy manufacturers of the middle west, is a native Milwaukeean, born there on Oct. 9, 1856. He is the third child and the second son of George Ziegler and Barbara Ziegler, nee Boll, both natives of Germany. He was reared on the West Side of the city and received his education in the parochial and public schools of the city of Milwaukee. Prior to entering the candy factory of Boll & Ziegler, in 1871, he had six months' experience on a candy wagon, selling from store to store, after which time he went into the factory as an apprentice, and he showed such aptitude and applicability in his chosen profession that he soon mastered the art of manufacturing confectionery, and in the course of three years he was in a position to assume control of his father's factory. By close application he developed into the master of his teachers and continued to rise from the very beginning, until he has the reputation of a practical man in his line which is equal to the best in this country. He was always of a progressive disposition, and with the aid of his father developed their factory from one with forty employes at his commencement to the one of its present magnitude. On June 30, 1888, they had the misfortune to be burned out on the present site of the Gimbel Brothers store, which misfortune compelled the seeking of new quarters, and the factory at 233 to 239 East Water street was then established. It was a Herculean task for him to get his factory into operation for the fall business, which task he accomplished, however, but the consequence was a breaking down of his nervous system, which finally resulted in his seeking renewal of health in a trip abroad in 1887. While on his travels in Scotland during this period he had occasion to give a practical demonstration of his ability as a confectioner to Buchanan Brothers, of Glasgow, who, after realizing his ability, made him a very flattering offer to accept the management of their plant. He felt, however, that he had better prospects at home and declined the offer. In 1887, when the present business was incorporated, he was elected vice-president and continued to act in the capacity of superintendent, which office he held up to the time of his father's death, which occurred on Feb. 24, 1904. After the death of his father he was elected president, which position he holds at the present time. On Jan. 22, 1878, Frank Ziegler was united in marriage with Mary, the

daughter of Joseph and Madeline Klein, of Milwaukee. Six children have been born to this union: Margaret, in 1880; George, in 1881; Josephine, in 1883; Clara, in 1885; Lillia, in 1886, and J. Edmund, in 1890. Mr. Ziegler professes the Catholic faith and is a member of the St. Joseph's church. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the St. Joseph's Sodality.

Rev. John F. Bading is now living a retired life in Milwaukee after a busy career of fifty-five years in the Lutheran ministry, forty years of the time as pastor of St. John's Church of Milwaukee. He was born at Rixdorf, Berlin, Prussia, Nov. 24, 1824, the son of John G. and Anna (Wanzlick) Bading, born respectively in 1803 and 1807, in Rixdorf, Berlin, and he is a descendant of a direct line of freeholders, of whom the first is known in 1727. Rev. Bading received his classical and theological education in the mission seminary in Berlin and at Hermansburg, Hanover. In 1853 he was sent to this country by the Evangelical Society of Langenberg, Rhenish-Prussia, was ordained on Oct. 6, 1853, and took charge of the first parish at Calumet, Fond du Lac county, Wis. Here he remained but sixteen months and then assumed charge of a parish at Theresa, Dodge county, Wis. In 1860 he accepted a call to Watertown, where he remained until October, 1868, when he came to Milwaukee to assume the pastorate of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church. He remained as pastor of that church for forty years, retiring on Oct. 4, 1908, forty years to the day on which he accepted the charge. In 1860 Rev. Mr. Bading was chosen president of the synod of Wisconsin and other states and served in that capacity continuously for twenty-six years. In 1863 he was sent to Europe by the synod for the purpose of securing funds for the establishment of the Northwestern University of Watertown, and as such representative traveled throughout Germany and Russia, delivering addresses and lectures. He was received in audience by King George V, of Hanover; Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, the conqueror of Metz during the Franco-Prussian war and a nephew of Emperor William I of Germany; Grand Duke Peter, of Oldenburg, and the Duke Sowerow, the governor of St. Petersburg. He also obtained a special permit from Alexander II, czar of Russia, to deliver lectures and addresses throughout the Russian domain. After seventeen months of travel he returned to the United States with sufficient funds to establish the university, and as a recognition of his ceaseless labor he was elected president of the board of trustees, a position he still occupies. In 1882 Mr. Bading was elected president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America, and he still fulfills the duty of that, the highest official position in the power of the church to confer. When he retired from active service as pastor of St. John's church the congregation insisted on retaining him as assistant pastor for the remainder of his life, thus permitting him to enjoy a well-deserved rest after an active career of more than fifty-five years in the ministry, as a vigorous worker, a competent official, and a beloved

pastor. He was formerly a director and first vice-president of the German Society of Milwaukee, and was the officiating clergyman at the banquet given to Prince Henry of Prussia, who requested that the venerable clergyman be presented to him. Although Mr. Bading has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party he has never sought public office. On Jan. 22, 1854, at Brooklyn, N. Y., was celebrated his marriage to Miss Dorothea Ehlers, daughter of William and Dorothea (Hornbostel) Ehlers, of Hermansburg, Hanover, Germany. Nine children were born to this union, three of whom died in infancy. Dr. John P. Bading, for many years a practicing physician, died in 1887. The survivors are Mrs. Dorothea Notz, widow of the late Prof. Eugene A. Notz; Mathilda, a teacher in this city; William C., an attorney-at-law, of Seattle, Wash.; Ida, at home, and Gerhard A., commissioner of health of Milwaukee, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Charles G. Forster, one of the leading business men of Milwaukee, president of the Forster Lumber Company, the M. Hilty Lumber Company, the Forster Brothers Company, and the Forster-Whitman Lumber Company, and vice-president of the A. O. Smith Company, was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 13, 1858. He is a son of John and Walburga Forster, both of whom were born in Bavaria. The father rendered distinguished service in the Bavarian army under King Maximilian. Mr. Forster received the educational advantages afforded by St. Joseph's parochial school and when but fifteen years of age left the institution to accept a position with J. S. Mabbitt & Company. Two months later he was made bookkeeper, and through the various changes of management of the company retained the position until May, 1879. He then became bookkeeper for Holzhauer & Forster, and after Mr. Holzhauer's retirement from the concern in 1881, he was made a partner in the company with his uncle, George Forster, the firm name being changed to Forster & Company. Until 1885 the firm did a profitable retail business at Cherry and Cape streets, and in that year it was incorporated as the Forster Lumber Company. In 1899 it retired from the retail end of the business and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Also, in 1899, the Forster Brothers Company was formed, with a saw-mill and timber holdings in Schoolcraft county, Mich., and a mill at Munising, and, in 1902, Mr. Forster purchased an interest in the M. Hilty Lumber Company, wholesale and retail lumber firms in the city. With A. O. Smith Mr. Forster later organized the A. O. Smith Company, dealers in automobile parts and steel stampings, and was made vice-president of the same. The Forster-Whitman Lumber Company, the other concern in which Mr. Forster is interested, has saw-mills and planing-mills at Hiles, Wis., and was organized on April 12, 1906. This last-named company employs between 300 and 400 men. One of the best evidences of Mr. Forster's executive ability is the fact that the companies in whose direction he is actively interested employ some 1,500 men. He is also interested as a stockholder and director

in various other concerns throughout the city and state. In November, 1885, he became a member of Troop A, Wisconsin National Guard, known locally as the Light Horse Squadron, and served in the same until 1893, receiving the various promotions up to and including that of sergeant. He is not allied with any of the existing political parties, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his better judgment dictates rather than at the will of party leaders. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith and is today one of the most devout communicants of the church of that denomination. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Columbus and the Calumet Club. On Nov. 24, 1892, occurred Mr. Forster's marriage to Miss Emilie V. Yahr, a daughter of F. T. and Emilie (Schaal) Yahr, formerly of Princeton, Wis., now of Milwaukee. To this union have been born six children, whose names and ages follow: Carl A., fifteen; Gertrude I., fourteen; Viola M., eleven; Irene W., nine; Emilie, five, and Margaret, three.

Samuel Marshall.—In carefully compiling the biographical volume of this work, special mention must be accorded those citizens who have been most prominently identified with the various departments of commerce and finance, and whose labors and exertions, combined with their ability and enterprise, and the sagacious use of their capital, have so largely contributed to the city's wonderful prosperity and progress. Samuel Marshall was born of Quaker parentage in the village of Concordville, Delaware county, Pa., on Nov. 24, 1820. His father, Samuel Marshall, was a member of a family who came from Elton Farm, Derbyshire, England, and who date their residence in Pennsylvania back to the time of the founding of Philadelphia by William Penn. The house in which he was born was built by Thomas Marshall, a paternal ancestor, in 1726, and the deed for the land on which the house still stands bears the seal of William Penn. His mother was Philena Pusey, whose paternal ancestor came over in the vessel with William Penn, landing with him at Chester, Pa., where together they built and operated a grist-mill. Later the Pusey family moved to the neighborhood of London Grove, Pa. The son of a farmer, Samuel Marshall was early accustomed to the privations and hard manual labor of farm life. The local educational opportunities were not high, but he took dvantage of what was within his reach, attending the private schools and going, at the age of thirteen years, as a boarder to the Friends' School at Westtown, Chester county, Pa. Two years later, after continuing his studies at odd hours and upon days when he could be spared from the work upon his father's farm, he entered Belmont Academy, near Philadelphia. A winter at that institution completed his education as far as the schools were concerned. In the spring of 1836 he was apprenticed by his father to a hardware merchant at Wilmington, Del., for five years, the stipulation being that he should receive forty-five dollars a year with his board. Afterward he found employment in a hardware store in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1846. Although he received such a small salary he managed by frugality

and thrift to lay by a sum of money which, added to a few thousand dollars left him by his father, became the foundation of his banking enterprise. In 1847 he started West, stopping in Pittsburg to consult a friend, who advised him to embark in the banking business, although without experience therein. The same year he came to Milwaukee and rented one-half of a small store on East Water street, near Huron, and with his slender capital, and unassisted, he opened the bank which, later, with Charles F. Ilsley as a partner, became the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, the oldest continuous bank in the Northwest. Mr. Marshall was painstaking, industrious, strictly honorable, and conservative, and by these qualities soon won the confidence of the public. On Jan. 1, 1853, he organized the State Bank at Madison, the first state bank to be organized under the general banking law, and he remained its president until 1890. In 1901 he resigned the presidency of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, although he retained his interest in it. In 1887 the Marshall & Ilsley Bank was made a state bank under the same name. After founding the State Bank at Madison he lived in the capitol city for a number of years, but later removed to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death. He was interested in the founding of the Milwaukee Public Library, the Historical Library at Madison, and the Humane Society. He derived great pleasure in the keeping of domestic animals, for whom he had a great love. Mr. Marshall was one of the incorporators of the Milwaukee City Railway, which operated the first street cars in the city, in 1865, and he was also one of the first board of directors of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Among his other business interests was the presidency of the Milwaukee Cement Company. He occupied a distinguished position in the financial and commercial world, where his sterling ideas of honor and integrity were honored and esteemed. During the panic of 1893 he was daily at the bank, and a glance at his face gave assurance to anxious depositors that their interests were in safe hands. That was the third panic through which his sagacity and wisdom safely guided the institution. In his political belief he was a stanch Republican, but despite the urgent solicitation of many friends and the fact that he was keenly interested in public affairs, he steadily refused to become a candidate for public office. He was one of the most thoroughly trusted and respected figures, whose name had for half a century carried with it for all who knew him the impression of strictest probity, of plain living and straight dealing, of a man of whom it could be literally said that "his word was as good as his bond." He was generous and public-spirited in a quiet way, and in his social and personal relations was a most kindly, benignant character. His chief contribution to the upbuilding of his adopted city was his careful guidance of its financial energy into safe channels. He was a man of forceful character, with a keen mind, well stored from solid reading. Always tenderly alive to the cry of struggling humanity, he would seek out the deserving, and in an inconspicuous way would assist them. To those in his employ he was always a wise and

kind friend, and many remained in his employ a lifetime. For more than forty years he journeyed to Philadelphia to attend the annual meetings of the Friends' Society, and at such times his deeply religious spirit would be refreshed and strengthened, and he enjoyed converse with relatives and friends. His home life was ideal, and his hospitable nature always made delightful the visits of neighbors and friends. Probably nowhere could be found a man to whom might more aptly be applied the Biblical quotation: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of his days is peace." Mr. Marshall was twice married. In 1850 he was united in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Grubt, of Wilmington, Del., and together they came to Milwaukee and settled in a brick house at the corner of Wisconsin and Jackson streets. Mrs. Marshall died in 1851, leaving, beside her husband, a son, who passed away in 1854. In 1857 Mr. Marshall married Miss Emma Hager, of Middlebury, Vt., a daughter of Jonathan and Louise (Trudeau) Hager, the latter a French-Canadian. To this union were born four children, all of whom survived him. Mr. Marshall's demise occurred on Sept. 1, 1907.

Jacob Elias Friend is one of the influential men of the city of Milwaukee and a well-known member of the bar, but during the past few years he has devoted the greater part of his time to caring for his extensive private interests. He is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on Dec. 6, 1857, the only child of Elias and Rosa (Stern) Friend, the former of whom was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 20, 1824, and the latter in Albany, N. Y., on March 1, 1839. The paternal grandfather, Louis Friend, was a member of the body-guard of the king of Bavaria and fought against the Austrians under Napoleon in the war which began in 1805, Bavaria at that time being an ally of France. The maternal ancestors came from Germany to the United States about 1839, after which the grandfather engaged successfully in the business of a coal merchant. Elias Friend, the father of the subject of this review, came to America in company with his brother, Henry Friend, in 1840, and together they shared the hardships, privations and the many obstacles which confront every man striving for success. He first drifted to Pennsylvania and later to Alabama, coming to Milwaukee in 1847, and there was among the earliest pioneers. The two brothers engaged in the retail dry goods and clothing business, and in 1848 were joined by another brother, Meyer Friend, when the firm of H. Friend & Brothers was established. Their industry, integrity and business ability brought them assured success, and in 1868 the business was removed to Broadway and Michigan street, where larger and more spacious quarters gave them an opportunity to meet the needs of the business, which had grown to large proportions. They then devoted their entire time to the wholesale clothing business, which developed into one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West. It is still in existence and is one of the largest corporations doing business in the city of Milwaukee. During his life-time Elias Friend was always ready to assist and

lend his aid to any worthy cause. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and his honorable career is a heritage of which any son may be proud. He died on Nov. 5, 1890, and his widow still resides in Milwaukee. Jacob Elias Friend, whose name introduces this review, received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and later attended the Milwaukee Academy, in which he graduated with the class of 1874. He then began the study of law, and after due preparation matriculated at the Columbia University College of Law, in New York city, and graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee shortly after his graduation, being admitted to the bar in 1879, and his first association was under the firm name of Dey & Friend. By the addition of a third partner the firm was afterward styled Chapin, Dey & Friend, but subsequently Mr. Friend became a member of the firm of Williams, Friend & Bright, continuing in that connection until 1892, when he engaged in practice by himself and established a large and lucrative business. His active legal practice continued over a period of twenty years, but since 1899 he has given the greater part of his attention to his extensive business interests outside of the field of law. He has been very active in the upbuilding of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, manufacturers of engines and mining machinery. He is vice-president of the Friend Brothers Clothing Company, manufacturers of clothing, and he also is director and chairman of the executive committee of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, of Milwaukee. Besides the interests mentioned, he is interested in other large enterprise, and is a director in the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee. He has served as vice-president and has been president for a number of years of the Greenwood cemetery, and he is a member of the Federated Jewish Charities, being also actively identified with many other charitable institutions. His political views are in harmony with the platform expressions of the Republican party, and he was a member of the state legislature during the sessions of 1883 and 1885, being elected in 1882 and re-elected in 1884. He served as a member of the board of fire and police commissioners of Milwaukee three years, from 1902 to 1905, and he has been otherwise active in public affairs and in the counsels of his party. He was married on April 29, 1885, to Miss Alice, daughter of Albert and Julia (Fries) Levy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and to this union there have been born three children: Robert E., Margaret A. and James A. In religious affairs Mr. Friend is a member of the Jewish church, and he is intensely interested in all the Jewish institutions, both religious and charitable. He is a members of the University and Deutscher clubs of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Engineers' Club of New York.

Alfred J. Cohn, D. D. S., is one of the prominent figures among the dentists of Milwaukee. He was born in that city on July 27, 1869, the son of Hugo Cohn, who is mentioned more particularly

in the sketch of another son, Dr. Arthur Cohn. Dr. Alfred J. Cohn received his preliminary educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee, and in 1890 received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania. Soon afterward he located in Milwaukee, and this city has ever since been his home. He has been most successfully engaged professionally and has won for himself an excellent reputation among the other practitioners of the city. Although he has been a staunch Republican ever since taking interest in political matters, he has never sought public preferment for himself. Fraternally and socially Dr. Cohn is identified with the Milwaukee Musical Society, the Blue lodge of the Masonic order, and the Knights of Pythias, and in the latter order is a past chancellor. On Oct. 24, 1901, Dr. Cohn was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Independence Saxe, who was born in Milwaukee in 1879. Mrs. Cohn's parents, Louis and Marie (Swartz) Saxe, both now deceased, were among the early settlers of Milwaukee.

William A. Schroeder, of 315 Nineteenth avenue, Milwaukee, treasurer of the Schroeder lumbering business, is a native of the Cream City and was born on Aug. 24, 1862. His parents, John and Margaret Schroeder, were born in Hanover, Germany. The paternal family immigrated to this country, locating in St. Louis, where the father worked as a teamster for a number of years, subsequently removing to Milwaukee, where he followed the same line of business. Later he started the lumber business, in which line he has been most successful, and has built up one of the largest industries of Milwaukee. William A. was educated in the public and private schools of this city, then took a course in the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, and later attended the Lutheran Northwestern University of Watertown, Wis., in which institution he was graduated in 1878. After leaving college he entered the lumber firm with his father, having charge of the lumber yards on the south side of the city, and is now also treasurer for the whole business, which includes a large mill on the north side, large tracts of timberland in northern Wisconsin, and other saw-mills at Ashland, Wis. In politics Mr. Schroeder is independent, and his many duties in connection with his business have given him little time to participate in practical politics. His religious faith is expressed by membership in St. John's Lutheran church, of Milwaukee. On Oct. 12, 1887, he was married to Miss Johanna Starke, daughter of August and Mary (Olting) Starke, of Milwaukee, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Edwin, Alfred, Norma, and Henry. Mr. Schroeder is one of the representative citizens of Milwaukee and holds a recognized position in commercial circles in the city.

William Dunlop Harper was born in Milwaukee on Jan. 13, 1858, the son of William Dunlop and Margaret (McGregory) Harper. The father was born on June 23, 1826, and the mother on April 30, 1830. Together the parents came to this country from Scotland, where they were married on June 14, 1850. For six

years the father followed his trade of Brussels weaver, and on Oct. 20, 1854, he came to Milwaukee, where he changed his occupation to that of painter. He died on Sept. 11, 1903, and is survived by his widow. William Dunlop Harper, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and upon his graduation in the high school he became cashier for the I. N. Morton Drug Company. After two years he became associated with his father as a painter. In 1903 he became deputy sheriff of Milwaukee county, serving one term. He later became claim agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and then building inspector of the city of Milwaukee. In politics Mr. Harper is a republican and his administration of the office of deputy sheriff was marked by unswerving fidelity and energy in enforcing the laws of the commonwealth. He has held the office of assistant secretary of the county and city Republican committees. Mr. Harper's wife is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His children attend the Congregational church. Mr. Harper was married on July 31, 1878, to Miss Cary E. Bowes, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hartley) Bowes, of Milwaukee, and the following children have blessed their union: William James, born July 29, 1881; Arthur Charles, born Sept. 20, 1883, and died May 25, 1894; David McGregor, born Jan. 23, 1886, and Gordon Meral, born Jan. 28, 1895. Mr. Harper's residence is at 35 Thirty-third street, Milwaukee.

Abner Zartzin, D. D. S., 213 Nineteenth street, was born in New York, N. Y., on Jan. 27, 1877, the son of Bernard Zartzin, of whom more particular mention is made elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of another son. Dr. Zartzin received his preliminary educational advantages in the public and high schools of Milwaukee, and in 1898 received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Chicago Dental College. Immediately after graduation he came to Milwaukee, and here he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Ever since he became a citizen he has been aligned with the Republican party, but has never sought public preferment for himself. Dr. Zartzin is unmarried.

Albert J. Richter, D. D. S., is one of the leading dentists of Milwaukee, and was born in that city on May 20, 1859. He is the son of Dr. Albrecht Richter, of whom more particular mention is made in the sketch of Dr. Rudolph G. Richter, another son, elsewhere in this volume. After completing his early educational training in the German-English Academy of Milwaukee, he entered the dental office of his father, and under the able preceptorship of his parent, thoroughly mastered the details of the profession. He worked with his father for a number of years, and at his death succeeded to his practice, which he has maintained with the same degree of excellence ever since. For several years Dr. Richter was a member of Troop A, First Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, locally known as the Light Horse Squadron, and when he retired he had risen to the rank of first sergeant. Professionally he is identified with the Wisconsin State Dental Society, and he is now serv-

ing as president of the Milwaukee Riding Club, in which he has been actively interested since its organization. Politically he is a Republican and in religious matters is allied with St. Mark's Episcopal church. Dr. Richter has been twice married. By his first wife, nee Hattie Jean Roberts, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Roberts, of Milwaukee, he was the father of three children, two of whom died in infancy, and Hattie S. died at the age of five years. Mrs. Hattie Jean (Roberts) Richter passed away in 1892. On May 20, 1894, was celebrated Dr. Richter's union to Miss Annie S. Dykes, a native of Oshkosh, Wis., and a daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Birmingham) Dykes, of Milwaukee.

Dr. A. Leo Richter is one of the prominent figures in odontological circles in Milwaukee. He was born in that city on Aug. 24, 1866, the son of Dr. Albrecht Richter, of whom more particular mention is made in the sketch of another son, Dr. Rudolph G. Richter. His early educational advantages were received in the Milwaukee Academy, and he began the study of dentistry with his brothers, Henry and R. G. In 1884, after serving for a time with Dr. J. S. Reynolds, he became a registered dentist, and has since that time been actively and successfully engaged in his chosen profession. In politics Dr. Richter is a staunch Republican and in religious matters is allied with the Lutheran church. Fraternally Dr. Richter is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

George Dutton Ladd, M. D., was for many years one of the most successful medical practitioners in Milwaukee. He is the son of Edwin Orlando and Sarah (Crandall) Ladd, the former of whom was born in Woodstock, Vt., and the latter at Hartford in the same state. The paternal grandfather, Mason Ladd, was born in Woodstock and spent all his life there. The father, Edwin O., was engaged in the insurance business, and brought his family to Milwaukee in 1856. Here he died in April, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, and his widow passed away in 1906. Of the six children born to the parents four grew to maturity, and three of the latter are now living. Dr. Ladd attended the public schools of Milwaukee and Markham's Academy, and for his professional training went to Chicago, where, in 1875, he was graduated at Rush Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon his return to Milwaukee he began his practice and was successfully and continuously engaged in it until 1906, specializing in surgery, and in that year impaired health compelled his retirement. He has since been living quietly in an effort to regain his usual vigor and strength. Dr. Ladd is a Republican, but has never sought to become an office-holder. Although he is a member of the Presbyterian church, he is exceedingly liberal in his religious views. Professionally he is identified with the American, the state, the county, and the city medical societies. In 1885, Dr. Ladd was united in marriage to Miss Annette A. Dutcher, of Milwaukee, who died in 1892. Two children were born to bless the union: Annette, who now resides at 408 Irving Place, Milwaukee; and Lucile, deceased.

Otto Schorse, Ph. G., one of the oldest pharmacists in Milwaukee, was born in Brunswick, Germany, on Aug. 10, 1837, the son of Wilhelm and Minna (Korn) Schorse. Both parents lived their entire lives in Germany. Otto attended the excellent public schools of his native land and there became a registered pharmacist before he had reached his twentieth year. In September, 1857, he came to Milwaukee direct from the Fatherland and secured employment in this city. When the Civil war broke out he felt called upon to give to his adopted country the benefit of the military knowledge which he acquired, and he enlisted as a private in Company F, of the Sixth Wisconsin infantry, on July 11, 1861. With his regiment he participated in the fights at Gainesville, the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Gettysburg, and many skirmishes, and at the end of two years' service was mustered out with the rank of captain. He returned to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the Eno Meyer Drug Company, with which firm he remained for a period of two years. In 1865 he embarked in the drug business under his own name, and has since that time been most successful in the conduct of his establishment. Many younger druggists in the city have served apprenticeships under the able preceptorship of Mr. Schorse. Politically he is a Republican, but has never sought public preferment for himself. In 1865, Mr. Schorse was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Reinecke, a native of Germany, and to this union were born nine children, all of whom are living.

Emma May Alexander Reinertsen—"Gale Forest."—It should not be difficult to tell the story of a noble, high-minded, educated, refined woman; a devoted, loving wife; a wise, good mother; a true friend, and a through-and-through Christian, who, all her life, has been a leader in many ways, an originator and a doer and writer of things that have bestowed ample blessings upon the world; but the editor, who has known Mrs. Reinertsen for nearly a quarter of a century, enters upon the task with misgivings, conscious that he will lack, very likely in many ways, in ability to do full justice to the subject. There is patriot, heroic, and the gentlest of blood in the veins of this talented, brave, just, gentle, and home-making and home-loving woman. Her great-grandfather, Peter Belknap, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving faithfully from the opening of hostilities until the last march was made and the last battle fought. Her grandfather, Jacob Alexander, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Her father, Capt. Squire Alexander, was master of some of the largest transports in government service during the Civil war, and at a bombardment of Fort Sumter by the iron-clads, was captain of the Despatch boat, "Governor," which, because of her high speed, was of very great service to the navy. A New York paper, in speaking of Captain Alexander, said: "He is one of our most noted captains, having commanded every kind of craft from the small lake schooner to the magnificent Trans-Atlantic steamship of the present day. His last voyage was to Greenock, Scotland. While there he was introduced to Grand Duke Alexis, and Constantine—as well as others of the royal family who were pres-

ent at the launching of the yacht built in Scotland for their father, the Czar of Russia. During a voyage of three years in the brig Black Hawk, when he visited all the principal cities of the world, he never lost a sail or a spar, nor was he once beaten in an ocean race." This war record is all on the paternal side of Mrs. Reinertsen's family. O. S. Fowler, the noted phrenologist, said to her father: "You are an out-and-out progressor, with an ambition towering." Mrs. Reinertsen's mother, who was a Miss Sherman, a relative to the great general and the senator, was left an orphan in infancy and was adopted by Col. Samuel French, who "traced his ancestry to the Mayflower." She was such a woman as we might expect in the mother of such a daughter—gentle, courageous, a deep thinker, greatly admiring and sincerely loving those nearest and dearest to her, proud of their achievements, always looking on the bright side. When a young girl she joined the Universalist church, from choice. Of her, O. S. Fowler said: "A woman of great dignity, stable and true—a reliable article; strong intellect; literary desires very good; children can not be surpassed." The subject of this sketch was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1853, and came to Milwaukee when four years of age, her father having given up their beautiful home for a ship-building patent and a portion of Jones Island, promising his wife and little girl that within a year they should have a thirty-thousand dollar home in Milwaukee. The patent proved to be worthless, and in those days Jones Island was not at par. After making and losing two or three fortunes, Captain Alexander returned to his life on the sea, saying that he was almost amphibious and couldn't live off the water. On the sea he died, and in the sea he was buried. His widow died about ten years ago. Mrs. Reinertsen was educated in public and private schools in Milwaukee; she was for some time a student at the Milwaukee College for young women, now known as Milwaukee-Downer College. It was in the plan to graduate. Had she remained another year a college diploma would have been hers, but the young woman was persuaded to take a marriage certificate instead, and declares that she has never regretted it, which speaks volumes for her worthy husband. Her home, husband, and her boys, always have held first place—highest rank—in her heart, though her pen has done much excellent work, and she holds membership in The College Endowment Association, The Daughters of 1812, and The Milwaukee Outdoor Art Association. When asked about her religion her reply was: "Religion? Creed? All creeds which establish a correspondence between God and man are glorious; but, it seems to me that, to people who live truly, and think deeply, they are but rounds on the ladder leading to the broad platform of Truth—where they are no longer necessary—for one breathes a purer atmosphere of love for the Savior, her God, and all humanity. I take the best of all that appeals to me as Truth and live up to it as nearly as I can." That is a broad, solid, safe, religious platform. The world would be better if more were standing upon it—or working upon it. Few women, or men, either, have done the world better service with their pens than has this retiring home-maker. Her

writings may not be as extensive as those of many, but there has been always a high and noble purpose in what she has written. Her earlier efforts appeared in a Cincinnati paper, but for thirty years "Gale Forest," her writer name, has been familiar in the leading papers of this city and state, as well as in other papers and magazines. In 1873, Mrs. Reinertsen's pen began to pierce the consciences of parents and the public because armies of children in cities were allowed to "rush the growler"—to carry beer from saloons to homes and shops. It was a vigorous opening of the battle that from that time until the present has been waged with more or less earnestness and success, and that is destined, sooner or later, to put an end to that crime against childhood and the state. One of her later articles was forwarded to Mark Twain, who highly commended it and was strongly in favor of the reform. Women who have an aversion to promising to "obey," in the marriage ceremony, may thank Mrs. Reinertsen for leadership in eliminating, to a very marked extent, that word from the ceremony. It was not that she was unwilling to "obey all lawful orders," as the soldier says, but the idea of making such a promise on such an occasion was abhorrent. The young lady made known her objection and the minister performed the ceremony without the use of the word. Comment was made far and wide through the press and in private circles, and the service reform was quickly begun and has made satisfactory headway. Mrs. Reinertsen's pen was the first in the West to protest against the wearing of hats in theaters. That reform, begun by this gentle and practical reformer, is thorough, complete. Were it otherwise, think of theater conditions during the reign of the "Merry Widow." From that reform has come a movement that is destined to remove hats in all churches. In many churches the custom already prevails. Millions of men, who attend theaters and churches, should touch their hats to Mrs. Reinertsen. The comic valentine has come in for attacks from her pen, and may they continue until those monstrosities permanently disappear, and may there go with them the bad features of the so-called "funny-paper" supplement. There are two other very important reforms to the credit of this talented woman. Twenty years ago she began a determined raid upon the filthy custom of spitting in street cars. Do you recall the vileness in street cars when tobacco chewers contributed puddles of nastiness for women to drag their skirts through? That was a hard fight, but our persistent wielder of a pen that can penetrate the thickest, toughest hide, won. Years ago the tobacco spitter quit business, in that line, in street cars. Her success in that direction encouraged Mrs. Reinertsen to make war upon the custom of spitting on the side-walk. For years she bombarded that unclean and unhealthy custom. Year after year she went to the Common Council for help—went in vain. Undismayed, she fought on, through the press and by various other methods, and in time public sentiment demanded action by the Council, and an ordinance was secured. Since then hundreds of cities and villages have imitated Milwaukee by outlawing the custom of befouling the sidewalks with nasty spittle. These are some of the more important reforms this worthy

woman has taken up and carried to success. Mr. and Mrs. Reinertsen were parents of two bright, beautiful boys, who grew to noble manhood—Rex and Don. The writer can never forget the genius of Rex. When a mere child he turned to mechanics. When in his early teens he had, all his own, a perfect machine shop, where he made engines and various other articles. Later he made an automobile, which for several years was used in this city. He became an expert in the management of automobiles, and a few years ago went to Pittsburg as general manager of a large enterprise in that line. Plans had been made for his return to Milwaukee to assume management of a similar enterprise. In testing a machine an accident occurred, resulting in his death. Never was a son more loved by parents than Rex, and never were hearts more hurt by a death. Don J. is a successful business man in St. Paul. "Five Cousins in California" is the title of a thrillingly interesting story written by Mrs. Reinertsen, which will appear in the not distant future in book form.

Robert Christian Reinertsen, Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Farsund, a city in Norway, July 10, 1846. His father was Jonas Cornelius Reinertsen, who was born at Farsund, Norway, April 8, 1820, and his mother was Hannah Eliza Hansen, born at Farsund, Jan. 17, 1821. She was the only child of a sea captain and was a woman of superior education and character. Her father also served in the Norwegian navy, and his father and grandfather were sea captains and teachers in navigation. Andrew Reinertsen, father of Jonas Cornelius, and grandfather of Robert Christian Reinertsen, was a ship designer and builder at Farsund, being master of a government shipyard. Jonas Cornelius Reinertsen was also a shipbuilder. Robert C. Reinertsen reached Milwaukee when about ten months old and speaks of himself as "a full-blooded Norwegian, fully Americanized." He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and at the Spencerian Business College, and in 1863 began work in the City Engineer's department, remaining there until 1866, when he became Division Engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, serving as such until 1873. He had charge of the construction of railroads from Sabula to Marion, Iowa; from Omro to Winneconne; from Sun Prairie to Madison, and from Eagle to Elkhorn, Wisconsin. His last work for the company was the line from Milwaukee to Chicago. In politics Mr. Reinertsen is a Republican. From 1873 to 1880 he was Assistant City Engineer of Milwaukee and County Surveyor from 1880 to 1887, and again from 1889 to 1891. His parents were members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, in which he was baptized. He was married on Oct. 18, 1871, to Miss Emma May Alexander, daughter of Squire Alexander and Henrietta Eliza Sherman, of Buffalo, N. Y. Children, Robert Rex and Don Jerome—only one living. Mr. Reinertsen is a Mason of high rank, a member of La Fayette Lodge, Excelsior Chapter, a charter member of Ivanhoe Commandery and Wisconsin Consistory, and he is also a member of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Since 1891, Mr. Reinertsen, who was the first to start that line of business for himself, in private work, in Milwaukee, has been independently and successfully engaged in civil engineering, and

real estate, with no desire for public office. He was one of the first to start the real estate boom in the southern portion of the city, and has undoubtedly platted more property in the city of Milwaukee than any other civil engineer. He is expert authority in all property-line disputes, having a thorough knowledge of all laws pertaining to the same. It was Mr. Reinertsen who determined the exact location of the trading post of Jacques Vieau, Sr., the only white man who had a habitation where Milwaukee now stands when the nineteenth century began.

Franklin Butler Van Valkenburgh was born at Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1835. His father, Judge Jacob Van Valkenburgh, who was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., was judge of the court of common pleas, a member of the constitutional convention of New York in 1845, and a member of the legislature the same year. In 1847 he removed to Michigan and was there a member of two constitutional conventions, and later the judge of the probate court in Oakland county. In the War of 1812 he enlisted, but peace was soon afterward declared and he saw no active service. He died at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1879. Jacob's great-grandfather, Jacob Van Valkenburgh, came to America from Valkenburgh, Holland, in 1746, settled in New York and was a farmer by vocation. His son, Bartholomew Jacob, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, born in 1753, was "leftenant" in Col. Goose Van Schaack's regiment in the first battalion of the New York forces during the Revolutionary war, and was personally acquainted with Washington and Lafayette. Franklin Butler Van Valkenburgh was one of nine children. The eldest son, Robert Bruce Van Valkenburgh, born in 1821, was a private soldier in 1835 at Buffalo, N. Y., and brevet major-general in the volunteer service during the Civil war. He was elected to Congress from New York, but resigned at the request of President Lincoln to recruit a regiment, and was in command of a brigade at the battle of Antietam. After resigning as brevet brigadier-general he was re-elected to Congress, in 1868 was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Japan, and he was complimented by Congress for valuable services there. Afterward he removed to Florida, where he was elected justice of the supreme court of the state, which position he held at the time of his death in August, 1888. David Higgins Van Valkenburgh, born in 1823, was sheriff of Manitowoc county at one time, was major of the First New York artillery in the Civil war, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, in 1862, after both his superior officers had been killed, he took command and was shot and instantly killed. Bartholomew Jacob, born on April 23, 1831, enlisted in the Twenty-first Wisconsin infantry, was captain and quartermaster throughout the war, and was promoted to the rank of major by General Grant, for bravery at the battle of Perryville. He died on Nov. 22, 1896. Gerret Smith and Franklin Butler Van Valkenburgh, twins, were named after Gerret Smith, the noted philanthropist and abolitionist, and Benjamin Franklin Butler, at one time attorney-general of the United States, and a prominent politician, both of whom, together with Martin Van Buren, were schoolmates and lifelong friends of their father. Gerret Smith Van Valkenburgh, who lived in Arkansas, was a captain in the Confederate army. Edward Porter Van Valkenburgh, born on

April 14, 1837, enlisted in a Michigan regiment, but resigned on his appointment to the position of lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventh New York infantry, and was afterward promoted to the rank of captain. Subsequently he removed to Austin, Minn., where he was elected mayor of the city, and he is now a resident of Minneapolis. Of these brothers, Bartholomew J., Edward P., Gerret S., and Franklin B., have all at one time lived in Milwaukee. Of the sisters, Gertrude married Otis H. Waldo, who for many years was prominent at the bar and in the politics of Wisconsin. He was a candidate for United States senator against Matthew Carpenter, when the latter was elected the first time. Catherine married Charles D. Haven, for many years an engineer and employed in the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. She died at Racine. Mary Higgins married Harrison Voorhees, who lived in Michigan, and she has also passed away. The mother of this family, born Mary B. Higgins, was a native of Lynn, Conn., and was a direct descendant of Matthew Gilbert, one of the original company of the New Haven colony. He is buried in the New Haven cemetery, and his grave is one of the three which were left in the old church-yard, while all others were removed when the statehouse was built there. The stone marking his resting place is still in good preservation. The three remaining stones are marked with initials only, and are shown as marking the graves of the three regicides; but the one marked "M. G." and supposed to mark the resting place of Martin Goff, has been shown to be over the grave of Matthew Gilbert, sometime deputy governor of the province. On Oct. 8, 1860, Mr. Van Valkenburgh, of this sketch, was united in marriage to Eme-line Wells Pratt, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah A. (Wells) Pratt, of Maine. The latter was a sister of Daniel Wells, Jr., and Charles K. Wells, of Milwaukee. Two children were born of the marriage, Frank Pratt and Faith. The former married Jane I. Swoope, and was a practicing attorney in Milwaukee, at one time city attorney, and also assistant United States district-attorney for the Eastern district of Wisconsin. He died on Aug. 13, 1900, leaving three children: Helen, now at the University of Chicago, taking a post-graduate course; Franklin, midshipman in his fourth year at the Naval Academy at Annapolis; and Alice, a student at the Milwaukee high school. Faith married Charles A. Vilas, son of Edward P. Vilas and nephew of the late Col. William E. Vilas, of Madison. They have two sons: Franklin Edward and Charles Harrison. Franklin Butler Van Valkenburgh is an independent Republican, but not a politician, and has devoted his energies to his profession of the law. With the exception of the Old Settlers' Club he belongs to no societies. His early education was acquired in the public schools, which he left at the age of fourteen to enter a law office. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and had charge of the business of the firm of Waldo & Ody until Jan. 1, 1859, when he became a member of the firm, which continued until dissolved by the death of Mr. Ody in 1870, the firm then consisting of the other two members. This was dissolved by the death of Mr. Waldo in 1874, since which time Mr. Van Valkenburgh has practiced without a partner. He has been interested as party or coun-

sel in many actions which have been useful in interpreting the laws of the state, and some of which show the peculiarities of the law and the manner in which facts strike different minds. In the case of Van Valkenburgh vs. the City of Milwaukee, in which the city took from him four lots for Juneau Park, the property was assessed by the Board of Public Works at \$419, and after fifteen years of litigation the assessment was raised to \$20,000. In the course of the litigation the supreme court decided that "the testimony fails entirely to show that the strip of land known as Lake street is a public street, and therefore there must be a new trial." (30 Wis. 334). But in the case of Kneeland vs. Van Valkenburgh, which was an action in ejectment for the identical strip of land above mentioned, the court said: "For the purpose of this appeal we must assume that Lake street is a public highway and our judgment is based upon that hypothesis." (46 Wis. 438). So it appears that the first case was won for the reason that the strip of land known as Lake street was not a street, and the second for the reason that the strip of land was a street, and Mr. Van Valkenburgh, who won both cases, is sure that both decisions are correct.

John F. Donovan, one of the leaders among the younger attorneys of Milwaukee, is the son of Judge Anthony Donovan, of Madison, judge of the municipal court since 1890. His father was born in Lonsdale, R. I., December 24, 1848, and served as a private in the Civil war, enlisting in the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania infantry at the age of fifteen. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out with his regiment. At Madison, Wis., he was married to Miss Mary Cody, of Milwaukee, and they have a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. Beside John F. of this sketch there are: William C., of Spokane, Wash., an attorney by profession; Joseph P., M. D., health officer of the city of Madison; Mary, now the wife of Dr. James W. Madden, of Madison; Thomas A., of Seattle, formerly with the P. F. Collier Publishing Company; Margaret, Katherine, and Adelaide, the first a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1907; the second a junior in the University, and the youngest a junior in the Madison high school. John F. Donovan was born in Madison, June 5, 1869, and was reared in that city, obtaining his early education in the public schools and later entering the University of Wisconsin, in which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of B. L., and the following year from the College of Law with the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of his profession at once, in Milwaukee, as a member of the firm of Toohey, Gilmore & Donovan, with which he remained two years, and was then in partnership with Mr. Churchill, under the firm name of Churchill & Donovan, for five years, but has for a number of years practiced alone. He is also interested in some other lines of business, being president of the Milwaukee Jewelry Company. In politics Mr. Donovan is a Democrat, and from 1895 until 1904 served as delegate to the city, county, and state conventions, and he was twice elected permanent chairman of the city convention. He is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church in religious matters, and

his professional and social relations are with the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State Bar associations, to which he belongs; with the Catholic Order of Foresters; Royal League; Knights of Columbus, of which he is past chancellor; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of the district organization; and he is also a member of the University Greek letter fraternity, Delta Tau Delta. He was united in marriage on June 28, 1898, to Miss Anna Gallagher, daughter of Frank J. and Emma (Hendry) Gallagher, of Fort Smith, Ark., and three children have been born to them, namely: Ruth A., Marie, and John F., Jr. Mr. Donovan is a man of strong and winning personality, possessed of talents which will doubtless give him a leading position among the members of the state bar, and has already won for him marked recognition as an orator, even among the distinguished members of his profession in the state metropolis.

John Colonel Karel, judge of the second division of the probate court of Milwaukee county, was born at Schuyler, Schuyler county, Neb., on February 28, 1873. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Karel, born respectively in Briza, Bohemia, in 1851, and Calumet, Wis., in 1852. The father was a prominent Democrat in his day and held many of the city and county offices. In 1884 he was a candidate on that party's ticket for insurance commissioner of the state, but went down in defeat with the rest of the ticket. In 1888 he was appointed by the president as consul to Prague, Bohemia, and six years later received from President Grover Cleveland an appointment as consul-general at St. Petersburg. While traveling in Europe in 1883 the mother passed away and was buried in Prague, Bohemia. A son, Albert Karel, is a banker at Kewaunee, Wis., and a daughter, Flora, is now engaged in teaching. Judge Karel received his early educational advantages in the Kewaunee public and high schools and the institutions of Prague, Bohemia. Later he received the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Letters from the State University at Madison. Since that time he has devoted himself to his profession, practicing actively in Milwaukee prior to June 1, 1907, when he assumed the office of judge of the second division of the probate or county court, which had been created by the legislature of 1907, and to which he had been elected on a non-partisan ticket. His earliest business experiences were received as a purser on the boats of Lake Michigan and in the bank of Kasper & Karel, of Chicago. Beside this he has done newspaper work on various publications. He is an expert linguist, having a knowledge of the English, German, Bohemian, and Polish languages, and has traveled extensively on all the continents of the globe. The lectures relating his travels are accorded high commendation by the newspapers. He has also given lectures on legal subjects before the Milwaukee Law School. Judge Karel has taken the initiative in all movements having for their object the betterment of the Bohemian element in this country, and has represented the Bohemian societies, with which he is affiliated, in public movements of different character. For two terms he

served as president of the Jefferson Club, and he is a member of the Milwaukee Press Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Bohemian American Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Bohemian Athletic Club, the University Club, the Canoe Club, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fin de Sicle Club, the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, the Bohemian Slavonian Brotherhood, the Equitable Fraternal Union, and of the latter organization is state president. Judge Karel has been staunch in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and as the successful candidate of that party represented the Ninth Milwaukee district in the lower house of the state legislature in the sessions of 1901 and 1903, and from the latter year until 1907 was register of probate of Milwaukee county. In religious matters he is allied with the Roman Catholic church. On June 11, 1901, was celebrated Judge Karel's marriage to Miss Josephine A. Henssler, a daughter of Louis and Bertha Henssler, of La Crosse, Wis. To this union was born, on March 28, 1905, a daughter, Gladys Josephine.

John Pritzlaff, deceased, was born in Trutzlatz, in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, March 6, 1820, son of Joachim and Marie (Laabs) Pritzlaff, his parents being plain but much respected people. After obtaining an education intending to qualify him for the ordinary business of life and good industrial training he left the Fatherland in 1839 and came to this country. When he landed in New York he was without capital and among strangers, but soon after his arrival he made his way to the western part of the state of New York, where he found employment, first as a laborer on the Genesee canal and later on a canal on the north branch of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania. In October, 1841, he arrived in Milwaukee, and the following fall and winter was employed by Daniel H. Richards, who established the Milwaukee Advertiser, as teamster, at a compensation of nine dollars per month. In the spring of 1842 he shipped aboard a steamer as cook. The winter following he worked at cutting timber on the site of the present Schlitz Park. In the spring of 1843 he entered the employ of the firm of Shepardson & Farwell, iron merchants, as a porter at a salary of \$200 for the first year, board excluded. Besides making himself very useful to this firm, he soon familiarized himself with all of the details of the iron trade. When Messrs. Nazro & King purchased the establishment, in 1844, Mr. Pritzlaff was retained in their employ. He continued in the employ of their successors, Henry J. Nazro & Company, until 1850, when he formed a partnership with A. F. Suellflow, and opened a small retail hardware store at 299 Third street, in what was then known as the Whitnall building. Thus the famous firm of John Pritzlaff & Company came into existence. His former employers interested themselves in his business and gave him financial aid. Mr. Suellflow retired from the firm at the end of three years, but Mr. Pritzlaff continued building up a large and profitable trade with all classes of people, particularly his own countrymen, and developed the business into one of the

greatest hardware houses in the West. In 1861 he erected a commodious building at 303 Third street, into which he moved and which he occupied for fourteen years. In 1874 he purchased two lots on West Water street and put up the buildings there which the firm still occupies. He made additions to this from time to time and the firm now occupies almost an entire block in the location. It still owns his original store on Third street and retains an interest in the business done there, but the immense wholesale business of the firm is transacted in the large building on West Water street. In 1884 the business was incorporated as the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company, with John Pritzlaff, president; John C. Koch, vice-president; Franz Wollaeger, secretary and treasurer; H. August Luedke, general manager, and Fred C. Pritzlaff, assistant secretary and treasurer. The trade now extends all over the West and Northwest, there being only two other similar establishments in the West having as large a volume of business. During all the years the firm has been in existence in Milwaukee it has passed safely through all the financial storms and is a credit alike to its founder and to the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Pritzlaff was conspicuous for his kind and generous impulses as well as for his sagacity as a business man. In his daily life he was a consistent and exemplary Christian, and as a leading member of the Lutheran Church he was one of its most generous benefactors. For many years he was trustee of the Trinity church. On Nov. 14, 1844, he married Miss Sophia Christiana Bluhme, daughter of Frederick T. Bluhme, an honored Milwaukee pioneer, and to this union were born eight children, four of whom died in infancy. Mr. Pritzlaff died on August 16, 1900.

Henry Baetz is now living retired in a pleasant home on Highland boulevard in the city of Milwaukee, after an active career, in which he devoted his energies to the service of his adopted country and state, not the least of which services was as a valiant soldier and commander in the days of the Civil war. He was born in the Grand Duchy of Hessen, Germany, July 27, 1830, and is the son of Adam and Gertrude (Nies) Baetz, both of whom were born in the same country and province as their son. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, but died while the subject of this review was quite young, the mother surviving to the advanced age of ninety-seven years. To these parents were born a large family of children, of whom Henry was the third born, and two brothers and two sisters of the last-named are still living, they and their mother having migrated to America over fifty years ago. Henry Baetz received his education in the excellent common schools of his native country, and in early manhood served the government in the capacity of court clerk. He migrated to the United States in 1853, locating first at Two Rivers, Wis., where he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. One year later, in 1854, he removed to Kewaunee, and in 1856 changed his residence to Manitowoc, where he became a notary public, a land agent, and clerk in the office of the register of deeds of Manitowoc county. He also became prominently iden-

tified with public affairs, holding successively the positions of town clerk, treasurer, and president of the village of Manitowoc, and other local offices, and was twice elected register of deeds of the county, holding the last named position at the beginning of the Civil war. He had served two years in the military service of Germany prior to his migration to America, and when the call to arms was sounded in 1861 he promptly decided that it was his duty to give to his adopted country the benefit of his experience, in the support of the Union. Accordingly in the summer of 1862 he raised a company, which was mustered into the service as Company F of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, and being commissioned captain of the company he accompanied it to the front, participating in all of its arduous service. On Feb. 5, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major. The organization was a German regiment, organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and was mustered into the service on September 17, 1862, leaving the state on October 6. It joined the Eleventh corps at Fairfax Court House, Va., was attached to the Second brigade, Third division, joined the movement toward the Rappahannock in December, went into camp at Stafford Court House, and then was on drill, guard, and picket duty until the following April. In May, 1863, it participated at Chancellorsville, being posted on a ridge in an open field with its right wholly uncovered, where it and the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, both under fire for the first time, were savagely attacked by superior numbers. The men fought like veterans until both flanks were doubled up, and only fell back when destruction or capture was inevitable. The regiment was engaged at Gettysburg, the Eleventh corps being under the temporary command of General Schurz. Ewell's corps, far outnumbering Schurz's command, bore down upon it with terrible fury, forcing it back, although the men fought like demons for every inch, until a point was reached where the line could be reformed. On the second day the regiment became hotly engaged and was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, contesting the way as on the previous day, and later acted as rear-guard in the retreat to Cemetery Hill. Its losses during the battle were 210 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, and among the severely wounded was Major Baetz, to whom this review is dedicated. On account of the severe injuries received at Gettysburg, on a surgeon's certificate of disability, he resigned his commission, was honorably discharged, and returned to his home at Manitowoc. As soon as the condition of his health permitted he resumed the threads of civil life, but was not destined long to follow occupation of a private nature. In 1866 he was elected treasurer of Manitowoc county, and re-elected in 1868. About this time also he became largely interested in newspaper business. In 1869 he was elected to the position of treasurer of the state of Wisconsin, and two years later was re-elected to the same position, filling the office in a very creditable manner four years. Upon retiring from office he returned to Manitowoc, and a year later, in 1875, he removed to the

city of Milwaukee, where he engaged in newspaper work. In 1878 he was elected by the common council city librarian of Milwaukee, being the first to fill that position, and this he resigned to accept the office of secretary of the State Board of Immigration, in 1880. Three years later, in 1883, he resigned the last-named position to enter the employ of the Philip Best, now the Pabst Brewing Company, with whom he was associated for the ensuing twenty-one years. After being with that firm some time he obtained a financial interest in the Pabst Mine, near Ironwood, Mich., being made secretary and general agent of the same, and he lived at the mine three years, so engaged. He then disposed of his mining interests and returned to Milwaukee, accepting the position of general purchaser for the Pabst Brewing Company. In 1904 he retired from the activities of business life and now resides with his wife in his pleasant home on Highland boulevard, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent and industrious life. Major Baetz was married on August 27, 1858, to Miss Emma Lindemann, a native of Germany, who, with her mother and two brothers, came to America in 1853, and whose father, A. G. Lindemann, a prominent merchant in the Fatherland, together with one son, had come to Manitowoc county several years before. To this union there was born one son, Oscar, who died at the tender age of five months. Major Baetz gives an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, with which organization he has been prominently identified from the beginning, and his fraternal associations are with the Masonic order, having been a member of Tracy lodge, No. 107, of Manitowoc, now defunct. Other organizations with which Major Baetz is identified are the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; the Wisconsin Archæological Society; the Milwaukee Musical Society, and the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee County. He has been president of the Deutscher Club, and for a period of nine years served in a like capacity for the "Deutsche Gesellschaft von Milwaukee," an incorporated society to aid and assist immigrants from Germany and other European countries, on their arrival in Milwaukee.

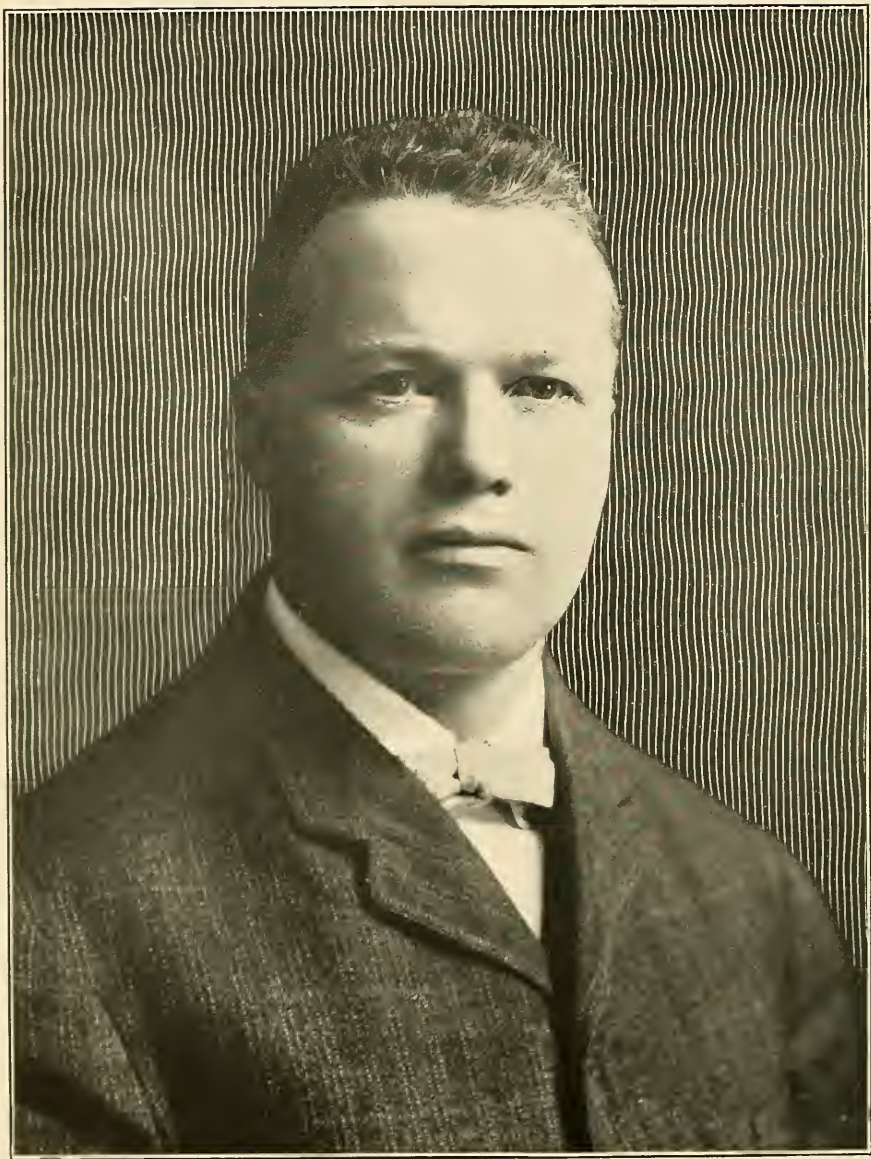
Charles Rothe, one of the prominent citizens and prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county, was born in Germany in 1843, being the son of August and Fredericka Rothe, who were natives of the same country. They immigrated to America about the middle of the Nineteenth century, and soon after landing in this country settled in Milwaukee county, where they bought a farm of twenty acres on Howell road, in 1854. August Rothe was a good farmer and prospered considerably, so that he was able to buy thirty-eight acres within a short time and he then owned a fine farm of fifty-eight acres, where he lived until his death. Charles, the subject of this sketch, was eleven years of age when his parents came to the United States, and he was reared from that age on his father's homestead in the town of Oak Creek. Loyalty to the cause of the Union called the young farmer boy into the ranks of the volunteer soldiers at the age of eighteen. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a pri-

vate in Company D, First Wisconsin cavalry, which was organized as a three-years regiment, and left the state on June 9. Mr. Rothe was with it in the advance on Martinsburg, took part in the battle of Falling Waters, with the regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. During all these engagements Mr. Rothe served gallantly with his company until seriously wounded on May 9, 1864. After the close of the war, and when he was sufficiently recovered from his wound, Mr. Rothe returned to Milwaukee county and engaged in farming. He has added to his land until today he owns 107 acres of the finest farming land in the township, and he is recognized as one of its most prosperous citizens. On July 27, 1865, Mr. Rothe married Miss Katherine Halberstadt, the daughter of Henry and Anna M. (Miller) Halberstadt, both of whom were born and reared in the Fatherland. Mrs. Rothe was born in Germany and came to America with her parents in 1860. Her father settled in Caledonia. Her father was born on Oct. 10, 1812, and received his training in the public schools of his native country. He was married in 1840 and became the father of two children, Marguerite and Katherine. After settling in this country he engaged in general farming and followed this vocation until his death, in September, 1895. His wife survived him and lived until 1906, dying at the age of ninety-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Rothe are the happy parents of fourteen children, born and reared on the hospitable old farm in Oak Creek: William, deceased; Ernest, deceased; Lydia; Ferdinand; Albert, deceased; Minnie, deceased; Emma; Louis, deceased; Carrie; one who died in infancy; Charles, Jr.; Arthur; Katherine, and Manda.

Charles Schlapmann, of North Milwaukee, is a well-known citizen who has held several public offices, and a prosperous farmer. He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Dec. 11, 1854, the son of Frederick and Marie (Wiegert) Schlapmann, who were born and reared in that quaint old German town. Like so many of the worthy German settlers of Wisconsin, Charles' father immigrated to America, and soon after landing on the shores of the new country located in North Milwaukee, where he followed his trade as a mason. He was a far-sighted man, and after he had accumulated enough capital invested it in a farm of eighty acres near Granville, and here he reared his two sons, William and Charles, who were only two and six years old when their parents left the Fatherland. Mr. Schlapmann conducted his farm for a number of years, and a few years before his demise, which occurred in 1900, he retired from active life. His wife had died in 1884, and from that time he lived very quietly on the old farm. Charles, the subject of this sketch, received his scholastic training at the public schools of Granville. He had always helped his father farm their old home place, and in 1881 determined to continue in that vocation by himself. He bought a homestead and improved it. His home is a substantial brick building and one of the most hospitable homes in the neighborhood. As the years have passed Mr. Schlapmann has

branched out into various forms of farming, and he now runs a dairy herd in addition to the general crops he raises. To take care of the produce of the farm he has built one of the largest barns between North Milwaukee and Granville, and as a farmer's buildings mark his prosperity, Mr. Schlapmann may well regard this as a monument to his success. In political matters he always acts with the Republican party; in 1896 he occupied the position of town treasurer, and he has held the important position of school treasurer for nine years. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and for three years served as trustee. On Dec. 1, 1880, Mr. Schlapmann was married to Miss Ida Treichel, the daughter of William and Dorothea Treichel, both of whom are old and well-known residents of the town of Granville. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven bright, sturdy children: Paulina, Hattie, Hulda, Laura, Emil, Fred, and Alford. Mrs. Schlapmann's parents were natives of Germany, and they immigrated to the United States and joined the many settlers from the Fatherland, locating in the town of Granville, where they bought a farm of eighty acres. Mr. Treichel continued his vocation of farming until he died, in 1884. His widow is still living on the beloved old homestead.

John C. Stamm, one of the pioneer merchants of Milwaukee, stands out pre-eminently as a self-made man. The lives of such men of our times are not filled with romance, as it is energy and perseverance that gives them distinction, and with the ambition to succeed they become conquerors in that business conflict that rouses all the best qualities in their natures. One who has fought a good fight and achieved success is the gentleman whose name heads this brief review. Mr. Stamm was born in Prussia, Germany, on January 26, 1834, being the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Hunt) Stamm, who were born in the same place in 1800 and 1799, respectively. His father was a farmer and stove-pipe maker in the old country. He joined the great army of German immigrants who came to Wisconsin about the middle of the Nineteenth century, and he landed in Milwaukee in 1854, bringing his wife and six children to the new world with him. After locating in Milwaukee the elder Stamm became a molder's helper and worked on West Water street for a number of months. He died in 1854, leaving his wife and little family to mourn their loss. Mrs. Stamm bravely faced the world alone and reared her family. Her parents had come to the United States in 1836, so that she was not without the relationship so needful in times of trouble. The mother lived to the hale old age of eighty-four years, her demise occurring in 1883. John C. Stamm, the subject of this review, received his education in the great school of experience, which may be a hard teacher, but one that teaches well, and things thus learned are not readily effaced from the memory. He came to Milwaukee in July, 1854, with his parents, and for three months worked as an apprentice at the hardware trade with an uncle, C. T. Stamm, whose business was located at the corner of Reed and Lake streets. At the end of that time he secured a position on East Water street, remained with the firm



WILLIAM R. KNELL

of Cornell & Morrison for two years, and then went to Prairie du Chien with the same firm, remaining there some six months. On his return to Milwaukee from the western part of the state Mr. Stamm established himself in the hardware business at the corner of South Water and Lake streets, in 1858, and two years later moved to a location at the corner of Lake and Clinton streets, where he was in partnership with his brother, Ferdinand, under the firm name of Stamm Brothers. In 1863 the three Stamm brothers—John, Ferdinand, and Peter—built what is now the Robinson building, on the corner of Lake and Clinton streets, and there conducted a successful hardware business until 1870. In that year the partnership was dissolved, John withdrawing from the firm, and, erecting a building at 599 Clinton street, he engaged in a hardware enterprise under his own name. The brothers continued to do business together at the old location until 1888, when the partnership was dissolved. Some years ago Mr. Stamm retired from active participation in business affairs to enjoy a well-earned respite from toil, and the business which he brought to its present high standard is well-conducted by his two sons, Charles F. and Joseph P. Although he is daily about the store, since 1886 he has refrained from taking any part in its management. Mr. Stamm is a Democrat in politics and was reared in the Catholic faith, being a member of Holy Trinity congregation, whose edifice is located at the corner of Greenbush and Park streets. On Feb. 21, 1865, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fuestmann, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Kresken) Fuestmann, of Burlington, Wis. Four children were born to bless this union. Lillian, the eldest, born in 1866, is the wife of Werner J. Kroeger, a dry-goods merchant of Milwaukee. Charles F., born in 1868, is secretary and treasurer of the Waukesha Lakes Ice Company, besides assisting in the conduct of his father's business. Joseph P., born in 1871, married Miss Helen Frederick, and is the active manager of the business established by his father. Alfred W., the youngest, was born in 1879, and served an apprenticeship in the drug business with Paul Ladwig at the corner of Fifth and State streets in Milwaukee. In 1898 he entered the department of pharmacy of the University of Illinois and was graduated on April 24, 1900, with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. For four years after his return to Milwaukee he was associated in business with William H. Dick and then became connected with the Martin Drug Company. Within a year he purchased an interest in the concern and at the present time is the incumbent of the office of manager of the company. On November 24, 1908, he was united in marriage to Miss Rose M. Lais, a daughter of George and Carrie (Hess) Lais, of 720 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stamm now make their home at 128 Harmon street.

William R. Knell, ex-sheriff of Milwaukee county and one of the best-known public men in the city, was born in Wisconsin's metropolis on June 15, 1860. He is a son of John and Katherine

Knell, both of whom were born in Bermersheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, the father on Feb. 22, 1831, and the mother on Oct. 24, 1829. John Knell was the son of a well-to-do farmer. On account of the turbulent state of political conditions in Germany he came to the United States shortly after his marriage, in 1852. Only a short visit was made in New York, then the parents came west to St. Louis, and for a year made that city their home. Thence they went to Davenport, Iowa, then to Chicago, and finally, in 1855, located permanently in Milwaukee. The father organized a private school, which he conducted for some time with success. Subsequently he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a large furniture establishment, but severed that connection to go into newspaper work. At different times he was on the staff of the "Banner und Volksfreund," the "Seebote," and the "Herold." For the season of 1859 and 1860 he, together with two others, organized the first German stock company in Milwaukee, which gave weekly performances in what was then known as the "Markt-Halle," the leading members of the company being Mr. and Mrs. Kenkel, Mr. and Mrs. Pelosi, the Misses Lindemann and Strohmeyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Dremmel. In the early sixties Mr. Knell became associated in business with Leopold Rindskopf & Son, distillers and wholesalers of liquor, first as a traveling representative and later as confidential and credit man of the firm. This connection continued until his demise, which occurred on May 6, 1873, at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Knell received his early educational advantages in the parochial schools of Bermersheim and an intermediate college at Alzei, Germany. For several years prior to his coming to America he held a position in the German postal service, and after becoming a citizen of the United States was always intensely interested in public affairs, though he never became a candidate for public office. William R. Knell, the subject of this review, was the fifth child in order of birth of the ten born to his parents. He was educated, so far as schools are concerned, in the Ninth ward public school, in which he was graduated at the age of fourteen years. His real education, fitting him for service to the people in public positions, has been obtained in thorough, practical work. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship in the lithographer's trade with the J. Knauber Lithographing Company, and for four years thereafter he labored as a journeyman in the trade. The desire of an active mind to acquire further education, as well as slightly impaired health, necessitated a change of employment, and for a number of years he was engaged in various occupations. Always interested in public affairs, it was but natural that he should drift into politics, and in 1888 he was appointed to his first political position, that of draughtsman in the office of the register of deeds. This position he occupied until the summer of 1893. On Jan. 1, 1894, he became deputy tax-commissioner and continued to fill that position most capably under Thomas H. Brown until the close of the year 1902. He then entered the sheriff's office, serving in the capacity of bookkeeper during the years 1903 and 1904, and as

under-sheriff during the years 1905 and 1906. In the fall of the last-named year he was elected sheriff for the years 1907 and 1908. All his appointments and his election to public office have been as a Republican, and he is known throughout the state as one of the strongest figures in the reform element of that party in Milwaukee. At the primary election, held in the spring of 1908, for the election of delegates to the Republican National convention in Chicago, he was one of the two delegates elected from the Fifth Congressional district of Wisconsin, and in that convention cast one of the twenty-five votes for Hon. Robert M. LaFollette for president. While serving in the register of deeds office, in 1888, Mr. Knell became interested in map work and organized the Knell Publishing Company, whose specialty is map publishing, map mounting, and advertising. One of the publications of the firm was an excellent map of Milwaukee county, which at the time was the most advanced of any published. On May 12, 1885, Mr. Knell was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. E. Unertl, a daughter of John and Mary Anna (Naber) Unertl, of Kilbourn City, Wis. Mr. Unertl was a veterinary surgeon and a game keeper for a large estate in Bavaria, Germany. In the sixties he brought his wife and family to this country, and located at Kilbourn City, which was then the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He continued the practice of his profession after his arrival, besides following agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1903, and his wife passed away three years later. To Mr. and Mrs. Knell has been born one daughter, Lillyan U., eighteen years of age, a senior in the seminary department of Milwaukee-Downer College. Mr. Knell's long experience in public affairs makes him an exemplary public servant. Fraternally and socially he is widely known, being enrolled as a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Calumet Club, the Turnverein Milwaukee, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Since 1888 he has been secretary of the Turners' Mutual Benefit Association, and at the present writing is the incumbent of the office of president of the National Association of Sheriffs, the Wisconsin State Sheriffs' Association, and also of the Wisconsin Feathered Stock Association. He is interested in the breeding and training of homing pigeons, and is a prominent figure in the Milwaukee district of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers, of which organization he was a national director for many years.

Benjamin Poss, of the firm of Nohl, Nohl, Poss & Mangan, attorneys, of Milwaukee, and special assistant city attorney and special lecturer in the Marquette University College of Law on "Municipal Corporations," was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 10, 1877, a son of Jacob and Rosa Poss. His early educational advantages were received in the public and high schools of the city, and when he had completed his high school course he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1896. While at the university he became prominent as an orator and debater and was chosen

president of his class. Between 1899 and 1902 he was private secretary to Judge James G. Jenkins, of the United States Circuit Court. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar, and since 1902 has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1906 he was appointed special assistant city attorney and is now serving in that capacity. Some months ago Mr. Poss was chosen by the faculty of the law department of Marquette University to give a series of special lectures before the students of that institution on "Municipal Corporations." He has a host of friends who predict for him a brilliant future in his chosen profession, and already he has won notable success. He successfully defended the school board of Milwaukee in the legal suits brought to harass and oppress the board and to prevent the proper administration of the school system of Milwaukee. He has also acted as attorney for the city in taxation cases, the successful ending of which increased the revenues of Milwaukee thousands of dollars. The legislature of 1907 enacted a law for the administration of public schools in cities of the first class. This law, which was passed after a spirited contest, was drafted and championed by Mr. Poss. Fraternally the subject of this review is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Equitable Fraternal Union, and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and socially he is identified with the Woodmont Country Club and "The Settlement." He is the general counsel for the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Poss was married on Nov. 9, 1908, to Miss Aimee Shakman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Shakman, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Poss is a graduate of the Milwaukee-Downer College and completed her education abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Poss are actively interested in the Fifth Street Settlement.

Arthur John Puls, M. D., one of the foremost physicians of Milwaukee and a regent of the University of Wisconsin, was born at Mayville, Wis., on Aug. 10, 1857. He is a son of Dietrich and Johanna (Oehrl) Puls, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in 1823, and the mother ten years later. Dietrich Puls migrated to the United States and Wisconsin from Lippe Detwold in 1849, and his wife came in 1851 before her marriage, from the vicinity of Coburg. Dr. Puls received the scholastic training afforded by the common schools of the day and then matriculated at the University of Wisconsin. In 1879 the regents of that institution granted him the degree of Bachelor of Letters, and immediately thereafter he went to Germany, where, in 1883, he was graduated at the University of Heidelberg with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon his return to Milwaukee he began the practice of his profession and has since been thus engaged. In his political views the doctor has always been a staunch Republican, but has never sought to become his party's candidate for any office, and the only office of public trust which he has ever held is that of regent of the state university, to which he was first appointed by Gov. Robert M. LaFollette in 1902, and which he held continuously until 1908. Professionally and socially Dr. Puls is prominently iden-

tified with the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the state, county, and city medical associations, the Brainard Medical Society, the Verein Deutscher Aertze, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the Milwaukee Musical Society, the Milwaukee Maennerchor, and the German Press Club. On July 17, 1886, Dr. Puls was united in marriage to Miss Marie Rahte, a daughter of Henry and Marie (Lauenstein) Rahte, of Milwaukee. To this union has been born a daughter, Elinor.

Francis E. McGovern, ex-district attorney of Milwaukee county, was born on a farm near Elkhart, Sheboygan county, Wis., Jan. 21, 1866. His parents came to this country in 1846 and seven years later settled as early pioneers in the town where the subject of this sketch was afterward born. Francis E. is the youngest of a family of seven children. At the age of seventeen he began teaching a country school, and for three years taught during the winter months and worked upon the farm the remainder of the year. In the fall of 1886 he entered the University of Wisconsin and was graduated with the class of 1890. While at college he was chosen managing editor of the university paper, class orator, and joint debater, then esteemed one of the highest college honors. After being graduated from the university he taught school for seven years. For three years he was principal of the high school at Brodhead, Wis. In 1893 he resigned this position to become principal of the Ryan High School at Appleton, where he remained four years. Desiring to take up the practice of law, which had always been his intended life-work, he resigned his position at Appleton in June, 1897, and came to Milwaukee, where he was admitted to the bar in December of the same year. He has followed his profession ever since. In 1898 he became a member of the law firm of Tarrant, Kronshage, McGovern & Diehlman. Subsequently the personnel of this firm was changed, first by the retirement of Charles Diehlman in 1899, the appointment and subsequent election of Warren D. Tarrant to the circuit court bench in 1902, later by the addition of Messrs. Walter D. Corrigan and Oscar M. Fritz, as co-partners, and finally by the retirement of Mr. Corrigan to become the general attorney of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. Thus the firm is at present Kronshage, McGovern & Fritz, with offices at 802-808 Wells Building, Milwaukee. In politics Mr. McGovern is a Republican and he has always taken an active interest in public affairs. In the fall of 1900 he was appointed first assistant district attorney of Milwaukee county. This position he held for two terms. In 1904 he was elected district attorney of Milwaukee county, to which office he was re-elected in 1906. When he first took up the work incident to these offices the entire structure of the city and county governments of Milwaukee was honeycombed with corruption. Systematic bribery had become the rule, and the letting of public contracts was usually impossible, except upon the payment of money. A grand jury met in 1901, heard abundant evidence of crime of this sort, but returned no indictments, chiefly because its

members had been selected by those against whom such indictments should have been returned. To obviate this difficulty in the future, Mr. McGovern drew a new grand jury law and secured its passage at the legislative session of 1903. Its enactment laid a solid foundation for the work which was to follow. Real grand juries now convened in Milwaukee county. Within two years more indictments for bribery were returned than during all the prior history of the county from the establishment of the government down to the present time. Bribe-givers and bribe-takers were convicted and sentenced to prison. Others pleaded guilty and were fined. Thus dishonesty in public life was checked, bribery ceased to be a curbstone jest, and the practice of systematic corruption was abandoned. But when Mr. McGovern came up for re-nomination in 1906, under the operation of the new primary election law, which permits Democrats to participate in the making of Republican nominations and vice versa, every weapon known to guerrilla warfare in politics was used against him to secure his defeat. Hypocritical appeals to local pride, shameless political trades, the lavish use of large campaign funds, and an unexpected invasion of the Republican primary by boss-controlled voters belonging to other political parties, conspired to bring about his defeat. In response, however, to urgent calls from public-spirited citizens he became an independent candidate at the general election to follow in November. One of the most exciting and hard-fought campaigns in the history of the county then ensued. Against the People's Campaign Committee, which sought to secure Mr. McGovern's election as an independent candidate, were arrayed the political organizations of the Democratic, Republican, and Social-Democratic parties, aided as they were by the difficulty of voting anything but a straight party ticket upon the recently introduced voting machines, the average voter's loyalty to his party in a general election, and the prestige of victory won by Mr. McGovern's opponent at the primary. But the best men of all parties rallied to Mr. McGovern's support. They resented his defeat at the primaries as a reflection upon themselves and the honest citizenship of Milwaukee. Public meetings were held in every part of the county. As the real issue was thus clarified a mighty wave of righteous sentiment swept over Milwaukee, and when the returns came in Mr. McGovern's election was assured. While the remainder of the Republican county ticket was elected by a plurality of about seven thousand, he defeated the regular Republican nominee by more than sixteen hundred votes, the Socialist candidate by 126, and his Democratic opponent by over eight thousand. Thus was the work of enforcing civic honesty in Milwaukee continued. Many of the cases were taken to the Supreme Court. The records there show that those in which Mr. McGovern participated as prosecuting attorney have made more law upon the subject of bribery than has been evolved in any other state, and as a result of these prosecutions political corruption has practically ceased in Milwaukee. In the summer of 1908 Mr. McGovern was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination to the office of

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REV. JOSEPH RAINER

United States Senator. He made a personal canvass of the state, speaking in nearly all of the larger cities and towns. His three opponents were millionaires, whose unprecedented and extravagant expenditure of money in this campaign attracted general attention and evoked widespread comment. Not unnaturally, the nomination went to the man who spent the most money to get it. Mr. McGovern is a member of a number of social and professional organizations, including the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the University Club of Madison, the District Attorneys' Association of Wisconsin, the bar associations of his city and state, the American Political Science Association, and a number of fraternal orders.

Rev. Joseph Rainer, rector of St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee, is a native of Kaltern, Tyrol, Austria, born Feb. 10, 1845, and is the son of Joseph and Genevieve (Pernstich) Rainer, both natives of the same place, and now deceased, the former in 1872 and the latter in 1860. The parents spent their lives in their native land, where Father Rainer was reared, receiving his early education at Bozen, Tyrol, later at the University of Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, and his ecclesiastical training at the Seminary of St. Francis, Milwaukee. He was ordained as a priest on Sept. 4, 1867, by Bishop Henni, at St. Francis. He said his first mass at Roxbury, Dane county, Sept. 8, 1867, and at once began teaching at St. Francis' Seminary, as professor of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and various other branches, Holy Scriptures and liturgy. In July, 1887, he was made president of the seminary, and has since been at the head of the institution. About 500 priests have been educated and ordained under his administration. He has written the "Life and Times of Dr. Salzmann, founder of St. Francis Seminary," "Short Conferences on the Little Office of the Immaculate Conception," "Poems on the Jubilee of Pope Leo," and a Greek exercise book for use in the class room. He was made "Domestic Prelate of His Holiness" in 1904, and "Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee" in 1905. On June 22, 1908, he was raised to the dignity of a Protonotary Apostolic by Pope Pius X. Father Rainer is a man of exceptional executive ability, and has conducted the large interests of the church committed to his care in the responsible position of the head of St. Francis Seminary, with great wisdom and skill; and, through the large number of students educated under his care and sent out as active workers in the field, has been able to make his personality felt in many and various directions. He is a rare scholar, especially in the ancient classics, and his writings exhibit not only knowledge but literary taste of a high order.

Rt. Rev. Michael Joseph Lochemes, rector of the Catholic Normal School and Pio Nono College, of Milwaukee, was born in New York City, Sept. 29, 1860. His parents were John and Catherine (Lavo) Lochemes, the former born in Mettendorf, Rhenish-Prussia, and the latter in Steinbach, Rhenish-Bavaria. The parents came to America in 1854 and located in New York, where the father followed his vocation of merchant tailor. In 1861 the family moved

to Milwaukee, the father still following his calling for a time, but later going into the undertaking business. He served in the common council in the seventies, and has always been very prominent in the Catholic societies, having been in that relation one of the best known and most popular persons in German Catholic circles in the United States. He was one of the founders of the Catholic Protective Society of Milwaukee, and for a time its president. His death occurred on Dec. 16, 1896, having outlived his wife over thirty years. The latter died on March 25, 1866. Father Lochemes acquired his education in Holy Trinity parochial school on the South Side, Milwaukee, and in St. Francis Seminary, and was ordained to the priesthood on Aug. 5, 1883, at Mount Calvary, Wis. On Aug. 12, following, he said his first mass at the Holy Trinity church, Milwaukee. He was appointed pastor at Random Lake, Wis., the same month, and served the church there as pastor for four and one-half years, being then transferred to St. Michael's church in Washington county, Wis., remaining at the latter place until August, 1889. At that time he was appointed prefect of studies and professor at the Catholic Normal school, teaching pedagogy, elocution, literature, and history. In 1895 he was appointed rector of the institution and has since held that responsible and important position. He is president of the school board of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, and is at the same time the president of the Catholic Teachers' Society of the United States. He is very active in the church societies and is a prominent and favorite speaker at their gatherings. In spite of his many duties as pastor and teacher, Father Lochemes has found time to devote to literary composition. Among the products of his pen which have gained special attention are his "Recollections of Oberammergau," "Theototus," a drama in five acts, and a collection of poems in German, entitled "Gedichte eines Deutsch-Amerikaners," and many others. His genial personality and literary taste and ability has extended his circle of friends beyond the boundaries of his own church. On June 22, 1908, Father Lochemes was appointed a domestic prelate by his Holiness, Pope Pius X, in recognition of his work in the field of Catholic education.

William Joseph Turner, attorney, and one of the judges of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, is a descendant of old Colonial families. The Turner family was among the earliest settlers of Connecticut, and the enactment of the so-called "blue laws" of the colony are attributed in part to some of the progenitors of the Turner family. From Connecticut some of the family went up into Vermont, and thence to New York. Joseph Turner, the paternal grandfather of William J., was a soldier in the War of 1812. He immigrated to Wisconsin in 1839 and located at Waukesha, then Prairieville. He was elected a member of the first senate in 1848, after Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as a state. He was a member of the first board of supervisors of Waukesha county and was prominent in the early history of that county, but later moved to Winnebago county, where he be-

came one of the founders of the present city of Menasha. He married Mary Griswold. The parents of William J., of this sketch, were Harvey Griswold and Emma Griswold (Teall) Turner, the former born at Oswego, N. Y., on June 7, 1822, and the latter in Fairfield, N. Y., on May 4, 1826. H. G. Turner died in November, 1893, and his wife in 1887. The name "Griswold" occurs repeatedly, as the subject of this sketch is connected on both sides of the family with Governor Griswold, of Connecticut. Mrs. Emma Griswold Turner was a daughter of William and Rhoda (Conant) Teall, and granddaughter of Joseph Teall, of Herkimer county, N. Y., who served in the Revolutionary war and was one of the body-guard of General Washington. For his services in the war he was granted a large tract of land in Herkimer county, N. Y., much of which is still in the family, and on a part of which the present village of Fairfield is located. William Teall and his family came to Michigan City, Ind., about 1827, and there established the largest mercantile business west of Buffalo, and also owned the line of stages running from Michigan City to Buffalo. This was in the days before Chicago aspired to be the metropolis of the West, and Michigan City was the principal settlement in the Northwest. Mr. Teall acquired much land in Wisconsin in 1827, but a few years later lost a large amount of property. He moved to Port Washington, Wis., where he resided until his death in 1875. The Tealls can trace their family record back for many generations. William Joseph Turner, of this sketch, was born on Sept. 13, 1848, in the village of Waukesha, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, at Carroll College, Waukesha, and Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., completing the sophomore year at the latter institution. He then entered the University of Albany, and was graduated from the College of Law in 1871 with the degree of LL. B. He practiced first in Port Washington, remaining there until 1872, when he removed to Manitowoc, where he was a member of the firm of H. G. and W. J. Turner until 1882, when he removed to Milwaukee, there forming a partnership with Leander F. Frisby, attorney-general of Wisconsin from Jan. 2, 1882, until Jan. 3, 1887. In 1887 W. H. Timlin, now associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, H. G. and W. J. Turner entered into a partnership which continued until 1893, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and the following November the senior member of the firm, Harvey G. Turner, died. Since practicing in Milwaukee W. J. Turner has been actively interested in municipal affairs, especially in connection with educational matters. He was a member of the school board from 1877 until 1894, and president of the board part of the time, and has ever since maintained his interest in all matters connected with the public school. Mr. Turner was chosen by the bar of Milwaukee county as its candidate for one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county, and was elected to such position on April 7, 1908. He is now filling that position. He was connected, while in practice, with a number of particularly interesting cases. Among others, with H. A. J. Upham, in 1885, he in-

stituted proceedings in the interest of the heirs of Cyrus Hawley to recover 100 acres of land which had been entered by their grandfather, Cyrus Hawley, and was located north of Grand avenue and west of Twenty-fourth street, and a part of which is occupied by the Schandein residence. The litigation resulted in the recovery of the land or its value, amounting to over \$450,000. The recovery was made on the "discovery of a secret trust," by which the man named as the executor of the will of Cyrus Hawley had conveyed the property to a relative, to hold in trust for him, thereby intending to defraud the heirs. Another important case in which he was engaged was the prosecution of the rioters of May, 1886. He was specially appointed by Judge A. Scott Sloan to conduct the trials. In politics Mr. Turner is a Democrat, but aside from his position on the school board of Milwaukee, and the holding of the office of district attorney in Manitowoc county in 1873-4, he has taken no active part in practical politics. He is a member of St. James Episcopal church, has been a member of the vestry since 1885, and is at present senior warden, taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to the church. He belongs also to a number of associations, professional and social, including the city, state and national bar associations and the Masonic order. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee county, the Milwaukee Club, the Blue Mound Country Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution. On Aug. 1, 1871, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Alice P. Morgan, daughter of Lyman P. and Delaney Teed Morgan, of Port Washington, Wis. Their surviving child is Leland M. Turner, a manufacturer, of Port Washington. Mrs. Alice Turner died in 1898, and Mr. Turner married Mrs. Seville Degarmo, daughter of C. C. Barnes, of Manitowoc.

Hon. Neele Bruno Neelen, judge of the District and Juvenile courts of Milwaukee county, was born at Riddott, Stephenson county, Ill., Oct. 24, 1862, his parents being Bruno N. and Bertha (Meier) Neelen, both natives of the town of Emden, Hanover, Germany, though they were married in Stephenson county, Ill. The father was a miller by trade in his native land, and was a man of indomitable will power and perseverance. In 1851, having determined to seek out his fortune in America, he worked his way across the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, nine weeks being required to make the voyage. Upon landing at the city of Baltimore, and being desirous of settling in the western country, he arranged to work his passage aboard another vessel to the city of New Orleans, from which city he ascended the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Savanna, Ill., as an employe on a steamboat, and walked from Savanna to Freeport, Ill., where he secured employment as a gang foreman in railroad construction. He next became employed at his trade as a miller, and being of a saving disposition, soon accumulated sufficient to purchase a farm near Riddott, when he married. He was the first of the family to come to this country, and after locating he paid the passage of his parents and four sisters

to the United States. A brother also started from the Fatherland, but the ship aboard which he took passage was lost at sea with all on board. A brother of Judge Neelen's mother was also lost at sea about the same time. Several relatives of Bruno N. Neelen served in the United States navy during the Civil war. The Judge's father was successful in business ventures, and became the owner of several farms. One of these, near Rockford, Ill., is now the property of Judge Neelen, who spends his vacations there. The Judge's mother died in 1864 and his father in June, 1895. Judge Neelen received his elementary education in the schools of his native county, after which he attended an academy at Rochester, N. Y., and the Rochester University. In 1891 he graduated at the Buffalo Law School with the degree of LL. B., having been employed in the office of the Hon. George W. Cothran while a student, thus gaining a practical as well as a theoretical legal education. Returning to Baileyville, Ogle county, Ill., where his father had moved in 1873, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Illinois in the summer of 1892, at Ottawa. Soon after that he located in Milwaukee, and in 1895 was elected police justice. When the court was changed to the District Court in 1901 and its jurisdiction greatly enlarged, he was elected to preside over the new court. About the same time the Wisconsin legislature established the Juvenile court and the Detention Home for youthful offenders, who had prior to that time been confined in the county jail with older and more hardened criminals. The judges of Milwaukee county were given the power to select one of their number to preside over the Juvenile court. Their choice fell upon Judge Neelen, and his record in that capacity has demonstrated the wisdom of the selection. Through the influence exerted by Judge Neelen and others interested in the welfare of children, the county board of Milwaukee county appropriated \$95,000 for the building of a new Juvenile court building and Detention Home. A proficient corps of probation officers is maintained, who are paid salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum, thus assuring the permanency and reliability of the officers employed. In the election of 1907 Judge Neelen was chosen to succeed himself, receiving 17,000 votes out of 23,000, the most sweeping majority ever given a candidate for any office in Milwaukee county. This triumphant victory at the polls tells the story of his personal popularity and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen, who have thus expressed their unqualified endorsement of his judicial course. The Juvenile court is a comparatively recent addition to the tribunals of the country, but it has come to stay. Presided over by such men as Judge B. B. Lindsey, of Denver, Col.—the pioneer in the work—and Judge Neelen, of Milwaukee, the problem of dealing with delinquent children bids fair to reach a satisfactory solution. For this work Judge Neelen is eminently fitted both by nature and experience. Endowed with the judicial temperament, his analytical mind soon fathoms the intricacies of each case that comes before him. Firm, without being unnecessarily harsh; quick to discern the true char-

acter of the offender, upon whom he must pass sentence; and with the welfare of the body politic always uppermost in his mind, his decisions are based upon the principles of absolute justice, tempered with mercy as circumstances will permit. Off the bench Judge Neelen is a companionable gentleman. He is a member of several secret orders and fraternal societies, in all of which he is deservedly popular because of his many sterling qualities and general good-fellowship. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local affairs he is independent. However, he takes no active part in political work. On Feb. 22, 1896, Judge Neelen and Miss Ida Mehnert, of Buffalo, N. Y., were united in marriage, and this union has been blessed with five children: Robert B.; Lloyd, deceased; Ruth M.; Harvey L., and Kenneth A., the last two being twins. Mrs. Neelen was a teacher in the Buffalo schools prior to her marriage.

John Foster McNary, D. O., M. D., 733 Racine street, Milwaukee, is the second son of Rev. James Webster and Henrietta (Williamson) McNary, elsewhere mentioned in the sketch of Dr. William D. McNary. On the paternal side Dr. McNary is descended from Oliver McNary, an officer in the Revolution from Pennsylvania colony, and on the maternal side from William Hill, who served as corporal in the same struggle for independence. Dr. McNary was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1874. He attended the public schools in his boyhood and then entered the normal school at Oshkosh, his father being pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. Later he attended the high school at Ashland and subsequently Carroll College, at Waukesha, and Lake Forest University. His first medical degree was obtained in the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy in 1900. After that, in connection with his osteopathic practice, he took up the study of medicine and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Milwaukee, at which college he was graduated with first honors, as valedictorian of his class. The doctor is at present assistant in surgery to the president of that institution, and this, together with his experience as acting hospital steward during the Spanish-American war, has afforded him excellent opportunity for much practical medical training. Dr. McNary is a member of the American Osteopathic Association and the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association, of which he has twice been president. Among other associations of which he is a member are the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the order of Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious faith a member of the Presbyterian church. In December, 1893, Dr. McNary was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Anderson, of Waukesha, Wis., daughter of J. K. and Rose A. (Shipman) Anderson, of Chicago, Ill. Two daughters and one son have been born to them. The oldest daughter died in infancy.

Charles H. Stoddard, M. D., No. 684 Summit avenue, Milwaukee, is the son of Dr. Charles L. Stoddard, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 12, 1836, of Scotch parentage. The father studied in

the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he received his degree of M. D., served as interne in several hospitals, was a resident for nearly two years of the Philadelphia hospital, and in 1859 and 1860 was demonstrator of anatomy. He came to Wisconsin in November, 1860, and had a large practice in East Troy, Walworth county, removing in 1872 to Whitewater. In 1877 the growth and prospects of La Crosse induced another change of residence, and he was one of the leading physicians of that thriving city until he retired from practice. He died in California in 1901. Dr. C. L. Stoddard was twice married. His first wife and the mother of Dr. C. H. Stoddard was Mentoria Hatch, born in New Hampshire in 1838. She came west with her husband and died in Walworth county in 1871, leaving her only child, Charles H., who was born in East Troy, May 7, 1869. By a subsequent marriage to Arabella Myrtle two children were born. The second wife survived her husband, dying in 1906. Dr. C. H. Stoddard obtained his early education in the public schools of La Crosse, attended the University of Wisconsin for three years, and then entered the medical department of the University of Illinois, in which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of M. D. He spent one and one-half years as the house physician at the Michael Reese hospital of Chicago, and another year doing post-graduate work in Vienna and Strasburg. After spending two years in the practice of his profession in California, he returned to Wisconsin, locating in Milwaukee in 1897, and here he has since carried on a general practice. He was acting assistant surgeon in the Spanish-American war, stationed at Chickamauga, and is now the assistant surgeon of the First infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State, the Milwaukee County, the Milwaukee, and the Brainard Medical societies, and he is also a member of the medical fraternity, Alpha Mu Pi Omega, and the university fraternity, Psi Upsilon. He is a member of the medical staff of the Milwaukee county hospital, of the Blue Mound Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, the Children's Free Hospital, and the Mount Sinai Hospital. Dr. Stoddard belongs to the Republican party, but is not active in political affairs.

Philip Schmitt, M. D., with offices at No. 1206 Walnut street, Milwaukee, was born in that city on Nov. 27, 1860, the son of John Schmitt, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Schmitt was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and took private instruction in Greek and Latin. He took up the study of pharmacy and was engaged in that profession until 1880, when, determining to engage in the practice of medicine, he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, at which he was graduated in April, 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Milwaukee, he entered the Milwaukee County Hospital and for three years served as an interne in that institution. When he severed that connection he took up a private practice in Milwaukee, and has since been thus successfully occupied. Dr. Schmitt ranks high among the members of the medical fraternity, being identified

with the state, county, and city medical societies, and he is also a member of the fraternal orders of Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the United Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Sons of Veterans. In politics he supports the Republican party and entertains liberal views on religious matters. He was married in November, 1892, to Miss Delia Ehler, of Milwaukee.

Gustav Schmitt, M. D., No. 1206 Walnut street, Milwaukee, was born in the Ninth ward of that city on Nov. 2, 1862. His parents, John and Louise G. Schmitt, are mentioned more particularly elsewhere in this work. Gustav acquired his general education in the ward schools of the city, later taking the course in the city high school, and then entered business life as a lumber merchant, following that line for six years. Determining later to enter professional life, he became a student in the medical department of the University of Illinois. He was graduated at that institution in 1898 and entered immediately upon the active practice of his profession, which he has followed successfully in the city for the past ten years. He has given particular attention to the study of the "White Plague," tuberculosis, and it was through his influence that the bill creating a state tuberculosis sanatorium was first introduced in the legislature, on Feb. 19, 1901. His persistency in following the matter up finally resulted in the bill becoming a law, and the establishment of the sanatorium at Wales, twenty-eight miles west of Milwaukee. The doctor is an advisory member of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. He is also a member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; belongs to the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State, the Milwaukee County and the Milwaukee Medical societies. He has frequently prepared articles on tuberculosis, one of which was of sufficient import to be recognized by the International Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held at Naples, Italy, in 1900. It was the only American as well as the only English article which was given a place in the proceedings of the congress. "A Brief of Necroscopy and Its Medico-Legal Relation," prepared by Dr. Schmitt, is a trustworthy manual of medical information on post-mortem examinations, practically adapted to the requirements of coroners and physicians and of important assistance to lawyers or medical experts in the detection of crime. Fraternally Dr. Schmitt is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is aligned with the Republican party and in religious matters is liberal in his views. On Aug. 6, 1889, occurred his marriage to Miss Laura Schroeder, a daughter of the late George Schroeder, of Milwaukee.

John Schmitt, deceased, is well remembered by the older citizens of Milwaukee, as a sturdy German citizen, who migrated to Milwaukee from the Fatherland in 1852, seeking a more liberal government. He was a cooper by occupation and found employment as such. His wife, nee Louisa von Grabowsky, also a native of

Germany, settled in Milwaukee in 1853, and they were married shortly afterward. The issue of this union was five children, four of whom—Ida, Philip, Gustav, and Lizetta—are still alive. Sketches of Drs. Philip and Gustav Schmitt, the sons, appear elsewhere in this volume. Being in sympathy with the Union cause, John Schmitt enlisted for military service as a volunteer on February 4, 1864, and became a member of Company L, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry. He was soon promoted to the rank of corporal, and later to that of sergeant. During the latter part of the winter and spring of 1864 this regiment was devoted to small expeditions in Mississippi and to picket duty. It took a prominent part in the battle of Camp Bisland, near Brashear City, in an engagement at Opelousas, in the assault on Port Hudson, and was in numerous other expeditions and skirmishes. John Schmitt received his honorable discharge from the service when, with his regiment, he was mustered out on July 10, 1865. He was a public-spirited man and did much for the growth and improvement of the city. As Lincoln's cause was his cause, he was a Republican in his political belief, yet owing to influences brought to bear upon him by Hon. Carl Schurz, he did not support Hon. James G. Blaine for the presidency. In every walk of life he was esteemed and respected, and his many admirable qualities won him a wide circle of friends to whom his passing was a distinct loss. Probably nowhere was that type of men who have done so much for the steady advancement of the city better exemplified than in the life and character of John Schmitt.

Charles Wesley Graham, M. D., is a practicing physician in the city of Milwaukee, where he has been located for the past twelve years, and the patronage which he receives is a fine tribute to his ability as a physician and his worth as a citizen. He was born at Blenheim, Ontario, Canada, on Jan. 19, 1869, the son of William Nixon and Ellen (Clark) Graham, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in England. These worthy parents migrated to Canada in the early years of their wedded life and there spent the remainder of their days, following farming as an occupation. Six sons and three daughters were born to them, and of these nine children six are now living. Dr. Graham received his early education in the public schools of Canada, and at the age of eighteen years he removed to Michigan and graduated at the East Jordan high school in that state. He then studied under a private tutor for a period of five years, after which he began the study of medicine in the Rhinehart Hospital at Ashland, Wis., and he graduated at the Detroit Medical College on May 6, 1896. He immediately located in the city of Milwaukee, opening an office for the practice of his profession on Kinnickinnic avenue, and there he has since been engaged as an eminently successful practitioner. He also for one year served as an assistant instructor in the Milwaukee Medical College. On Sept. 26, 1908, the Wesley Hospital was established with Dr. Graham as superintendent, for the prevention, cure and treatment of diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and chest. It is located at 1017 Kinnickinnic avenue, Milwaukee, and is designed es-

pecially for the accommodation and treatment of out-of-town patients, or those who have not the proper convenience to carry out the instructions of their physician at their city residences. It affords opportunity for those unacquainted in the city to receive proper care; and besides, a cozy, homelike atmosphere, in which to enjoy their leisure moments during the interval of treatment, at most reasonable rates. A cordial invitation is extended to physicians, who may feel assured all patients referred will receive the best attention and that as soon as practicable they will be re-referred for subsequent treatment. As the name implies, only cases affected with acute or chronic diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and chest, such as acute and chronic Rhinitis, nasal, post-nasal, pharyngeal and laryngeal, and allied affections are treated. Dr. Graham was married on Dec. 8, 1896, the lady of his choice being Rose Caroline Palmer, daughter of Charles and Mary (Benn) Palmer, the former of whom lives at Maybee, Mich., and the latter is deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Graham there has been born one child, Wesley Palmer. Dr. Graham keeps in close touch with his professional associates by a membership in the Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin State Medical associations. In politics he adheres to the platform expressions of the Republican party, and his religious faith is expressed by membership in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

Alphonse F. Kalkhoff, M. D., is a native of the city of Milwaukee, where he ranks among the leading physicians, and where he served as a member of the Health Department during the years of 1879 and 1880. He was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 30, 1850, son of Dr. F. and Caroline (Nollop) Kalkhoff, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter of England. Dr. F. Kalkhoff was born in the Fatherland in 1807, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the excellent schools of that country and preparing himself for his life's vocation, the practice of medicine. In 1835 he migrated to America and settled in Fort Wayne, Ind., then a promising little village at the headwaters of the Maumee river, and there he practiced his profession for a period of years. In 1842 he continued his migration westward and located in Milwaukee, where he opened the first drug store in the present state of Wisconsin and continued the practice of medicine for years. Dr. F. Kalkhoff continued to reside in Milwaukee until his death, that event occurring in 1873, when he was sixty-six years of age. His wife survived until 1904, dying at the age of seventy-eight. There were four children born to these parents, three of whom are now living. Dr. Alphonse F. Kalkhoff, whose name introduces this review, received his preparatory education in the German-English academy at Milwaukee, and then, deciding upon medicine as a profession, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, in which institution he graduated with the class of 1876. Immediately entering upon the practice of his profession at Milwaukee, he has there been since continuously engaged, with the exception of a short time which he spent in Toledo, Ohio. On June 18, 1864. Dr. A. F.

Kalkhoff was mustered into the United States volunteer military service as a private in Company G of the One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois infantry, the term for which the regiment was organized being 100 days. On June 21, 1864, it moved to Memphis, Tenn., via Cairo and the Mississippi river, arriving on the 24th, and two days later it moved to White's Station, eleven miles from Memphis on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, where it was on guard duty during its entire period of service. The regiment was mustered out of the service on Oct. 27, 1864, at Chicago. In 1866 Dr. Kalkhoff received an appointment as hospital steward in the regular army and served three years in Texas, during the cholera epidemic at Galveston, in 1866, and also the yellow fever epidemic at the same place in 1867, for which he was mentioned in general orders by the Department for meritorious and conspicuous services. He has been twice married, first to Miss Lena Zoehrlant, of Milwaukee, to which union there were born two children, Artie and George. The maiden name of his present wife was Miss Paula Lister, and to this marriage there have been born four children: Gladys, Kenneth, Elaine, and Glenway. Dr. Kalkhoff is independent in his political views, standing firmly, however, in the defense of men and measures that meet his conscientious approval, but he has never participated in or given approval to the machinations that are so commonly considered a part of present day party loyalty. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

Dr. Harry J. Hoag, physician and surgeon, now engaged in successful general practice at Cudahy, Wis., is of mixed English and Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Hoag, was a native of Michigan and an honored veteran of the Civil war. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted in one of the Michigan regiments and served continuously until the close of the struggle, when he was honorably discharged. He afterward died at Rochester, Minn., and his wife, whose maiden name was Salinda Doty, also died near the same place. The maternal grandparents, Peter and Janet (McFarlay) Miller, were both natives of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States about 1845, the former settling in New York state and the latter at Springfield, Mass. Their marriage took place at Springfield, and here our subject's mother, Jaimima (Miller) Hoag, was born. Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved west into Ohio about 1865, and his death took place in that state on April 25, of the same year; his widow is still living. Our subject's father, Edgar L. Hoag, was born in Adrian, Mich., and is a machinist by trade, living at Cudahy, Wis. Dr. Hoag is the younger of two sons, and was born in Milwaukee, May 22, 1882; his brother is named Edgar L., Jr. Dr. Hoag is a graduate of the South Milwaukee high school, and later pursued the full medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, graduating therein with the class of 1905. After the completion of his medical course he served for a year as house physician at the Milwaukee County Hospital, and then went into general practice. He was first located for seven months at Potter, Calumet county, Wis., and then

moved to Cudahy, Wis., where he has actively practiced ever since. He is remarkably well versed in his profession, and his year spent in the Milwaukee County Hospital gave him the needed experience so much desired by young practitioners. Since locating in Cudahy he has met with flattering success and is kept busy all the time. He is recognized as a young man of talent, and one well fitted by education and experience to cope with any emergency that may arise in his exacting profession. His political views are of an independent nature, and he casts his vote in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and best judgment, only striving to promote the best welfare of the community at large. He was formerly a member of the Calumet County Medical Society, and is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, and also of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Milwaukee County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Jonas Cohen, the president of the Cohen Brothers Company, a leading wholesale furnishing-goods house of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on April 4, 1844. He received his educational advantages in his native land, and at the age of fourteen became apprenticed to a business house in Berlin. Here he became instilled with the basic principles of success in commercial life, and at the age of seventeen became a traveling salesman for the firm. His territory included all of Germany, and although he made but two trips each year he was on the road eleven months of the time. In 1866, when but twenty-two years of age, he immigrated to the United States, coming direct to Milwaukee, where his brother, Marcus, had located some years before. For a year he devoted his time to the study of the customs and language of his adopted country, and in 1867 he engaged in the wholesale fancy-goods business under the firm name of Wertheimer & Cohen. When he had put this business on a paying basis he disposed of his interest and became identified with his present business. This was in 1870, when the firm was known as Strass, Cohen & Company. Four years later the firm became Cohen Brothers & Company, a name which it retained until 1890, when, after the death of Marcus Cohen, the name was changed to Cohen Brothers Company. The firm continues under that name, and the business is as flourishing and prosperous to-day as it ever was. In 1900 it became necessary, because of the increasing trade, to enlarge their quarters, and the present splendid block at 258-264 Broadway was erected. Mr. Cohen is interested in other business enterprises besides the above-mentioned, all of which have been financial successes, and which bear tribute to his capacity as a business man, his foresight, and his honesty. On Sept. 24, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Scheftels, daughter of Henry and Barbara Scheftels, of Milwaukee. Two children are the result of this union. Sanford, who is treasurer of the Cohen Brothers Company, married Miss Julia Newburgh, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has two children, Jonas, Jr., and Edith Catherine. The daughter, Edith Cohen, is the wife of Oscar J. Greenwald, who is a member of the firm of Gimbel Brothers. Mr. Cohen is domestic in his tastes and

has one of the most beautiful homes in the city. He is prominently identified with the Deutscher Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

W. C. Wendel, D. D. S., a leading dentist of Milwaukee, was born at Boltonville, Wis., June 5, 1854, being the son of William and Margaret (Kraetsch) Wendel, both born in Germany. The father came to Wisconsin in 1849 and the mother in 1846, locating in Boltonville, where the father, being a man with a fine education, became a teacher for a few years. Tiring of the teacher's calling and also being of a mechanical turn of mind, he directed his talents and attention to the milling business, and formed the partnership of Duncan, Wendel & Company, Boltonville Mills, taking charge at different times of saw-mills and grist-mills. He also took an active part in Democratic politics, and, on account of his superior education, was chosen supervisor of the town, chairman of the town board, clerk and justice of the peace, which last named position he filled with credit for many years. He was always very active in educational matters on account of his scholastic attainments. His married life was blessed with eight children, of whom six are living—four sons and two daughters. He died on Sept. 6, 1867, at Hancock, Mich., where he had been conducting a provision business, and his loving wife, seventy-seven years old, is living at Boltonville. Our subject acquired his mental growth and acumen in the public schools of Boltonville, and later prosecuted his higher studies under private tutelage; then he graduated with highest honors in his class from the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, since which time he has been actively practicing his profession in the Goldsmith Building, Milwaukee, where he occupies the front rank, and for four years has had charge of operative dentistry for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Milwaukee. On Sept. 3, 1885, he married Miss Harriet E. Forest, of Philadelphia, Pa., who was a daughter of James (deceased) and Ellen (McConnel) Forest, both of Philadelphia, where the widowed mother still lives. Their union is blessed with one son, Harry Forest, a graduate of the Wauwatosa high school and now a student in the classical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a fine specimen of a young man, devoted to his studies and to physical culture. In a recent contest, where the best representatives of the art entered the lists as competitors for the championship of the state of Pennsylvania for fencing, Harry Forest Wendel was triumphantly crowned the victor and he wears the coveted honor with becoming modesty. Our subject, while never seeking preferment in a political way, is a Republican. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the National Dental Association, of the Wisconsin State Dental Association, by which he was honored with the presidency for two years; of the Southern Dental Society, and of the Odontological Society of Milwaukee. He has been through all the chairs of the Knights of Pythias lodge, which shows his winning ways and popularity; he is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of

Wauwatosa Lodge, No. 267, F. & A. M.; of Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights-Templar; of Wisconsin Consistory and of Tripoli Shrine. He is thoroughly equipped for the duties of his profession by experience and careful study, and he is at once recognized as a skillful and excellent dentist, enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

Henry Leo Banzhof, B. S., D. D. S., Dean of the Dental Department of Marquette University, was born on Oct. 15, 1865, at Hartford, Wis., the son of Rev. Jacob and Marie (Rasch) Banzhaf, both natives of Germany. The paternal grandparents lived and died in Germany, but the maternal grandparents came to Two Rivers, Wis., in 1852. The father of our subject was a minister of the gospel in the Evangelical Church and died on Oct. 14, 1868, his widow still surviving and living with our subject, he being the only living child of three born in the family. He was educated in the public schools of Mishicott and at Two Rivers high school, finishing in the University of Michigan. At the age of seventeen years he became a student in the office of Dr. A. J. Patchen, a leading dentist of Manitowoc, Wis., and in 1884 he began his studies in the Dental Department of the University of Michigan, in which he graduated in 1886, becoming the successor of Dr. Patchen in Manitowoc, where he remained for sixteen years. He was appointed a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners in 1889, by Governor Scofield, which place he held for four years, being secretary the last year. On May 1, 1902, he came to Milwaukee to accept the position of Dean of the Dental Department of Milwaukee Medical College, and professor of Operative Dentistry, which position he still occupies, while attending to his private practice in Milwaukee. On Oct. 5, 1898, he married Miss Ida, daughter of Frederick and Laura (Kemper) Schuette, of Manitowoc, Wis., and to them has been born a son, George Leo, Oct. 8, 1899. Dr. Banzhof has been a member of the Wisconsin State Dental Society since 1886, the Southern Wisconsin Dental Society, Chicago Odontographic Society, Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences, the National Dental Association, the National Association of Dental Faculties, the National Association of Dental Pedagogics and of the International Dental Federation. He is a member of the following secret societies: Manitowoc Lodge No. 65, F. & A. M., being past master; Damascus Lodge No. 290, also past master; Manitowoc Chapter No. 16, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights-Templar, and also a member of the Psi Omega dental fraternity, X. T. chapter. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. Dr. Banzhaf is just now at the meridian of his manhood and usefulness and his future in his profession is brilliantly promising. He has achieved a great deal for a man of his years. He has been vice-president of the Milwaukee Medical College and was a pioneer in the splendid movement that culminated in the founding of Marquette Medical University. Added to great skill in his calling, he has the unusual advantage of a keen business foresight to a degree rarely found in a professional man. His superior qualities of

head and heart make him a marked and welcome man in any gathering, for all his efforts bear the ear-marks of genius.

Paul Weisel was born in Germany on Dec. 18, 1871, the son of John H. and Wilhelmina Weisel, the former born in Amsterdam, Holland, and the latter in Germany. The father, who was a rich merchant, never came to the United States but died in Germany in 1896. The mother came to visit her sons in Milwaukee in 1904, returning in 1905, and she is now living in Germany at the age of seventy-two. The family was composed of eight children, all of whom are now living. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Germany, and then came to the United States and direct to Milwaukee in 1896. Himself, his brother Carl, and a man named Priester, bought out the sausage factory of Jacob Weisel, who came to Milwaukee in 1878, and established the business, dying in 1902. The firm is known as Weisel & Company, Sausage Manufacturers. On Sept. 28, 1898, our subject married Miss Margaret, daughter of Mitchell and Margaret Orth, of Milwaukee, and to them has been born one son, John H., Sept. 28, 1899. Carl Weisel, the brother of our subject, was born in Germany in June, 1862, and there he received his education, coming to the United States in 1893 and buying the interest above referred to in which our subject joined him in 1896. Carl's wife was Augusta Orth, a sister of our subject's wife, and they have three children: Helene, Margaret and Charles Otto. Paul and Carl are both members of the Republican party. Paul is a member of the Millioki Club, the West Side Turnverein and the Sharpshooters. They are both good, conscientious, industrious and respectable citizens.

Dr. Edward B. Fuller, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been a leading practitioner of dentistry in Milwaukee, was born at Wauwatosa, Wis., on May 16, 1864. He is a son of Alonzo B. and Harriet L. (Tyler) Fuller, both of whom were born in the Empire state, the father in Dansville and the mother in Seneca. The parents came to Brookfield, Waukesha county, at an early date, but subsequently removed to Wauwatosa, where the mother died in 1898 and the father in February, 1907. The father was a farmer by vocation, but later in life took up the insurance business. Some years before he died he retired from active participation in business affairs and enjoyed a well-earned respite from the daily duties of a busy career. Both parents were communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their three children, two of whom survive, were reared in that faith. The paternal grandfather, Meathew Fuller, was one of the early settlers of Brookfield, and later moved to Emporia, Kas., where he died in 1888, at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. Dr. Fuller received his education in the graded schools and graduated at one of the high schools in Milwaukee. In 1882 he began the study of dentistry, and three years later, having finished his course, he began the practice of his chosen profession. His success has been well-deserved, and today he has a practice that is the envy and admiration of many other practitioners in the city. In his political relations Dr. Fuller is a Republican, but has never

sought public office of any nature. On April 8, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Addie Sanborn, a daughter of John Sanborn, of Racine, and to this union have been born four children: Edward E., Arthur L., Alice May, and Charles E. Dr. Fuller has a host of friends who rejoice with him in the success which he has attained.

Merwin Howes, a prominent citizen and well-known real estate dealer and insurance agent of Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City, born there on Jan. 10, 1855. His parents were Asa Howes, born at Ashfield, Mass., Dec. 30, 1816, and Julia Ann (Hayden) Howes, a native of Connecticut, born at West Hartford, Jan. 31, 1816. Asa Howes came to Milwaukee county about 1838, and a year later was followed by his two brothers, Lemuel and Nathan, Jr. Their parents, Nathan and Abbie Howes, also immigrated to Wisconsin and continued to reside here the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch remained in Connecticut, where they passed peacefully away. Asa Howes was a Republican in politics, and while he lived in Milwaukee county held several public offices. He was town clerk, school superintendent, and justice of the peace. He always took an active part in politics and was also an active worker in the Episcopal church, of which he was a member and a lay-reader in the early days. In 1857 Mrs. Howes died and eleven years later her husband, who was a saw-mill man, moved to Mendota, Ill., and engaged in the lumber business, but after two years went to Garden Grove, Ia., and took up land, at the same time running a grist mill. He finally returned to Decatur, Ill., to spend his last days, and died there on Dec. 25, 1897, after rearing a family of six children, of whom four are still living. Merwin received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of Milwaukee county until the age of thirteen, when he went to Mendota, Ill., with his father, and after finishing the graded school there entered the high school. After his father moved to Iowa he went to the Garden Grove high school, and he worked in his father's grist mill until twenty-three years of age, when he returned to Decatur, Ill., to work for the United States Express Company, but after a year gave up this position to accept a better one with the Pacific Express Company, with which he remained eight years. During this time Mr. Howes accumulated sufficient capital to establish himself in business, and he became a wholesale fruit and vegetable dealer in Omaha, Neb. For eleven years he continued in this business, meeting with gratifying success. In 1899 he came to Milwaukee and established himself in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Howes is one of the progressive business men of the city and has aided in the upbuilding and progress which have been so marked within the last decade. He is a Republican in politics and always takes an active interest in the party's policies, though never aspiring to public office himself. With his family he is a member of the Episcopal church, in which his father was such an active worker. Mr. Howes is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Cobert

Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Omaha; of Bellevue Chapter, No. 1, and of Tangier Temple, Knights-Templar, all of the same city. On Sept. 16, 1895, he was united in marriage with Harriet M. Fowle, the daughter of Horace N. Fowle, of South Milwaukee. Three children have been born to bless Mr. Howes' home: Frederick H., born Aug. 29, 1896; Merwin H., Jr., born Sept. 15, 1898, and Ruth Ellen, born July 3, 1907.

William Kettler, D. D. S., is one of the prominent members of the dental profession who has made a success of his chosen life work within recent years. He is a native of Milwaukee, born there on April 10, 1877, the son of Edward Kettler, born in Germany on June 27, 1836, and Jacobine (Blankenhorn) Kettler, also a native of the "Vaterland." His paternal grandparents were Frederick Kettler and Hattie Eleanor (Perrier) Kettler. Frederick Kettler was a native of Germany, but his wife was reared in the sunny country of France. They met and married in the old country, but desiring to take advantage of the many opportunities offered in the new world, came to America in 1857 and located in Milwaukee. Two years later Mrs. Kettler was called from the cares of earth. Her husband moved to Chicago, subsequently, and there he resided until his death in 1870. Mr. Kettler reared a family of two children, Ernst August and Edward, the father of our subject, who came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1857. Jacobine Blankenhorn came a few years later, and they met and were married in the Cream City, the marriage being solemnized on April 5, 1863. Edward Kettler was a cabinet-maker by trade and followed this vocation for many years, but has now retired to enjoy a well-earned respite from toil. His wife died on April 19, 1888, leaving her husband and a family of ten children to mourn her loss: Lillian, Hattie, Edward, Clara, Emma, Richard, Ernst, William, Caroline and Frederick. When the call for volunteers came at the outbreak of the Civil war, Edward Kettler responded at once and enlisted as a private in Company C, First Wisconsin infantry. This regiment was organized as a ninety-day regiment under the proclamation of April 16, 1861, and left the state on June 9. It was mustered out on Aug. 22, 1861, and reorganized as a three-year regiment on Oct. 19. This regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. Mr. Kettler was wounded four times in these engagements, but returned to his regiment each time when he was sufficiently recovered for active duty. He served three years, and was honorably discharged after his gallant service to his adopted country. William, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native city and received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee. After finishing his preparatory studies he matriculated at the Milwaukee Medical College, dental department, now Marquette College, where he was graduated in 1901. He then went East and took a post-graduate study at Myer's Post-Graduate School, in New York city. Upon returning to Milwaukee, in 1902, Mr. Kettler located at 657 Third street, where he has since been actively engaged in the

practice of his profession. Mr. Kettler has met with well-deserved success and is regarded as one of the rising young dentists of the Cream City. He is a member of the Republican party, of the Wisconsin State Dental Society, Milwaukee County Dental Society, and of the North Side Dental Society, of which he is secretary. He is also a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons; Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, and of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights-Templar. On Oct. 29, 1902, Mr. Kettler was united in marriage with Caroline, the daughter of George and Elizabeth Southcott, who came to America from England about 1892 and located in Milwaukee. Mr. Southcott went on a visit to his old home in England in 1902 and died on the return voyage. His wife passed away in Milwaukee in 1898.

Henry Danischefsky, one of the best and most prominent contractors and builders of Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City, where he was born on March 18, 1877. He is the son of Charles and Lena (Brandt) Danischefsky, both of whom are natives of Greiffenberg, Germany, and who immigrated to the United States in 1867 and located at Milwaukee, where they still reside. The elder Mr. Danischefsky is a mason by trade and served as a foreman in the business for many years. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the mason-contracting business, and is well and favorably known in that line of work. He is known as an upright and honorable citizen, and a man of strict business integrity. He has reared to maturity a family of four children—three daughters and one son, of whom our subject is the youngest. Ida is the wife of Fred Mallitz; Hannah is the wife of Carl Bredermann, and Gussie, the third daughter, is still at home. Henry attended the public schools of Milwaukee and after graduating in the high school, in 1892, he served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade under his father. Upon finishing his term of apprenticeship he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Terra Blanca Fire Proofing Company, serving as their factory foreman and having charge of their outside work. After two years spent in this capacity, and when only twenty years of age, he embarked in business as a general contractor on his own account. He was successful from the start, and such has been his special aptitude as a building contractor that he has been employed by some of the largest and most important business concerns of the city. His superior workmanship may be seen in many of the most noteworthy structures of Milwaukee, and he has executed important contracts for the Schlitz Brewing Company, the Falk Company, Gueder & Paeschkii, manufacturers; the Northern Glass Works, William R. Frangen & Co.'s warehouses, the New St. Mary's Hospital, and the State Normal School, as well as many others too numerous to mention. Particular mention should be made, however, of the beautiful and stately residence he built for Joseph Uihlein. He is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in politics and has never sought political preferment on his own behalf. He is a prominent member of the

Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married on Oct. 11, 1900, to Miss Clara, daughter of William and Sophia (Daase) Sengbusch, of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Loraine and Roy. Mr. Danischefsky is still young, in the prime of life, is possessed of a strong and vigorous constitution, and has an abundance of energy and push. His marked success in business thus far points unerringly to still greater success in the years to come, and Milwaukee has every reason to be proud of this one of her native sons.

George F. O'Neil, one of the substantial and progressive business men of Milwaukee, and president of the important establishment known as the O'Neil Oil & Paint Company (incorporated), is a native product of the Cream City. He is of mixed Irish and English descent, and was born on the present site of the Comstock Flats, on Milwaukee street, Sept. 26, 1864, the son of Henry L. and Elizabeth J. (May) O'Neil, the former a native of the West Indies and the latter of London, England. His paternal grandfather lived his whole life on the Emerald Isle, and his maternal grandfather (May) was a pioneer farmer in Canada, where he finally died. Our subject's father grew to manhood in the city of London, England, and came to the United States in 1846, settling in Milwaukee. Here he was first engaged in the wool business, and later embarked in the dry goods trade. He did a prosperous business in this line for several years, but lived a retired life for some time before his death in Milwaukee. He is still survived by his widow, who makes her home in Milwaukee at 2711 State street. They reared to maturity a family of four sons and four daughters, as follows: Henry L., Jr.; Charles H., vice president and treasurer of the O'Neil Oil & Paint Company; Albert F.; George F., the subject of this sketch; Annie M.; Elizabeth M., wife of Frank P. Ray, of Minneapolis; Marion, deceased, and Harriet M., deceased. George F. grew up in his native city and received his education in the public schools. He began his business career at the early age of eleven, when he was employed as a newspaper carrier. He was subsequently employed by the furniture house of A. D. Seaman & Company as a collector for two years, and then entered the employ of the old wholesale drug house of Greene & Button Company. He was associated in one capacity or another with the last-named company for a period of thirteen years, finally retiring as head book-keeper. In 1888 he purchased an interest in the business of the Wadhams, Magie & Company, wholesale oils, the name of the firm being changed to the Wadhams Oil & Grease Company, and Mr. O'Neil became secretary of the new company. He remained with this company until January, 1893, when he organized the O'Neil Oil & Paint Company, which first did business for a period of two years at 103 West Water street, and then removed to its present location at 297-9 East Water street. Mr. O'Neil afterward acquired the store adjoining, at 301-3 East Water,

previously occupied by the wholesale grocery company of Ball & Goodrich Company. The O'Neil Oil & Paint Company did a business of over \$100,000 the first year of its existence, and this business has steadily increased until it is now doing a business of over \$500,000 annually. The company was incorporated in February, 1893, with the following officers: George F. O'Neil, president; Charles H. O'Neil, vice-president and treasurer, and L. D. O'Neil, secretary. The company was originally capitalized at \$25,000, which has since been increased to \$189,750, and it now has over fifty people in its employ. It has developed into one of the most important business enterprises in the city, and combines under one management a paint factory and a soap factory, as well as a jobbing business in oils, paints, and chemicals. Mr. O'Neil owes his business success entirely to his own efforts, which have been characterized by unflagging industry and honorable dealing. He was married on April 26, 1885, to Miss Leila D., a daughter of Edward and Catherine Elizabeth (Davidson) Quin, of Milwaukee. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and is a Republican in politics.

T. E. Pierce, a prominent and well-known contractor and builder of Milwaukee, and successor to the firm of Angove & Pierce, is a native of the Badger State, having been born at Dartford, Green Lake county, Wis., on March 15, 1861. His parents were Joshua O. and Hannah (Randall) Pierce, natives of the Buckeye and Keystone states, respectively. They were both among the early pioneer settlers of Green Lake county, where his father long followed the trade of a carpenter. Both his father and mother are now deceased. Our subject spent his youth in the counties of Green Lake and Juneau, and received his education in the public schools of those counties. Upon leaving school he served for seven years under his father, learning the details of the carpenter's trade; he then worked for eleven years as a joiner, and finally came to Milwaukee in 1880. Here he worked at his trade until 1892, and in that year he formed a partnership with James B. Angove, doing a general contracting business as carpenters and builders. This partnership continued until June 2, 1907, when Mr. Angove died. Mr. Pierce purchased the interest of his deceased partner, and in 1908 the business was incorporated under the name of the Pierce Manufacturing Company, which carries on the business of contracting and building and the manufacture of caskets. The firm of Angove & Pierce did a large and successful business during the years the firm was in existence, and its superior work is seen in many of the prominent buildings of Milwaukee and other cities. The firm erected the Fairview Flats, at the corner of Ninth and State streets; the Scammon building, at Eighth and Wells streets; the Tuttle building, at Seventh and Wells streets; it constructed all the buildings at the city ball parks; the Northwestern Malleable Iron Works; the building of the M. Hilty Lumber Company; the Wisconsin Central freight depot, at Minneapolis, Minn.; the insane asylum at Nash-

otah, known as the Oconomowoc Health Resort, and numerous other prominent structures besides. Mr. Pierce was married in 1883 to Miss Nellie, a daughter of Mrs. Helen Charwood, of Milwaukee, and they have four children now living: Archie, Mabel, Oscar and Harry. The three older children are all members of the Mt. Olive Lutheran church, of Milwaukee.

William Van Rhienen, 3418 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, is an experienced carpenter, contractor and builder and also attends to repairing. He is a native of Milwaukee, of Dutch parentage. His father, Frederick Van Rhienen, came to America from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1845, and in the period preceding the Civil war made frequent journeys between Milwaukee and Amsterdam. He married Miss Delia Wiersum, and to them were born three children: Mary (deceased), William and Frederick. After the war Mr. Van Rhienen located in Milwaukee and there became well known as a skillful carpenter. In 1880 he bought a farm in Germantown, Washington county, Wis., which he operated until his death, in 1895. His son, Frederick, now resides upon the Washington county farm. William, the subject of this sketch, was born on April 10, 1870, attended public school in Milwaukee, and continued his studies at his home in Washington county. He returned to Milwaukee to study architectural drawing and also learned the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction. Five years he worked as a journeyman, in Milwaukee, and then, well equipped by study and experience, he embarked in his present business as contractor and builder. He met with marked success, and some of the most substantial buildings in the city bear witness to his skill. He has erected many beautiful residences on the East Side in Milwaukee, and some large apartment houses. He will be occupied for some time in the erection of the \$35,000 edifice of the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church at Walnut and Thirty-third streets. Mr. Van Rhienen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes a particular interest in the erection of this particular building. He belongs to the Master Carpenters' Association of Milwaukee and is secretary of the organization. He has also served in many instances as special adjuster for the Northwest National Insurance Company. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in political sympathies is a Republican. On Aug. 27, 1902, Mr. Van Rhienen was married to Miss Myrtle Spice, daughter of John G. Spice, of Milwaukee, formerly of England. One daughter, Myrtle Ada, has blessed the marriage.

Paul C. Kroeck, proprietor of the Wisconsin Cement Construction Company, of 875 Teutonia avenue, Milwaukee, was born near Berlin, Germany, Jan. 25, 1875, a son of Gustave and Amelia (Abell) Kroeck. He was educated at a military academy in Germany and graduated in 1891, thereafter serving one year in the German army, from which he has an honorable discharge. He came to the United States in 1893, learned the mason's trade in New York city, and later pursued his trade in sixteen different

states in the Union up to 1901, when he settled in Milwaukee and organized the Wisconsin Cement Construction Company, of which he has been sole proprietor since 1902. He erected the South Side Pumping Station, also the stock house, the malt house, the boiler house, the brew house, and other buildings for the Blatz Brewing Company. He also did all the cement work at Wonderland, and he built the foundations and floorings for the Pfister & Vogel tannery. He, furthermore, constructed all the foundations and floors for the West Side Manufacturing Company and for many other large structures, costing from \$10,000 upward. On Nov. 10, 1904, he married Miss Ella, daughter of Henry and Mathilda (Fuchs) Bauman, of Milwaukee, the issue being one daughter, Elsa. Mr. Kroeck is a member of the Milwaukee Builders' Club and of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. In politics he is a Republican. Since coming to Milwaukee he has been very much interested in the National Guard of Wisconsin, and at present is a member of Battery A. His father held the rank of major in the German regular army, being in the service over forty years. Mr. Kroeck attended the Engineers' School at St. Paul, Minn., and also a similar institution at St. Louis, Mo., taking one term's course in each school. He is at present engaged in much practical civil engineering, doing all of his own work. He is a patriotic American citizen, thoroughly in love with the land of his adoption, which has afforded him such great opportunities to develop his natural abilities, and enabled him to secure a fortune and honorable position in life, which he could never hope to secure in Germany, the land of his birth.

Constantine J. M. Malek is one of the prominent and well-known Polish residents of Milwaukee. He is a native of Germany, born at Waldowo, West Prussia, Aug. 26, 1855, the son of Stanislaus and Anna (Dobek) Malek. His father was a professional organist and followed this vocation in Waldowo. Constantine was educated in his native village and then went to the Royal Gymnasium at Conitz until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to America and located at Chicago, in 1871. He soon went to St. Mary's, Marion county, Ky., to attend St. Mary's Catholic college to acquire the English language, and after studying there for one year he came to Milwaukee. He did not remain long in the city before he left to enter Pio Nono College at St. Francis, Wis., and from there went to Chicago in 1875 and taught school for five years. In 1880 he was offered an excellent position in Manitowoc county to combine the two professions of teaching and musician, and he taught at Nordheim for two years, meeting with well-earned success. In the fall of 1882 he returned to Milwaukee to accept a position in the schools, and for five years held that position, at the same time acting as organist at St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic church with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the congregation. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Malek was appointed United States store-keeper, and the following spring received an appointment as United States gauger under Cleve-

land's first administration, which position he held four years. Mr. Malek is a staunch adherent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and one of its staunch supporters. When Peck was elected governor he received an appointment as clerk in the land office at Madison, and he held this responsible position four years. Shortly before going to Madison he had been elected a member of the Milwaukee school board, and he served in that capacity five years, altogether. Mr. Malek had proved so efficient a teacher and organist in Milwaukee that he resumed his position at St. Hyacinth's church at the expiration of his term of office in Madison, in 1895, and he continued teaching for two years. His long service as a teacher eminently fitted him for the position he was appointed to on Oct. 7, 1907, that of probation officer of the county of Milwaukee, and he still retains this trying position to the entire satisfaction of the county and school authorities. On Jan. 25, 1881, Mr. Malek was united in marriage with Florentine, the daughter of Wojciech and Veronica (Taczynski) Kolanczyk, residents of Newton, Manitowoc county, Wis. Three children have been made welcome in the Malek home: Clementine, Charlie and Alex. The family are loyal Catholics and members of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic church. Mr. Malek is a member of the Polish National Alliance; the Polish Singers' Alliance, of which he and his brother, Anton, were the founders; and he is the organizer and founder of the Polish Singing Society of Milwaukee. In 1890 Mr. Malek had the honor of being elected alderman of the Fourteenth ward for a term of three years to represent his ward in the municipal government, but his services were shortened to two years, as he received a state appointment which called him to Madison. Mr. Malek has long been recognized as one of the progressive thinkers among the Polish residents of Milwaukee, and he is one of her honored and influential citizens.

Peter Sievers, a prominent citizen of North Milwaukee, and one of the owners of the light and power plant of that place, was born in the town of Schleswig, Manitowoc county, Wis., on Aug. 11, 1868, the son of Claus and Margaret (Harder) Sievers, natives of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. His father came to the United States with his parents in the year 1850, when he was a lad of only nine years of age. Peter Sievers, our subject's grandfather, located at New Holstein, Wis., where he bought a tract of eighty acres of wooded land, which he cleared and farmed for many years. Quite late in life he and his wife retired from the farm with a comfortable competence, and they spent their declining years in the village of New Holstein, where they both died and are buried. Of their large family of nine children, six are still living, to-wit: Claus, the father of our subject; Dora Harder; Lena Bonifas; Kathrine Lueneburg; Margaret Lindeman, and Anna Schildhauer. Claus remained at home, assisting on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and was then engaged in farming on his own account for a period of two years. When he was twenty-one years of age the Civil war broke out and he enlisted as

a private from Chilton, Wis., in the Twenty-first Wisconsin infantry, in the late summer of 1862. He was mustered into the United States service with his regiment at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 5, 1862, for three years' service, and left the state on Sept. 11, preceding first to Covington, Ky. His command sustained a disastrous loss in its first engagement at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, when 179 of its members were killed, wounded, or missing. He was subsequently engaged with his command in a skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry at Jefferson, Tenn., and in the later bloody battles of Stone's River and Chickamauga, Tenn.; was in reserve at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, and was then stationed with the regiment on the summit of Look-out Mountain until the spring of 1864. He moved with Sherman on the celebrated Atlanta campaign through the heart of the Confederacy, engaging at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Siege of Atlanta, etc. Next, attached to the First division, Fourteenth corps, he participated in the pursuit of Hood through Georgia, then marched to Savannah with Sherman's forces and took part in the siege of that city. Finally, in January, 1865, he moved on Sherman's final campaign through the Carolinas, was seriously wounded by a musket ball in the leg during the engagement at Goldsboro, N. C., and was invalided in hospital for several weeks. He was honorably discharged from the service and mustered out while in hospital. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Wisconsin and worked on a farm until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then married and bought a farm of his own in the town of Schleswig, Manitowoc county, Wis. He lived on his farm until 1903, when he retired to the village of New Holstein, where he still resides. He has always been regarded as one of the best and most substantial citizens of that locality, is an independent in political matters, and is a man of influence. Our subject, Peter, is the oldest of his three children: Peter, George and Dora. As a boy Peter attended the district school at Schleswig, and afterward was a student, successively, in the State Normal schools of Oshkosh, Whitewater and Milwaukee, graduating at the last-named institution. Upon leaving school he was engaged in teaching for a period of eighteen years in all; he taught near Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, and was for ten years principal of the schools at North Milwaukee. He pursued a thorough business course in Stell's Business College of Milwaukee, and in January, 1906, in company with Messrs. Waech and the Schissler brothers, he purchased the North Milwaukee Light and Power Plant. In March, 1907, Messrs. Sievers & Waech bought out the interest of Schissler brothers and have been successfully operating the plant alone since that time. Mr. Sievers has always been allied with the Republican party in politics, though he has never sought public preferment on his own behalf. In the matter of religion he conforms to the Lutheran faith. His wife was formerly Lilly Vollmer, of the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, a daughter of Fred Vollmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Sievers are the parents of two children, Lenora and Lawrence.

Henry J. Wasserberger, a popular hotel keeper and business man of North Milwaukee, and one of the oldest pioneers of that section of the county, was born in Prussia on the Rhine, March 31, 1841, the son of Henry and Margaret (Meyer) Wasserberger, of the same place. Before leaving the old country the elder Mr. Wasserberger had served as a musician in the cavalry branch of the army. He came to the United States in 1848 with his wife and family, landing at New York City on July 4, and immediately came on to Milwaukee, whence he proceeded to Germantown, Wis. He later returned to Milwaukee, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying on April 7, 1891; he had previously lost his wife in February, 1872. Our subject's mother was twice married; her first husband was Jacob Collenbach, a native of Prussia, by whom she had two children, Jacob and Christina, both of whom are now deceased. She was the mother of three children by her second marriage: Annie, wife of Peter Kirsch, both of whom are now deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Meyer, both of whom are also dead, and Henry J., the subject of this sketch. Henry J. was only a little lad of seven years when he first came to America with his parents, and he was given only a very limited opportunity to obtain an education before going to work. He started out in life to make his own living when very young, and was employed in various occupations at Milwaukee until 1870. He then located in what is now the region of North Milwaukee, but which was then known as Schwartzburg, Wis. Here he first rented a farm and at the same time engaged in the butchering business. He served as postmaster for a total period of thirty-one years. In 1893 he built his present hotel building, and he maintains a fine bar in connection with the same; he also deals extensively in coal and wood. He is widely known throughout the region in which he has made his home for so many years, and is regarded as one of the most popular and substantial citizens of North Milwaukee. Though starting in life in a humble capacity, he has worked hard, and by dint of great industry and good common sense, he has now attained to success by his own unaided efforts, has obtained a handsome competence and is in comfortable circumstances. He has always been a Democrat in politics and has served the public in numerous important capacities; he was chosen treasurer of the town of Granville for two terms; served as a member of the county board of supervisors for a period of twelve years, was school director for the same length of time, and was one of the first trustees of the village of North Milwaukee, besides acting as justice of the peace for a two years' term. Mr. Wasserberger was married in 1874, his bride being a resident of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wis., and ten children have been the fruit of this union, to-wit: Tena, who makes her home in Milwaukee, and is the wife of Henry Castenholz; Margaret, deceased; Annie, who resides at home with her father; Joseph, a railway conductor living at Los Angeles, Cal., and married to Miss Agnes Meyers; Henry G., Jr., married to Miss Annie Becker, and living at North Milwaukee;

Katie, Andrew, John and Clara, living at home, and Nicholas, who died in early life. Our subject is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, of which he is a most liberal supporter. He is a most genial and affable man, well liked by all who know him, and he has a large circle of warm friends.

Martin Davelaar, senior member of the prosperous firm of M. Davelaar & Son, manufacturers of cream-colored brick, Pryor avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is of Dutch descent, and was born in the city of Utrecht, Holland, Dec. 14, 1839, the son of Garrett Jacob and Wilhelmina Davelaar, both natives of the same place. His father was a blacksmith by trade and emigrated to the United States with his family in 1847. On his arrival he continued to follow his trade as a blacksmith, and was first located for three years in Pittsburg, Pa.; he then moved west to Cedar Grove, Wis., where he kept a blacksmith shop for some four years, and then moved to Milwaukee and conducted a shop for quite a number of years on the Fox Point road. He was a respected and hard-working man, a faithful member of the Dutch Reformed church, and an excellent husband and father. His death took place in 1895, and his wife survived him four years longer. They reared a large family of six children: John, the oldest, was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the First Missouri light artillery; Martin, our subject, was the second son; Hannah, the third child, is the wife of Peter Delcke and resides in Milwaukee; Bart Garrett, the fourth child, is a painter residing in Sioux City, Iowa; Mary, the fifth, is living in Milwaukee, and William, the youngest, also makes his home in Milwaukee. Our subject was educated in the public schools and lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He learned the trade of a mason, and followed the same with success for a period of about twenty years. He was thus employed at the time of the Civil war, of which he is an honored veteran. In December, 1864, he enlisted as a recruit for the Third Wisconsin infantry, and was assigned to Company G. He joined Sherman's victorious army near Charleston, S. C., early in 1865, and participated with his command in an engagement at Mill Springs, near Goldsboro, N. C. After ten months of active service he was honorably discharged with the regiment at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865. Upon leaving the army he returned to his home in Milwaukee and continued to work at his trade for some nine years longer. In 1875 he branched out into a general contracting and building business, which he conducted successfully until 1880. He then embarked in his present business, that of a brick manufacturer; his first yard was located at Chase's Valley, and five years later he established his present yard at the corner of Ellen and Pryor avenues. In this business he has achieved an honorable and worthy success. Starting out in life as a poor boy, by his own industry and unaided efforts, Mr. Davelaar has now acquired a comfortable fortune, and his reputation as an unright business man is without stain or blemish. He has taken his son, George H., into business with him, and the firm is known as M. Davelaar &

Son. Mr. Davelaar is affiliated with the Republican party politically, and has served as one of the trustees of the village of Bay View. He is an honored member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, at Milwaukee. He was married on March 17, 1862, to Miss Sophia Geithman, a native of Germany, and they have a family of four children: John, a farmer of Westgate, Iowa, married to Helena Heues; Wilhelmina, wife of Henry De Mey, of Milwaukee; George H., married to Margaret Price, and associated in business with his father; and Helen, wife of John B. Julian, of Milwaukee.

Capt. Ingar Olsen, captain of the United States life-saving station at Plum Island, was born at Holmspo, Norway, Aug. 29, 1870. His father, Ole Hanson, and his mother, whose maiden name was Annie Eriksuru, were both born in Holmspo, and are still living in Norway, the father being a retired sea captain. Usually Norwegian names are traceable to the name of the farm upon which the bearer of the name was born or reared, and are not transmitted as are the parental names of other nations. The name Olsen was selected by the subject of this sketch on coming to America, the same being a combination of his father's names. Ingar Olsen received his elementary education in the public schools of Norway, and after coming to Milwaukee, attended the public schools of that city. At the age of thirteen years he began life as a sailor, and for the next two years followed a seafaring life on the great oceans. In 1885 he came to Milwaukee, and until 1888 was employed as a sailor on the lakes. In the spring of 1890 he entered the United States life-saving service as a surfman, and on Feb. 17, 1896, was promoted captain of the Plum Island station. The crew consists of nine men, equipped with all the modern appliances known to the service, and renders efficient aid of a distance of twenty-five miles from the shore. Captain Olsen is required to remain at his quarters permanently, ready to answer any call for assistance, except that during the active season—from April to December of each year—he has every ninth day off. He is furnished with a house, fuel, etc., and ranks as captain in the revenue service. He was a member of the revenue service for one year, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged. Since entering the life-saving service he has assisted in 260 wrecks, in which he has had many narrow escapes, and he was awarded a gold medal by the United States government for bravery displayed on the occasion of the crib disaster at North Point. This medal is given only under extraordinary circumstances, and the one held by Captain Olsen is the only one in Wisconsin. Captain Olsen is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Excelsion Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Wisconsin Council, Commandery No. 1, Knights-Templar, a Thirty-second degree member of Milwaukee Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and belongs to the Lutheran church. On Aug. 19, 1896, Captain Olsen was united in marriage to Miss Emily,

daughter of Frederick and Ernestine Tews, of Milwaukee. She was born in Missouri and is of German extraction. To this marriage have been born two sons, Ingar and Astrup, both attending school.

Charles Thielges, 610 Walker street, is a German-American of sturdy ancestry who has attained success in the industrial life of Milwaukee. His father, John Thielges, was a blacksmith by trade. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in October, 1829, and when ten years of age came to America to seek his destiny by his own hands. His dauntless purpose led him into unusual occupations, and he early found himself engaged in the construction of the great suspension bridge at Niagara, N. Y. At an early date he came to Milwaukee and worked at his trade, but later he embarked in the saloon business. When the Civil war broke out he answered his country's call and joined the Second Wisconsin battery, serving a year and one-half. His enlistment was cut short by a wound in the arm, which incapacitated him for further service. He died in 1901. He was the second child of the family, and had two brothers: Theodore, who formerly was manager of Pabst park, and who is now deceased; and John, who is living. His wife, Rosena Rump, also a native of Prussia, died in 1907. Charles Thielges, the subject of this sketch, was born at West Bend, Wis., May 24, 1858. He received an education in the public schools of West Bend, which was his early home. To fit himself for his chosen occupation, he served an apprenticeship in the Lucas machine shops there, and when he became of age he branched out into larger fields of service by coming to Milwaukee and allying himself with the great Allis-Chalmers Company, for whom he worked for three years. He spent an equal time with the Dorah Company, and in 1882 became foreman of the Greenslade Foundry Company. With the exception of two years he has been at the head of that business ever since. Mr. Thielges is one of the most companionable of men, and by employes and citizens generally he is held in the highest esteem. In 1882 he was married to Miss Helena Kastlen, of Germantown, Wis. She is the daughter of John Kastlen, a farmer. They have two children, both sons, who have brought honor to their parents by their success in the industrial world. They are Charles W., an electrician with the Western Fuel Company, Milwaukee; and Fred, who is with the Wisconsin Central Railway Company in Chicago.

Albert Fuller Leavens, vice-president of the Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger Company, wholesale dealers in men's furnishings and knit goods, was born at Neenah, Wis., March 28, 1863. His father was Henry P. Leavens, a native of Vermont, and his mother was Miss Lucy J. Scofield, a Canadian by birth. The elder Leavens, like so many New Englanders, came west in an early day and settled in Neenah, where he engaged in the hardware business with a Mr. Clark, who had represented Wisconsin in the United States congress. After this partnership had continued for several years Mr. Leavens bought the business outright and conducted it

alone until 1880, when he desired to go into a larger business and sold the hardware store in Neenah to move to Milwaukee, where he became the founder of the Milwaukee Bag Company, which is still one of the important business concerns of the city. Mr. Leavens was an excellent business man, and his investments were so successful and he prospered to an extent that enabled him to retire from active life some years ago, and he is now enjoying a respite from business cares at Neenah. He is a staunch Republican, and has represented his county in the state assembly; he has also held several important offices in his home town. Albert Leavens is the oldest of four children born to these parents. His educational advantages were received in the public schools of Neenah. After finishing his studies he was engaged in the dry-goods business in his native town, but desired to seek his fortunes in a broader field and went to Chicago, where he was associated with the Storm Hill Dry Goods Company for ten years, filling various positions of trust, and only left that firm to accept a more advantageous position with the John V. Farwell Company. For two years and a half he was one of their trusted and confidential employes, but resigned to come to Milwaukee with the Goll & Frank Company. During the ten years Mr. Leavens was with this firm he became well acquainted with many of the well-known and prominent business men of the city; he held various positions of trust and was advanced many times, and while the firm lost one of their valued employes, it wished him success when he severed his connections in 1902 and united with Messrs. Rauser & Kissinger at their present location. Mr. Leavens is one of the newer type of business men, progressive, and with a watchful eye for the needs and demands of the market. The firm he is associated with handles the largest wholesale stock in its line in the Mississippi valley, and is doing an immense amount of business. On April 23, 1898, Mr. Leavens was united in marriage with Mary Alice, the daughter of John Wade, of Chicago. Her parents were both natives of Ireland, who came to America some years ago, first located in Hartford, Conn., but later moved to Chicago, and are still living there. Mr. and Mrs. Leavens have two children, Marie and Albert Wade.

August Stirn, the son of Phillip and Eleonara (Unverzagt) Stirn, was born March 17, 1826, in Biedenkopf, a romantic little city in Hesse-Darmstadt. His father was a state official—revenue collector—and also captain of the Landwehr, an organization similar to our state militia. One of his granduncles was a major-general in the Hessian army. His relatives in the old country were high state officials, preachers and doctors. He received a high school education, and, upon reaching his fourteenth year, was invited to enter the naval service in Holland by an uncle, who was a captain in the Dutch army. This kind tender was declined at the instance of his mother, who had a mercantile career in view for him. In compliance with her wish, he was apprenticed to the Windecker Brothers, merchants at Giessen, whom he served

until he had attained his eighteenth year. Having, from his boyhood, cherished fond dreams of a career in the land of Washington and Franklin, he now expressed a desire to emigrate to America, where his brother, Louis, had gone in 1833 and established himself in Baltimore, Md., as a piano manufacturer. Gaining the consent of his parents, he, in 1844, sailed from Bremer-Haven and landed in Baltimore, after a voyage of fifty days. Here he earned his first dollar, his mercantile apprenticeship in Giessen having netted him nothing beyond his bed and board. Though he had brought with him letters of recommendation from prominent firms in the old country, and though he also had some knowledge of the English and French languages, he failed to find employment in lines familiar to him. He now learned piano making in the factory of his brother, in which occupation he was very successful until a wider field of action found favor with him. Having acquired greater proficiency in the English language and a corresponding degree of mercantile experience, he was persuaded to serve his brother as a traveling agent. The trade of the house being mainly in the South, where there were few, if any, piano stores, he personally supervised the placing of instruments in the homes of well-to-do residents, with many of whom he was soon in friendly intercourse. At a later period he began manufacturing pianos in company with his brother, Daniel, an expert in that trade, who had come from Germany with his brother Ernst, and his sister Emma. Their business was transferred to Norfolk, Va., in 1856, where his brother-in-law, William Rohlfing, also a practical piano maker, became a partner. As the business was prospering to an extent that warranted him a vacation, he, in March, 1859, came to Milwaukee as the guest of his brother, Henry. Here he soon became acquainted with the leading men of the city, among them Carl Schurz, who had just moved in from Watertown, and with whom he was ever afterward on a friendly footing, though differing with him politically. On his return to Norfolk he found the people in a turmoil over secession. All business was at a standstill or completely broken up. His brother and his brother-in-law, being married men, immediately came North, leaving him to settle the business of the firm. He made Winton, in Hertford county, N. C., his headquarters, hoping to wind up the firm's affairs before the real trouble began, though in vain, as war was at once declared and almost every man in the South was forced into the army. Thus he, like all the others, had to suffer the consequences of that unnatural and horrible civil conflict. Impoverished but not discouraged, he came to Milwaukee in 1866, and engaged himself as clerk to his brother, Henry. Four years later he married Dora Koch, daughter of John and Sophie (Strahlendorf) Koch, and sister of John C. Koch, who afterward became mayor of the city. His wife carried on an extensive millinery business, supervising the store and the artistic work, whilst he devoted himself to the routine of bookkeeper, buyer, etc. This happy relation continued until the death of Mrs. Stirn, which occurred March 16, 1897, an

affliction that weighed upon him so heavily that he disposed of the business and retired to private life. It was fortunate for Milwaukee that Mr. Stirn became identified with her interests, both as a business man and an official. He affiliated with clubs and other civic organizations soon after he became a resident of the city, through which he became known as a man of affairs. As a consequence of his growing reputation in this respect, he was called upon to stand for the aldermanship of the Second ward, then one of the more populous divisions of the city, and was elected, notwithstanding he had told the committee which informed him of his nomination that he would not spend a cent to attain the place. It was in this capacity that the writer of this sketch became acquainted with his public services. His foresight and initiative were remarkably evident through his aldermanship of seven years, when he declined a re-election to the position. He subsequently served in the school-board in the same public-spirited manner. As alderman the more conspicuous of the measures introduced by him were for the installation of a telegraph cable across Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, for the establishment of a nautical school under government supervision, for the erection of an exposition building, for the formation of a public museum, and for the purification of the Milwaukee river, in all of which he was successful, except the cable project, which failed through the opposition of the land lines by way of Chicago. The nautical school, which he had hoped would be located at Milwaukee, was in later years founded at, or near, Evanston, Ill. His interest in providing parks and public squares led him to advocate the purchase of Quentin's park, now Schlitz park, when it could have been acquired for \$24,000. Another of his projects was a park of seven and a half squares, between Wells and State and Fourth and Eighth streets. The owner of four of these squares had offered to sell them to the city for \$80,000. When, in 1893, a bill was before the legislature to dispose of the so-called State Park in Oneida county, he sent a petition to that body protesting against the proposed transfer to private parties, and thus achieved defeat of the bill. While the project of a new city hall for Milwaukee was before the common council, he urged the purchase of the square north of its present triangular site, which could then have been secured at a cost of from \$80,000 to \$90,000. While not a professional reformer, he sought to abolish such questionable practices as the acceptance of gifts by aldermen from corporations and contractors, and the street railway company's custom of furnishing aldermen with free passes. In lieu of the street railway privileges the city was to provide each alderman with one hundred tickets annually. Among other resolutions introduced by him was one forbidding heads of the city departments and salaried officers to engage in business other than their official duties. He also secured the adoption of a resolution instructing the mayor to institute weekly conferences with the heads of the several municipal bureaus. Mr. Stirn's record as a school commissioner is also very

creditable to him. His advocacy of safely constructed modern schoolhouses, with ample playgrounds, of manual training, of kindergarten instruction, of libraries in the public schools, and of closets and baths, was earnest and insistent. Obstruction and delay but nerved him to greater endeavor. His public services were not entirely confined to local affairs. He framed a memorial to congress for the repeal of the compulsory legal-tender power and also appealed to the state legislature for biennial sessions of that body, for a general license law for cities, for uniform statutes for penal and charitable institutions, and for a general law for cities of over five thousand inhabitants. Mr. Stirn is still quite active despite his advanced years and their attendant infirmities. One of his many admirable traits of character is his intense loyalty to his adopted country. This we find fairly emphasized in the following sentences from one of his speeches: "Although born in a foreign country, I am a true American. Germany I honor and respect as my mother, but America is my wife, for whom I would sacrifice all, life and honor—all but my God."

Adolph Paul Schulte, one of the most prominent residents of St. Francis, was born at Milwaukee on Oct. 22, 1846, a son of Victor and Veronica (Leity) Schulte. Both parents were born in Germany, the father in Westphalia and the mother in Baden. The father attended school in his native land until he was nineteen years of age and then emigrated to America with some relatives. He located first in Pennsylvania and there mastered the trade of carpenter, at which he worked until he came to Milwaukee. Here he established himself as a contractor and supervising architect, with offices on East Water street. He built the first swinging bridge across the Milwaukee river, and St. John's cathedral and many of the older Catholic churches of the city stand to-day as monuments to his skill as supervising architect. In 1857 he purchased a tract of land, some 100 acres in extent, in the town of Lake, and three years later removed to it with his family. There he was actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1890. His wife passed away some twelve years prior to his death. Of the family of seven children born to the parents, four of whom were sons and three daughters, five survive. The father, during the latter years of his life, was an active member of the Old Settlers' Club. Adolph Paul Schulte, the subject of this memoir, received his scholastic training in the Seventh district public and St. Mary's parochial schools, and for a time also attended a private school maintained by the congregation of St. Gall's church. At the age of fourteen he removed with his family to the farm, and his schooling was stopped. He remained with the family until some years after he attained his majority, and then became apprenticed to the trade of mason. When he had mastered the vocation he was variously engaged in the trade for a period of ten years, and then opened the general mercantile store which he now conducts so successfully. He has always been a stanch adherent of the principles of

the Democratic party, and for a number of years served the village as postmaster, by appointment of the president. He has also been the incumbent, at different periods, of the offices of supervisor, treasurer, and assessor of the town of Lake. Mr. Schulte is a devout Catholic in his religious belief. On Feb. 20, 1871, occurred Mr. Schulte's marriage to Miss Harriet Emerson, a daughter of George and Harriet (Martin) Emerson, of the town of Lake. The children born to this union and the dates of their birth follow: Mary, May 10, 1873; Harriet, Oct. 20, 1875; Veronica, July 18, 1877; Annette, May 29, 1879; Leora, Oct. 17, 1881; Josephine, Oct. 13, 1883; Georgiana, Sept. 17, 1885; Matilda, Dec. 11, 1887; and Frances, Nov. 12, 1890. Five of the daughters are living at home and the others are married. Mr. Schulte is the grandfather of six children.

Michael Crowley, one of the trusted engineers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, was born in Queenstown, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1867. His parents, James and Mary (Denneen) Crowley, were both natives of Ireland and lived and died on the beloved isle, which also was the early home of our subject. What education he received during his youth was gained in Ireland, but later learning, secured in the school of life, has given him a fund of knowledge of inestimable value in his important daily avocation. At the age of fifteen years he came to America to seek his fortune. His first home was in Milwaukee. Here, wishing to supplement his meager education received in his boyhood home, he resolved to attend night school, a determination which he has never regretted. His studies there, carried on with assiduous spirit, added to his chances for success in the industrial world. Railroad life has claimed most of his energies since coming to manhood, and for a number of years he has been an engineer, to the eminent satisfaction of those above him. With his family, he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Crowley was married on April 26, 1900, to Miss Agnes Brady, daughter of James and Marguerite Brady. They have one son, James, born March 29, 1905. The family home is at 2924 Mt. Vernon avenue, Milwaukee.

Ellis F. Ellis, a well-known and trusted engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, is a native of the Cream City, born there on Feb. 28, 1859, the descendant of a long line of sturdy Welshmen, as his parents, Ellis W. Ellis and Kathrine (Williams) Ellis, were both born and reared in Wales. The mother came to America when she was only twenty-one years of age and resided in New York city some time. The father landed in New York the same year as the mother, but came directly to Wisconsin, where he located in Waukesha county. In Wales Mr. Ellis had been a miller, but as there were few mills in Wisconsin at that early day, he worked at many different occupations for two years in Waukesha county before he came to Milwaukee to become a fireman on the Prairie du Chien railroad, which is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. Mr. Ellis was well educated and capable, and within a

year was placed in charge of an engine, having the honor to be the first man who learned to run an engine in Wisconsin. Mr. Ellis was given charge of his first engine in 1852, and he ran No. 1, of that road for twenty years. At the close of this long period of service he resigned his position and moved to Columbia county, Wis., where he lived until his death, in 1892. Mr. Ellis was married twice; William and Margaret were born by his first wife, and Ellis F. and Elizabeth Jane, now Mrs. Jones, were his two children by his second. Ellis F., the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native city, and received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee. After finishing school he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and has served that company for twenty-seven years, during eighteen of which he has held the responsible position of engineer. He is one of the oldest and most trusted of the engineers the road employs, and stands high in the esteem of the company and his fellow employees. He has a kind heart and is ever ready to help the needy or cheer the downhearted. Mr. Ellis is a supporter of the Republican party. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Margaret Rowlands, of Fox Lake, Wis. Mr. Ellis is not a member of any secret societies, but belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Ellis and his family are members of the First Welsh Presbyterian church of Milwaukee.

William J. Grant, of Milwaukee, president of the Grant Marble Company, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1850, a son of James and Calista (Pierce) Grant. His scholastic training was exceedingly limited, as both parents died before he was nine years of age and left him to fight his own way in the world. He is of Scottish descent, and his heritage of perseverance and industry has stood him in good stead in the battle of life. For several years he engaged in any labor that was honest and would bring him a livelihood. In 1872 he came to Milwaukee and secured a clerical position in the freight department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He remained with the railroad for a period of four years, and in 1876 he entered the employ of Davidson & Son, architectural marble workers. This connection continued for a period of eleven years, and at the end of that time Mr. Grant, in connection with Le. and William Le. Breese, of Portage, Wis., purchased the business and from 1887 to 1893 the company was known as Grant & Breese, and was located at Fourth and Fowler streets, where the Kalamazoo Knitting Company is now operating. In 1893 he purchased the interests of his partners in the business and incorporated it as the Grant Marble Company, under which name it has since been doing a very large business. In 1897 it again became necessary to greatly enlarge the plant and it was moved to the Menomonee valley, at Twenty-seventh and Canal streets, where it is now located. Reared in the school of hardship and privation, Mr. Grant brought to bear all those traits of enterprise and frugality which necessity had taught him, and which have made him successful in everything he has undertaken to do,

and his every advancement has been the direct result of his own effort. In 1880 Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Bebb, a daughter of David O. Bebb, of Cincinnati, Ohio. To this union were born two children: Robert L., deceased, and Alice M.

Carl A. Swigart, the popular cashier of the Bucyrus Company, of South Milwaukee, was born at Bowling Green, Ohio, June 24, 1879, being the son of Joseph R. and Augusta M. (Sweeny) Swigart. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born there in 1840, and the mother was born a year later at Bucyrus, Ohio. The elder Swigart came west and settled in Ohio, where he married. He was a lawyer, and some years after his marriage moved to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He became one of the prominent lawyers of that city and continued to reside there until he died in 1891, the same year that his helpmate also passed away. Carl received his elementary education in the public schools of Toledo and finished in the high school. He determined upon a commercial career, seeing a greater future in that line than any other. Within a short time he became associated with the Bucyrus Company of South Milwaukee, in the capacity of assistant time-keeper. From 1899 to 1905 he occupied this position, and his services proved so efficient that the company advanced him to general cashier, which position he has retained to the present time. Mr. Swigart is one of the progressive and rising young business men of Milwaukee, and since his residence there has made many friends. On June 5, 1902, Mr. Swigart married Jessie, the daughter of George and Jessie (Ashley) Ambridge, well-known residents of Milwaukee. Mrs. Ambridge was the daughter of Rev. William Bliss Ashley, and Mr. Ambridge was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Swigart have one child, Mary Ashley.

Stephen A. Granger is one of the younger generation of active business men in Milwaukee, engaged in the realty business. He was born in Milwaukee on March 9, 1870, a son of Stephen W. and Eliza (Bennett) Granger, the former born in New York state in 1839 and the latter in the same state in 1841. The father was for thirty-five years one of the prominent attorneys of the city. The mother came to Milwaukee when she was but two years of age, and her parents purchased land in what is now one of the most valuable parts of the city for a dollar and a quarter an acre. Stephen A. Granger, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of Milwaukee, and when he had completed the prescribed course in the high school, he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In 1891 he was graduated at the law department of that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and returned to Milwaukee. His present business has occupied him since 1901, and ever since its inception he has been most successfully managing the business. As a whist player Mr. Granger is well-known all over the Northwest, and he is the present incumbent of the office of secretary of the Milwaukee Whist Club. Politically he is an adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, but has never sought public

office. His religious associations are with the Baptist church. Mr. Granger's later life has been saddened by the death of his wife, which occurred several years ago, leaving him a son, Howard E. Granger, now in his ninth year.

Edgar E. Farrington was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 15, 1858, the son of James B. and Clara D. Farrington, the former of whom was born at Rochester, N. H., and the latter at Bridgeton, Me. The parents came west in 1854, locating for about one year in Chicago, whence they moved to Fond du Lac and from that place in 1859, they moved to Milwaukee and lived there the remainder of their lives. The father was a physician and served as a surgeon in the Civil war for three years, but died after its close. The mother is still living, she having taught for thirty-two consecutive years in the public schools of Milwaukee. They were the parents of two children. Edgar E. was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and later took a course in the Spencerian Business College. After leaving school he spent three years learning the trade of a machinist. In 1892 he entered the employ of the O. L. Packard Machinery Company, as a buyer, and has remained with the company in the same capacity ever since. On March 9, 1897, Mr. Farrington was married to Miss Eleanor M. Krause, daughter of Charles and Christian A. Krause, old settlers in Milwaukee who came from Germany years ago. They have one child, Ethel E. In politics Mr. Farrington votes the Republican ticket, and in religion he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ralph M. Friend, investment broker and member of the Charles Schley Company, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 12, 1864, the son of Henry and Frances (Samuels) Friend, the former of whom was born in Bavaria, Germany, and the latter in England. The father came to America in 1840, and after spending a few years in the East, located in Milwaukee. The mother came to America about 1852 and located in New York, later coming to Wisconsin as the wife of Henry Friend. He established a wholesale clothing house in Milwaukee under the name of Henry Friend & Brothers, which was afterward incorporated under the firm name of Friend Brothers Clothing Company. He continued in this business until his death, May 7, 1875, when he with his wife was drowned off the Island Scilly on the steamer Schiller. His brothers have continued in the business and the firm is still in existence. Henry Friend was a very successful business man and was regarded as one of the most prominent in Milwaukee in his time. He was president of the Temple Emanuel, a reformed Jewish church. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living. Ralph M. Friend received his education at the Seventh ward school and at Markham's Academy. He left school thirty days before his graduation, in 1880, and went to Colorado. Later he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., and from there to Laramie county, where he engaged in cattle raising. In 1883 he sold his ranch in Laramie county to the Milwaukee & Wyoming Investment Company, headed by Alexander Mitchell, David Ferguson, John Johnson and Peter McGeogh.

After disposing of his ranch he located at the head of Green river in Wyoming and remained there until 1903. He then returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the brokerage business as a partner in the Charles Schley Company, one of the oldest brokerage houses in the Northwest. On April 30, 1903, Mr. Friend was married to Mrs. Julia C. Kipp, formerly Miss Weide, daughter of Henry and Josephine (Nunnemacher) Weide, of Milwaukee. Her father is now deceased, but the mother is still living. They have no children. In politics Mr. Friend is an adherent of the Democratic party and was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in Wyoming. He stands very high in Masonry, having been a charter member of the Wyoming Consistory; a charter member of the Korean Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Deutscher Club and of the Woodlawn Country Club.

Charles Edgar Albright, M. D., prominent in Milwaukee for many years as a physician and later as a solicitor for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Dancyville, Tenn., on Jan. 1, 1867. He is a son of George N. and Barbara (Thompson) Albright, both natives of North Carolina who spent most of their lives in Tennessee. The mother died in 1877, leaving a family of six children, five of whom are still living. The father, at the outbreak of hostilities in the Civil war, enlisted in the Seventh North Carolina infantry of the Confederate army. He served in all the battles of the war in which his regiment was engaged, including the first battle of Bull Run and the Wilderness fight. At the battle of Bull Run he came within a few yards of the guns of the Third Wisconsin. Toward the close of the war he was captured and remained for several months a prisoner in the Federal prison at Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, off the coast of Ohio. Before he was captured he had been made a second lieutenant, and as such was mustered out of the Confederate service. After completing his preliminary scholastic training in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, Dr. Albright entered Rush Medical college to obtain his professional education, and graduated there in 1889. After two years of practice as an interne in the Presbyterian hospital, he became connected with the medical department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and removed to Milwaukee. He remained with the company in this capacity until 1903, and then resigned to spend a year in study and travel in Europe. Upon his return from abroad he again entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual, this time as a solicitor, and as such has been since actively engaged in and about Milwaukee. Fraternally the Doctor is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Deutscher Club, Town Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Midway and University clubs of Chicago, and the Union Club of Cleveland. He was formerly a Democrat in his political faith, but since Cleveland's last term he has been allied with the Republican party. He and his family are

communicants of the Emanuel Presbyterian church. On Nov. 21, 1899, Dr. Albright was united in marriage to Miss Laura Uihlein, daughter of Henry and Helena (Kreutzer) Uihlein, both pioneers of Milwaukee. Mr. Uihlein has, for the past thirty years, been president of the Schlitz Brewing Company. To Dr. and Mrs. Albright have been born two daughters, Lorraine and Marion.

John William Peterson Lombard, president of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association and of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, was born at Truro, Barnstable county, Mass., on Aug. 3, 1849. He is a son of Lewis Lombard, whose life extended from 1801 to 1879, and his wife, Sarah (Gross) Lombard, who was born in 1805 and died in 1856. Mr. Lombard is directly descended from a line of patriots, being eighth in descent from Rev. John Mayo, of Massachusetts, and Nicholas Snow and William Lumpkin, of the same state; seventh in descent from Gov. Robert Treat, of Connecticut, and Gov. Thomas Roberts, of New Hampshire; and sixth from Lieut. James Lewis, of Massachusetts, all of whom participated in the Colonial wars. Another ancestor, David Snow, fought at Ticonderoga under Ethan Allen. John W. P. Lombard, the subject of this review, attended the common schools and a private academy at Truro and graduated at the high school of Somerville, Mass. His career as a banker started as a messenger in the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, and at the end of ten years he was paying teller of the National Bank of America, at Chicago. In 1874 he removed to Marinette, Wis., and between that year and 1891 served as cashier and vice-president of the Stephenson Banking Company and the Stephenson National Bank. In the latter year he came to Milwaukee to accept the second vice-presidency of the National Exchange Bank, and has since, for various periods, filled that office, the first vice-presidency, and the presidency of the institution. The latter position he still holds, and in 1906 was elected president of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association. In his political relations Mr. Lombard is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never aspired to become an office-holder. He is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Association, and is one of the trustees of the Milwaukee-Downer College. Socially he is identified with the Milwaukee, the Town, the Milwaukee Bankers', the Milwaukee Country, the Milwaukee Athletic, and the Milwaukee Yacht clubs. On June 24, 1875, Mr. Lombard was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Josephine Brown, a daughter of Jonas and Anne (Case) Brown, of Milwaukee. Two children were born to bless this union: Edmund Burke, who died in infancy, and Marinette, now Mrs. Richard S. Powell, of Iron Mountain, Mich.

Lester L. Carr, one of the substantial citizens of Milwaukee, was born in Jonesville, Hillside county, Mich., on June 27, 1843. He is a son of DeMott and Harriet M. Carr, the former of whom was born in Arlington, Pa., on Oct. 16, 1814, and the latter in Rutland, Vt., on Aug. 24, 1817. Mr. Carr received his educational advantages in the common schools and at Wayland Academy of Beaver Dam. One year before he graduated, when he was but

nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company K, of the First Wisconsin cavalry. His enlistment was in August, 1862, and on Christmas day of the same year he was honorably discharged because of physical incapacity. He returned to Milwaukee and for several months was unable to walk without crutches, but when he was sufficiently recovered he engaged in pedagogic work and for three years taught school in different parts of the state. In 1866 he matriculated at the Spencerian Business College and laid the foundation for a business career. When he had completed the course in that institution he became an inmate of the old soldiers' home on West Water street until he secured office employment with the Judd & Hiles Manufacturing Company on West Water street. Since that time he has been employed in office capacities with many of the large corporations and other firms in the city, and at the present time is office manager for the Modern Specialty Company, 60 to 64 Nineteenth street. In his political relations he is a Republican, and during Republican administrations, for eleven years, he was deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector in this city. In his church relations he is a Universalist, and is one of the most devout and zealous communicants of that church. On Dec. 4, 1873, Mr. Carr was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth P. Plankinton, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Camby) Plankinton, both natives of England. To this union has been born one daughter, Edith E.

James M. Clark.—The great Northwest, the veritable "land of opportunity," has developed a race of business men that challenges admiration. The subject of this sketch is one of these men. Starting at the bottom of the ladder, he has climbed from its lowest round to a prominent place among the business men of Milwaukee by his own unaided efforts, added thereto by strict honesty, integrity, and an unflinching determination to succeed. James M. Clark, the subject of this review, was born at Clark's Mills, Manitowoc county, Wis., August 20, 1870. His parents were Bernard and Kathreen (O'Connor) Clark, who were natives of Ireland. Like so many of the capable sons of the Emerald Isle, the elder Clark immigrated to the United States and located in Wisconsin, where he established his home and reared his family. He took up land, cleared it, and engaged in farming, and met with an honest reward for his toil. James was reared on the family homestead and attended the public schools of Clarks Mills for eight years. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm, but desiring a larger field for his activities he left home and learned structural iron work. He paid strict attention to his work, and with the reputed cleverness of the Irishman, soon had mastered all its intricacies. From workman he was advanced to supervisor, and from that to superintendent of the contracting work proper. Mr. Clark had the honor to be in charge of the construction of the west wing of the new state capital at Madison, Wis., the only part of the building that was not destroyed by the fire of 1904. After acting as superintendent of construction he decided to work for himself and be-

came established as a general contractor in Milwaukee in 1908. Mr. Clark is well known in the city, and he is meeting with most marked success in his business. On May 2, 1893, he married Ellen, the daughter of Michael and Mary A. (Curley) Rogers, residents of Appleton, Wis. Two children have been born to bless this marriage: Raymond, aged twelve, and Percival, one year younger. Mr. Clark and his family are members of the Catholic church, in which they were raised, and Mr. Clark is a member of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the policies of the Democratic party.

Adam Hanst, one of the most prominent among the bakers in Milwaukee, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on Aug. 22, 1848, and is a son of Adam and Margaret Hanst. The parents were both born in Germany and came direct to Milwaukee from that country in 1880. The father embarked in the bakery business soon after his arrival and was engaged in that business for a good many years. He has now retired from active participation in business, but still owns the property upon which he conducted his business. Mr. Hanst, the subject of this review, received the limited education afforded by the common schools of his native land. Since coming to Milwaukee he has conducted a modern, clean bakery, and the quality of his output has become quite renowned throughout the city. Schooled in hardship and privation, he learned thoroughly the necessity of thrift and industry, and in his business efforts he has brought to bear all the essentials of these qualities. In political matters he is a Republican, but never found the leisure to devote to becoming a candidate for offices of public trust. He is a devout communicant of St. Matthew's church. On Feb. 22, 1875, Mr. Hanst was united in marriage to Miss Eva Schwin, a daughter of George and Margaret Schwin, of Germany. The children born to this union are Lewis, aged thirty-two, city mail carrier; Frieda, aged twenty-six; Ella, deceased; Hulda, aged twenty-two; August, aged twenty-one and who is a jeweler in business on Third street; Della and Anna, twins, aged seventeen; and Catherine, fourteen years of age. Lewis is the only one of the children who has married, and he now has a daughter, Margaret, six months old.

Fred H. Dorner, a well-known and capable mechanical engineer of the city of Milwaukee, was born in this city on June 11, 1881. He is a son of John Adam and Elizabeth (Koelner) Dorner, the former of whom was born in Germany on May 7, 1836, and the latter in Utica, N. Y., on Aug. 6, 1846. The father, who came to Milwaukee in 1843, while it was still a village, was for various periods engaged in the wood business, as a general contractor, and as an inspector for the city water department. When the dark cloud of war overhung the horizon of national unity he enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, known as the "Milwaukee Regiment." The company was mustered into the United States service in August, 1862, and with the remainder of the regiment left the state the following month. At

Covington, Ky., the Twenty-fourth was assigned to the Thirty-seventh brigade, Eleventh division. It was first under fire at the battle of Perryville, and the brigade commander commended the valor of the men in making his report of the engagement. At the battle of Stone's River, where the Twenty-fourth was heavily engaged, it lost 175 in killed, wounded and prisoners. At Chickamauga it sustained a loss of 105, and at Missionary Ridge it took a prominent part, ascending the hill under a heavy fire and carrying the Confederate position on the crest. It was one of the regiments that helped to raise the siege of Knoxville. John A. Dorner participated in all these engagements with his company, and at the end of two years of service was honorably discharged. He was also a member of the first volunteer fire department in the city. His death occurred in 1906, and besides his widow he left the following children: John Adam, Jr., Lillian Mae, Ida Josephine, and Fred Harry. The eldest child, John Henry, died in infancy. Fred H. Dorner, the subject of this review, received his preparatory education in the public and high schools of Milwaukee, and when he had completed his course in the latter institution he matriculated in the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin. In June, 1905, the faculty granted him the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and he entered the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Company as a draughtsman. After working as draughtsman in the various departments he was given charge of the Steam Turbine Experimental Department. Subsequently he severed that association to become chief draughtsman for the Byler Manufacturing Company. He soon rose to the position of mechanical engineer, which he now fills with quite as much credit to the wisdom of the officers in selecting him as to his own. Mr. Dorner is independent of party affiliation in his political belief, preferring to exercise his right of suffrage as his conscience and judgment dictate rather than at will of party leaders. His professional relations include membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers' Society of Milwaukee, and the Association of Engineering Societies. Mr. Dorner is not married.

Berthier George Ellsworth.—Among the well-known business men of Milwaukee is Berthier Ellsworth, the subject of this brief review. He is a native of Iowa, born at Iowa Falls, June 4, 1866, the son of Orlando and Julia (Wentworth) Ellsworth. The father was born in New York state in 1813, and answering the call of the West came to Wisconsin in 1838, locating in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, where he took up land. The old homestead is still preserved. Subsequently Mr. Ellsworth moved to Iowa, where his son was born. When this great country was rent by the struggles of the Civil war, Mr. Ellsworth answered the call for volunteers and enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and served through the years of bloodshed and strife. Not alone did the father go to the front, but his fourteen-year-old son, E. S. Ellsworth, also enlisted as a drummer boy and followed the flag of his country into the midst of screaming shot and shell, serving

gallantly and true the country of his birth. Berthier, our subject, received his educational training at the Milwaukee Academy, and after leaving school engaged in the grain business in 1887. Since 1888 he has been connected with L. Bartlett & Son Company. He was advanced from one position of trust to another as he learned the different branches of the business. Mr. Ellsworth is a member of the Board of Trade and is one of its prominent members. For two years he served as vice-president, and subsequently two years, as president of that organization. Mr. Ellsworth has held various positions with his company, and some years ago was elected president, which position he still holds. He has been a member of the Wisconsin National Guard, a private in Battery A. He was advanced to the position of corporal, and after the expiration of his term of service was mustered out of the service with honor in 1892. Mr. Ellsworth is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the party, but his busy life has never permitted him to take any part in political campaigns. He is well known in the social circles of the Cream City, is a popular member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Blue Mound Country Club and the Yacht Club, and he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Wisconsin Consistory and of Tripoli Temple. In 1892, Mr. Ellsworth was married to Mary Vance Dawson, the daughter of Alfred Dawson, of Milwaukee. They have three children: Blanche Emma, A. Dawson, and Josephine J., who are all at home.

Louis Pierron, one of the public-spirited and prominent citizens of the town of Milwaukee, is a native of Wisconsin, descended from a long line of sturdy German-French ancestors. He was born in the town of Milwaukee on Sept. 23, 1870, the son of William Pierron, Sr., who is also a native of Milwaukee county, born Sept. 17, 1849, and Martha (Mantz) Pierron, who first saw the light of day in Germany on Sept. 17, 1853. The father, William Pierron, Sr., reared a family of eight children: Louis, the subject of this sketch; William, Jr., who is a miner in Nevada; Otilie; Henry, also a miner in Nevada; Elsa B., the wife of G. E. Rothweiler, of Billingham, Wash.; Alma, the wife of Otto A. Jacobi, an alchemist of Denver, Colo.; Martha M., a teacher in the Milwaukee public schools, and Richard, the principal of a school at Bellingham, Wash. William Pierron, Sr., lived in Milwaukee until he was seventeen years of age, with Charles Herman, his step-father, who ran a store at 552 East Water street. After leaving the city Mr. Pierron worked in, and later conducted, the Silver Springs Mills in the town of Milwaukee from 1866 to 1888, assisting in the manufacture of starch and cereals. In 1888 he embarked in the grocery and saloon business on his own behalf at the corner of North avenue and Third street. In 1891 he was able to dispose of his business interests profitably, and for thirteen years was city collector for the Cream City Brewing Company. Mr. Pierron always took an active interest in politics. He represented the Fifteenth district in the state legis-

lature in 1881 and had the honor to represent his constituents in the same body in 1891, from the Sixth district. Mr. Pierron was chairman of the town of Milwaukee in 1877 and also in 1883. He has now retired from active life and lives at 736 Holton street, Milwaukee. Louis Pierron's maternal grandfather was a brick manufacturer in Germany, who came to Milwaukee in 1855 and settled on a farm on the Port Washington road, and at the same time worked in the Lake Shore brick factory. He met his death by an accident. Louis, our subject, was named after his grandfather, who formerly conducted a general store, during Juneau's time, in Milwaukee. He was reared on his father's farm in the town of Milwaukee, and attended the public schools of the town, and later the schools of the city of Milwaukee, and a private school. He was an ambitious young man, and in 1887 assumed a half interest in a flour-and-feed store, in partnership with George Scholler, at 936 Third street, where Mr. Scholler is still in business. Two years after starting in business, Mr. Pierron's father came to Milwaukee and Louis disposed of his interest in the feed store to become a partner with his father, at the corner of North avenue and Third street. In 1891 he became a collector and salesman for L. M. Pierron, an uncle, who is located at 33 Johnson street. A year later he went into the repair department of the Board of Public Works and the Board of School Directors, and he remained in the employ of the city for eight years, rendering faithful and devoted service. Mr. Pierron has always liked the country, and in 1901 he returned to his father's old place in the town of Milwaukee, where he has introduced many improvements and is now engaged in general farming and as a breeder of poultry. Mr. Pierron is a staunch Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the questions affecting the welfare of the community. He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace and school clerk, which office he has held since 1904, and his present term will not expire until 1910. Mr. Pierron has won the esteem and confidence of his friends by his sound judgment and kind heart, and he is one of the substantial and honored citizens of his district.

Paul Peter Chrzan, assistant pastor of St. Josaphat's Catholic church, in Milwaukee, was born at Posen, Polish-Prussia, Jan. 24, 1875, and is the son of John and Veronica (Rewolinski) Chrzan, both natives of the same place, and both now residents of Milwaukee, the former born in 1835 and the latter in 1837. They are the parents of six children—three sons and three daughters—of whom all except one, who lives on a farm in Kewaunee county, are residents of Milwaukee. Rev. Father Chrzan obtained his early education in his native land, attending the parochial schools until he was twelve years of age. At that time, 1887, he came to the United States with his parents, the family locating in Milwaukee. Until he was about seventeen years of age he worked as a common laborer, and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked some two years. All the time he was studying and reading as opportunity afforded, in order to fit himself to enter college, which he

did at the age of nineteen years, taking a course in Mt. Calvary College, near Fond du Lac, and later entering St. Francis Seminary for his theological training. He was ordained by Bishop Messmer, Dec. 8, 1905, and said his first mass on Dec. 10, following, at St. Cyril Methodius, Milwaukee. There being at that time no vacant place in the diocese, he was sent by the archbishop to the Holy Trinity church, Chicago, where he remained for eleven months, and at the end of that time he was recalled to Milwaukee as assistant pastor of St. Josaphat's church, which is elsewhere described in the sketch of the pastor, Rev. Joseph C. Knitter. Father Chrzan's case is a remarkable one in many respects. Beginning life as a laborer, he attained to the dignity of the priesthood at the age of thirty years, and within a year of his ordination was appointed to his present responsible position in the largest Polish church in the Northwest. He thoroughly understands the needs, desires and aspirations of the people with whom he has to deal as pastor, and with many of whom he was a fellow laborer but a few years since. He is doing an excellent work among this people, and is greatly beloved by his parishioners, as is also his superior in office, Rev. Joseph C. Knitter. Father Chrzan's father, before his immigration, was a soldier in two wars, the Austro-German war of 1864 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1871, and he was engaged throughout the whole of both conflicts, participating in the battle of Metz, and many other important engagements, being confined to the hospital for four months. He is entitled to a pension for services rendered in these wars, but has declined it.

Richard Joseph Smith, chancellor of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, of the Catholic church, a man of unusual intellectual and spiritual attainments, prominent in the councils of his church, is a native of the state to which he has given the work of his life. His father, John Smith, was born in Monaghan, Ireland, in 1808, and came to the United States in 1843, locating in the town of Willow Springs, La Fayette, Wis. He was a linen-weaver in his own country, but after coming to America was engaged in the occupation of farming. Following the trail of the "Forty-niners," he went to California in 1852, remaining two years there in the gold mines, but returned to his farm near Darlington and spent the rest of his long life in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1905, having attained the great age of ninety-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Woods, was also born in Monaghan, Ireland, in 1840, and is still living. She came to this country with her family in 1852, and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., for three years, coming west to La Fayette county, in 1856, and there meeting her husband. Rev. Richard J. Smith was born near Darlington, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, April 4, 1862. He attended the district schools of the town of Willow Springs until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent to St. Francis' Seminary, and he was there nine years in preparation for his work. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 21, 1886, and officiated at his first mass on June 26, following, at St. Mary's church, Darlington, Wis. His first work as a pastor was at Gratiot, Wis., where he re-

mained for a year and a half, and he then came to St. Francis Seminary as a teacher of English literature, canon law, Greek, and Christian doctrine, remaining as a leading professor of the institution for seventeen years. Since July 1, 1905, he has been the chancellor of the archdiocese, and as such acts as judge in the matrimonial court, has charge of the cemeteries, and performs whatever other duties are assigned him by the arch-bishop. His office is largely that of a confidential advisor, and the duties connected with it are often of a delicate and intimate character which can be performed only by a person of wisdom, tact, and nobility of character. That Father Smith is eminently fitted for the tasks of his office is conceded by all who have the good fortune of his acquaintance. He is a man of strong, yet winning, personality, and his long experience as a teacher and spiritual advisor of young men during the most critical period of their lives has given him a rare insight into human nature, and the methods of winning and holding confidences. His usefulness both as a member of his church and as a citizen of the metropolis of the state is as fully accorded outside the religious denominations to which he belongs as within.

Albert Joseph Lofy, the assistant rector of St. Michael's church, Milwaukee, was born in Richfield, Washington county, Wis. His paternal grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of that county and was engaged in farming. His father, William Lofy, also born in Washington county, on July 27, 1854, was a farmer, and very successful in his vocation. His death occurred on Nov. 23, 1897. He married Mary Thielman, who was born in Coblenz, Germany, July 23, 1854, and came to this country with her parents at the age of five years. She is still living. Albert J. was educated first in the public schools of Washington county, and later in the parochial schools of Grand Rapids, Wis., entering St. Francis Seminary in 1895. He was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Messmer, June 18, 1905, and officiated at his first mass at St. Hubert's church, Hubertus, Wis. For a short period he was stationed at Monches, Waukesha county, at St. John's church, coming to his present work on Oct. 15, 1905, as assistant pastor, and he has since been so engaged. He is the director of the young men's sodality of the parish, and director of the dramatics in connection with the school, and some revenue is derived from this source for the parish. Rev. A. L. Lofy was an excellent student while in the seminary, and he takes up his work in the church in the same spirit of earnestness and conscientious endeavor.

Frank Nicholas Saur, M. D., 279 Third street, Milwaukee, is a native of Alsace, Germany, and was born on Nov. 19, 1863. His early education was acquired in his native land, where he was a student at the gymnasium, which corresponds to the high-grade classical schools which prepare students for university work in this country. After coming to America he was a student at the University of Valparaiso, Ind., in 1889, and subsequently the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, in which he graduated in 1892; and he has since taken post-graduate work both in New York and Chicago Polyclinics and in

Germany. He began the practice of his profession in Racine, Wis., and in 1897 came to Milwaukee as lecturer in the Milwaukee Medical College on the diseases of the stomach. He has since resided in this city, and beside his general practice gives particular attention to that line of professional work indicated above. He is a member of the medical associations of the city, county, state, and of the United States, and the rank which he takes among his professional brethren is commensurate with his thorough preparation for his work and the scientific spirit, characteristic of his nationality, in which he approaches it. In his religious belief he is moved by the modern liberal spirit, and in his politics supports the Republican party. On Sept. 14, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Karney, daughter of Michael D. and Elizabeth (Roch) Karney, of Iowa, and to this union two children, Leo M. and Frederick K., have been born.

Charles A. DeDiemar, D. O., 1102 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, was born in Lockport, N. Y., July 4, 1847, and is the son of Lewis and Eliza Jane (Edmonston), DeDiemar, the former a native of Paris, France, and the latter of Coltain, Ireland. The father was the son of a French baron, was a man of culture and education, followed the profession of law, and also acted for a time as superintendent of the Lake Shore railroad. The family lived in New York for some years previous to taking up their residence in Wisconsin, and they had eight children, of whom seven are now living. The father died in 1865 and his wife a few years later. Dr. DeDiemar served in the Civil war as a landsman in the Illinois navy, and he enlisted on Sept. 17, 1864, serving on the United States steamers Robb, Louisville, and Great Western, being mustered out on March 2, 1865. His general education was obtained in the schools of Kenosha, and his professional life as a doctor of osteopathy is of comparatively recent beginning. He took the first course in the Columbian School of Osteopathy, Medicine, and Surgery, finishing in January, 1900, and more recently (1906) took another course at Kirksville, Mo. He has followed the practice of this school of treatment for disease for six years—one in Michigan and five in Milwaukee—with marked and gratifying success. In politics, Dr. DeDiemar is a supporter of the Republican party, and his religious faith finds expression by membership in the Christian church. He was married on Oct. 3, 1886, to Miss Ella R. Clay, of Benjamin, Mo., and the two children born to this union are James and Margaret.

Daniel B. Riley, M. D., is a leading practitioner of Medicine in the city of Milwaukee, where he also officiates as assistant surgeon at the Soldiers' Home and as a member of the staff of the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital. He was born at Doylestown, Columbia county, Wis., on June 19, 1879, son of James Edward and Mary (O'Keefe) Riley, both of whom were born in Franklin county, New York. The father enlisted on Aug. 8, 1864, as a private in the Second battery, Vermont light artillery, and joined the command at Port Hudson, La. He officiated as blacksmith with this battery during the remainder of its term of service, serving on garrison duty at Port Hudson until

July 7, 1865. The command then moved to Baton Rouge, and on July 9 proceeded home via Cairo, Ill., arriving at Burlington on July 20, and was mustered out of service on July 31, 1865. About 1866 the parents of the subject of this review removed from New York state to Wisconsin and located in Columbia county, where the father followed the occupation of a wagon-maker and blacksmith until his death, which occurred on Feb. 27, 1883. Then the widow removed to Milwaukee, where she now resides, and of the seven children born to this couple, five are living. Dr. Riley received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, including a course in the high school, and in July, 1898, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in Battery A, Wisconsin light artillery, for service in the Spanish-American war. He served with this command until the close of hostilities and then returned home. Deciding upon the medical profession as his life's work, after some preliminary reading he matriculated at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, and graduated in that institution on May 1, 1905. During his last year in college he also served as interne at the St. Joseph Hospital. He then opened an office for the active practice of his profession and has since been continuously so engaged, his endeavors being crowned with very gratifying success. He was married on Jan. 11, 1908, to Miss Winabel Schnur, of Butternut, Wis., daughter of Adam and Marie (Fleckinger) Schnur, both of whom are deceased. Adam Schnur came to Milwaukee as a child with his mother, and there he received his education and entered public life. For a time he edited a newspaper, espousing the cause of the Republican party, and for a number of years he officiated as the superintendent of the County farm, being quite prominent in political circles. Later he removed to Butternut, Wis., and there died in 1907, his wife having passed away on Aug. 17, 1903, and of the eight children born to these parents, all are living. Dr. Riley is independent in his political views, and professionally has membership in the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity.

George Arthur Harper, Sr., a member of Robert Harper & Sons, interior decorators and general painting contractors, of Milwaukee, was born in that city on Sept. 23, 1875, son of Robert J. and Mary Ellen (Garlick) Harper. The father is also a native of Milwaukee, being born here in 1849, but the mother was born in Essex county, New York. The paternal grandfather of Robert Harper was a native of Kilmannock, Ayrshire, Scotland, and was a pioneer of Milwaukee, settling here in the late thirties. He founded the business now conducted by Robert Harper & Sons, in 1847, under the name of Harper Brothers, and under this title it was operated for twenty years, when it became Robert Harper & Sons, which designation it has borne since 1872. Robert Harper, the grandfather, died in 1896, and Robert J., the father, died in 1904, at the age of fifty-five. The latter reared a family of four children: Robert H., deceased; George Arthur, James R. and Emma F., wife of E. W. Nicholson. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the East Side high school. Later he was a student of architecture for six years, when,

in February, 1901, he became a member of the firm of Robert Harper & Sons, which is one of the best-known firms in the city. On Sept. 21, 1904, he married Miss Margaret A., daughter of William Malloy, of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Donald Arthur and Virginia Margaret. Mr. Harper was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard, Light Horse Battery A, First artillery, from 1896 to 1898, and in the summer of 1898 the battery was sent to Oshkosh to quell a riot. On returning to Milwaukee it was at once ordered to prepare for duty in the volunteer service for the Spanish-American war, but after four months the entire command was honorably mustered out at Milwaukee. The company was mustered into the Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 18, 1898, with our subject as sergeant, and later he was promoted to stable-sergeant, a staff appointment, but he resigned from the service in 1900. He then became prominently identified with the organization of Camp Hugh J. McGrath, United Spanish War Veterans, serving as trustee for three years, and he is now serving his second term as commander of the camp. He served one term as assistant quartermaster-general of the Wisconsin department of the United Spanish War Veterans. He has been a delegate to nearly all of the Spanish War Veterans' conventions. In politics he is a Republican. The firm are members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Milwaukee Builders' Club and Master Painters' Association.

Bernard J. McMahon, a glass-worker of Milwaukee, who has won himself a high place among his fellow workmen by his efficiency and skill, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 10, 1866, a son of Bernard and Mary (Staff) McMahon. Both parents were natives of Ireland. The father came to America in the early fifties, and followed the vocation of cooper during all of his active life in this country. When he passed away, in 1872, leaving a family of three children—Bernard J., John M. and Sarah A. (now Mrs. L. L. Gage, of Scranton, Pa.)—he was the proprietor of one of the largest cooperage shops in Jersey City. Bernard J. McMahon was reared in Wayne county, Pa., where he lived for some years after his eighth birthday. His early educational training was received in the common schools of that county. He served his apprenticeship and mastered his trade at Honesdale, Pa., the process occupying a period of five years. In 1880 he went to Scranton, and labored at his trade until 1894. The following two years he spent at Fairmount, Ind., in the gas belt, leaving there to go to Streator, Ill., where he spent three years. In 1899 he came to Milwaukee, and since that time he has been continuously in the employ of the Northern Glass-Works Company, with the exception of three years which he spent as traveling representative of the Commoner and Glass-Worker Publishing Company. In his religious belief he is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church, and his fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. In politics he is an adherent of the principles of the

Democratic party and has done much valuable work for that organization. Mr. McMahon was united in marriage on Aug. 1, 1893, to Jennie, daughter of Michael McFadden, of Scranton, Pa. Four children have blessed this union: Edwin, Marietta, Jennie and Bernard.

John J. McLinden, bridge-tender, living at 190 Michigan street, Milwaukee, is a native of Ireland, where he was born sixty-seven years ago, in the town of Lurgan, County Armagh. He has made his home in the city of Milwaukee since the year 1846, June 24, the date on which his parents and their large family of eight children arrived in the city, direct from Ireland. His parents were John and Mary McLinden, both natives of the Emerald Isle, where John, Sr., was a weaver before coming to America. He conducted a hotel in Milwaukee for many years, and both he and his wife died here. The only surviving members of the family are John J., the subject of this sketch, and his sister, Mrs. Rosa Donnelly. John J. obtained his education in the schools of Milwaukee, when still young became a sailor on the Great Lakes, and he followed this calling for a period of some twelve years. Mr. McLinden enjoys the unique distinction of being one of the few survivors of the ill-fated *Lady Elgin*, which was lost on Lake Michigan on Sept. 8, 1860. Of the nearly 500 souls on board, only some eighty were saved and more than four hundred sank to a watery grave with the vessel. Of these eighty survivors, about twelve are now living. Nearly all those on board the vessel were from the city of Milwaukee, and the terrible catastrophe cast a gloom over the whole city. The story of the terrible disaster has been often chronicled in story and song, and there are few people of middle-age today who cannot call to mind a vivid recollection of the loss of the *Lady Elgin*. Mr. McLinden owes his life to the almost miraculous intervention of Providence. He was one of a party of forty-eight who had taken refuge on a raft as the vessel was sinking, and this raft was later washed ashore some seventeen miles north of Chicago, at Winnetka. Of the forty-eight people on board the raft, only seven reached the shore in safety—five men and two women. They had been tossed about on the raft for fully eight hours at the mercy of the elements, and in waves that were running twenty feet high. The frail structure finally went to pieces, and those saved managed to cling to the floating pieces of debris and were washed ashore at different times and places; one of the two women saved was washed up clinging to a brick hod. Mr. McLinden was born and bred in the Roman Catholic faith and is a devoted son of the church. He was married late in life, June 12, 1906, to Mrs. Sarah Bryan, of Chicago, Ill., and they have no children.

Joseph Kehrmann, one of the popular business men of Milwaukee, who has for some years represented the Fifth ward on the county board of supervisors, was born in the grand duchy of Nassau, Germany, Feb. 19, 1859, of German-Jew parentage. His father, Isaac, was also born in Nassau, where he was a prosperous merchant; his mother, whose maiden name was Barbetta Loewinsberg, was a native

of the grand duchy of Hesse. Both parents lived their lives and died in their native country. They had a family of six children: Matilda, Leopold, Julius, Johanna, Joseph, and Augusta, of whom four are now living in Germany: Matilda is deceased, and Joseph, the subject of this sketch, came to the United States in 1882 and located in Milwaukee, which has been his place of residence ever since. Before leaving the Fatherland, Mr. Kehrmann spent three years of active service in the German army, from 1879 to 1882. His education was received in the public schools of his native place, and at the polytechnic high school, or Realschule, in Beiarich-on-the-Rhine. During his residence in Milwaukee he has been engaged in the mercantile and saloon business, and was also in the employ of the Miller Brewing Company for about two years, but during the past year he has not been engaged in active business pursuits. Mr. Kehrmann has always been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and for some years past has wielded an active influence in the local councils of that organization. His strength and popularity are well attested by the fact that he has served for six consecutive years as a member of the board of supervisors from the Fifth ward of the city, and is now vice-chairman of that legislative body. He is at the time of this writing his party's choice once more for the same office, and will doubtless be re-elected. In religious matters he conforms to the Jewish faith. He is a member of the veteran society of the Deutscher Landwehrmaenner Verein, and also belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Milwaukee. He was united in marriage on Feb. 23, 1885, to Miss Ottilia Frase, a native of West Prussia, by whom he has had two children, Herbert and Esther, both of whom died in infancy. His place of residence is at No. 414 National avenue.

Warren D. Brinton was born at Wyandotte, Mich., Feb. 20, 1868, the son of Warren and Beulah (Tobey) Brinton, the father born in Connecticut on Aug. 16, 1825, and the mother in New York state, on Dec. 12, 1835. The father was a foundryman who came west to Missouri before the Civil war to follow his trade. At the close of the war a friend, who was managing the Ward Iron Works at Milwaukee, induced him to come to that city, in 1870, and secured for him the position of superintendent of the foundry. He settled in southeast Milwaukee, being one of the pioneer residents of that part of the city, now known as Bay View, and there he died. Our subject and his mother, to whom he is deeply devoted, still reside at the old homestead here, notwithstanding that his present business connections require most of his time in Chicago. The mother, our subject, and a daughter, Mrs. Albert Pickard, wife of the superintendent of the South Branch City Library, are the only survivors of the family. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the Bay View high school, after which he attended Ralston University, Washington, D. C. At the age of sixteen years he began work in a modest position with the Illinois Steel Company, and with a genius for hard work and by well-directed energy he advanced step-by-step up and through the clerical department, and in a few years we find him superintendent of the company's large plant. Being a careful student

of the steel trade in all its ramifications, and a trusted employe, he was sent to Pittsburg, Pa., where the company was opening up the manufacture of wire on an extensive scale, and here he remained two years. In 1904 he became auditor of accounts' for the International Harvester Company, of Chicago, where he is at present engaged, but Milwaukee is his domicile. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Republican party, and he takes a deep interest in athletics and physical culture in all its phases. He is a firm believer in the idea that the buoyancy and elasticity of youth may be carried far along into mature life through the medium of legitimate and simple out-door sports and exercises. Like many other sensible men he believes that too much rest means rust.

Emanuel E. A. Wurster, prominent in commercial life in Milwaukee as the secretary of The Falk Company, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on March 11, 1861. He is the son of Gottlieb Martin and Rosena Kathrine Wurster, both of whom were born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1819. The father migrated to Buffalo in 1848, and in a very few years, by his industry and thrift, became a prominent miller of that city. Of the nine children born to him all died in infancy, with the exception of Emanuel E. A. He attended the public schools of Buffalo and completed his scholastic training by coming West, in 1874, to take a course of study at the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. He returned to Buffalo and secured employment as a bookkeeper. In 1880 he again came West and became associated with the Franz Falk Brewing Company, of Milwaukee. He severed his connection with that firm in 1894, and together with Herman W. Falk organized the Falk Manufacturing Company, of which concern he was elected secretary and treasurer. Later the corporation name was changed to The Falk Company, which is today one of the largest steel foundry concerns in the Northwest. It is largely due to Mr. Wurster's enterprise and ability that it has attained its rank in the manufacturers' circles throughout the country. On Feb. 19, 1881, Mr. Wurster was united in marriage to Miss Nattie Schults, of Watertown, Wis., the daughter of Carl W. Schults, a merchant of that place. This union was blessed with two children, Erwin Grover and Hattie S. Fraternally Mr. Wurster is prominent in Masonic life, being a Consistory Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Deutscher and Calumet clubs.

August Frederick Wallschlaeger, secretary of the trustees of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, was born near Greifenberg, Pomerania, Germany, Oct. 9, 1835, the son of John G. and Maria (Brueggmann) Wallschlaeger, both natives of the same place. The father was educated in his native village, and after reaching his majority taught school. He was married in Germany and his five children were born there. He came to America in 1851, arriving in Milwaukee on July 8. He made the trip from New York by the way of the Great Lakes. He taught in the German schools in the country near Milwaukee. The mother died in 1867 and he died in 1876, and both are buried in the Union Cemetery.

August Wallschlaeger was educated in the common schools and also in a private school in his native village. After coming to Milwaukee he studied in the public schools of that city in the summer time and taught in the country during the winter. In 1857 he obtained a position as a bookkeeper and clerk for Ott Brothers, grocers, and remained with them for four years. In 1861 he accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper for the John Nazro Hardware Company. In 1864 he was promoted to head bookkeeper for this firm. In 1869 he bought an interest in the John T. Lee Hardware Company, and acted as manager and bookkeeper until 1876. He left this company and became associated with his brother and a Mr. Sweigert until 1887. In 1888 he was appointed secretary for the trustees of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, which position he still holds. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and as a representative of that party served for four years (from 1872 to 1876) as alderman from the Second ward. He also served for two years as director of the board of education from the Second ward. In church affiliations he is a German Lutheran. On Sept. 3, 1863, he was married to Miss Augusta, daughter of Ernst and Louise (Schoelock) Zautcke, of North Milwaukee. She died on Feb. 21, 1908. They were the parents of eight children. Laura keeps house for her father; Lilly and Amanda are married and live in Milwaukee; Edwin and Ernest are commercial travelers; Lewis is in the employ of George Weazell, druggist, and the other two are Herbert and Arthur. In his younger days Mr. Wallschlaeger was a great club man, but he has gradually dropped them all to spend his time with his family.

Henry Mantz, a retired lumber merchant, and one of the most progressive business men, who has long been identified with the extensive lumber industry of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, is a native of Germany, born at Halsousan on June 8, 1845. He is the son of John and Dorothy Mantz, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States from the Fatherland in 1856. The father was a cobbler by trade, but when he came to Milwaukee county in the early days he took up land and ran a farm while conducting his trade. But two years had elapsed after the family were settled in their new home, with bright and happy prospects for the future, when the father was killed in a brick-yard near his home, leaving his wife with a growing family of ten children, of whom Henry was the eldest. He assumed the responsibilities of the head of the family and carried on the work of the farm until he was nineteen years of age. During the winter and at all the slack time in the farm work he attended the public schools of Milwaukee county, and when some of the younger brothers were large enough to take charge of the farm, he went into the great pinery of northern Michigan to make his fortune. This boy, raised on a farm, was not afraid of hard work, and he went into the lumber camps near Manistec, Mich., where he learned lumbering at first hand, and after seven years' devotion and industry entered into lumber contracting with Mr. Hanson. Mr. Mantz was a keen, far-sighted busi-

ness man, and his business increased from year to year until he determined to enlarge it, and in 1890 he formed the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company, of Lewiston, Mich., which company was incorporated in that state, with Mr. Michelson president; Mr. Mantz, vice-president; Mr. Alexander, secretary, and Mr. David Kneeland, manager and treasurer. In the year 1891 Mr. Mantz went to Lewiston, Mich., with a crew of men to clear away the timber for camps and also for the right of way for railroads to do their business in a logging way. He was the first settler in the town to engage in the lumber business and was also the first supervisor of the town. One year later he moved his family to Lewiston, and had the pleasure of seeing what was but a logging town spring up to a village with a population of 700. It was here that he gained most of his success in the lumbering industry. Ten years later Mr. Mantz moved his residence to Milwaukee and retired from active business, though he still continues to hold considerable interest in the lumber company. On March 26, 1873, Mr. Mantz was united in marriage with Miss Mary Rightee, the daughter of Emil and Mary (Cooper) Rightee, of Manistee, Mich. Mr. Rightee was born near Montreal, Canada, where he was reared and learned the trade of blacksmith. Some years later he immigrated to the United States and located in New York, where he met and married Mary Cooper. After residing in New York he answered the call of the West and moved to Michigan, where he followed his vocation until his death, about forty years ago. Nine children have been made welcome in Mr. Mantz' family: Mary, the wife of George Cross, of Lewiston, Mich.; William, who is engaged in the lumbering industry; George, who is associated with his brother William, at Grayling, Mich.; Elizabeth, at home; Clarence, the agent for the American Express Company at Detroit, Mich.; Martha, at home; Fred, who is employed as a shipping clerk in Milwaukee; Arthur, who is associated with the Western Union Telephone Company; and Harold, who is attending school. While living in Michigan, Mr. Mantz became a member of the Lewiston Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which membership he still holds. The family are members and cordial supporters of the North Side Congregational church. Since coming to Milwaukee, Mr. Mantz and family have made many friends, and the younger members of the family are among the popular representatives of the younger social set of the city.

John J. De Garis, deceased, one of the well-known and popular business men of Milwaukee for over a quarter of a century, was born in Milwaukee, on Dec. 19, 1858, and practically his whole life was identified with the city of his birth. He was the only son of Joseph and Catherine (Reilly) De Garis, the former of whom was born on the Isle of Guernsey, and the latter in Ireland. The father was a pioneer merchant of Milwaukee, coming to the city in 1856 and embarking in the grocery business on Prospect avenue. He retired from active business a year or two before his death, which occurred in the year 1892. John J. received an excellent education, first at a private school, then attended the Spencerian Business College, and finally he graduated from Marquette College, Milwaukee. Upon the completion of his

college course he was taken into partnership by his father and the business was incorporated. In the year 1892 he sold out his interest in the company and embarked in the brokerage business. He followed this calling with great success and profit up to the time of his premature death, which took place on Aug. 20, 1901, when he was in his forty-third year. He was a man of genial and likable personality, free and easy in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and extremely popular with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His early death, while in the prime of life, was sincerely mourned by a large host of warm friends, as well as by his devoted wife. Mr. De Garis was a life-long Democrat in politics, and while he ever stood ready and willing to assist his friends in their political aspirations, he never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was a sincere Catholic in his religious belief and a faithful attendant on St. John's Catholic Cathedral, Milwaukee. He was the organizer and prime mover in the organization known as the "Bon Ami." His marriage took place in Milwaukee on June 24, 1891, to Miss Marion MacDonald, daughter of James and Mary (O'Brien) MacDonald, residents of Milwaukee. Her father, an employe of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, was born in Paris, Ill.; her mother was a native of County Mead, Ireland, and came to the United States with her parents when she was but three years of age, living first in Boston, Mass., and moving west into the State of Iowa during the early fifties. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald subsequently moved to Milwaukee, where their daughter met and married Mr. De Garis. The widow now makes her home at No. 117½ Fourteenth street, Milwaukee.

Fred J. Zautcke, R. F. D. No. 11, North Milwaukee, is one of the successful and prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county. He was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Feb. 20, 1865, the son of Fred A. and Joanna (Stark) Zautcke, who were natives of Germany. His paternal grandfather, Ernst Zautcke, immigrated to this country from the Fatherland in 1841, when his son, Fred A., was only three years old. The grandfather took up eighty acres of government land in Milwaukee county, and when Fred A. grew to manhood he bought 170 acres and established himself as a farmer. He took an active part in local politics, was school clerk, chairman of the town Republican committee, and was elected to the state legislature to represent his district in the state government. In addition to his political life, he was a prominent figure in church circles, a member of the Lutheran church, of which he was trustee and treasurer for many years. Six children were born and reared on the homestead in Milwaukee county: Fred J., George, Mollie, Ellen, Laura, and Louisa. Fred J., the subject of this sketch, and the oldest child of the family, received his early scholastic discipline in the district schools of the town of Granville, and then attended the Milwaukee Academy for three years, for higher training. When his studies were finished he secured a position as messenger and clerk of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, of Milwaukee, but nine months of the city was enough for this sturdy country boy and he returned to the loved home in the country,

where he has continued to reside. Mr. Zautcke has improved his farm and introduced modern methods of farming in every branch of the industry. He is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers in the district where he resides. From time to time he has bought land, and to-day he has 250 acres of arable land and thirty acres of woodland. Mr. Zautcke has ever accorded an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and been an active worker in the ranks in his town. He is assistant town clerk and has been the able and gracious clerk of the school board for eight years, filling that responsible position to the entire satisfaction of the school board and the residents of the town. He is affiliated with the Lutheran church, of which his family have been members for generations.

Mead P. Vallier, prominent in Milwaukee horticultural circles as a skilled florist, was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, on Jan. 1, 1870. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine Vallier, the former of whom was born in Canada and the latter in Germany. The father came to Milwaukee while the city was still in its primitive stage and located on a farm in the town of Lake, where he spent the rest of his life, earning his livelihood by doing a general farming business. He died on May 20, 1884, and the mother passed away on Nov. 22, ten years later. They left a family of seven children, all but one of whom, a daughter, are living. The subject of this review attended the common schools and completed his scholastic training by a course in the Bay View high school. At the age of sixteen years he left school to enter the employ of the Illinois Steel Company as messenger. His capacity and integrity were appreciated by those for whom he worked, and step by step he was promoted until he occupied the position of paymaster and cashier. After serving two years in the latter capacity he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., to become chief clerk in the office of the American Steel & Wire Company. In this latter position he served eight years and then returned to Milwaukee. After purchasing a tract of land on the Austin road he erected a large greenhouse, and has since been busy in the management of it. The venture proved a success from the start, and he has done a most profitable business, not alone as a florist but also in raising vegetables for market purposes. In politics he is independent, and the demands of his business enterprise do not allow him the leisure to devote to political activity. He is a liberal in his religious views, not believing that to lead a righteous life a man must necessarily be bound by any creed. Fraternally he is prominent as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and socially as secretary of the Milwaukee Flower Club. On June 20, 1894, Mr. Vallier was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKivitt, a daughter of William and Mary McKivitt, of the town of Lake. Six children have come to bless this union: Mead, Agnes, John, Joseph, Catherine and Mary.

Edwin Austin, a prominent horticulturist and a member of one of the oldest families in Milwaukee county, was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, on May 16, 1852. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah S. (Fitch) Austin, both natives of Syracuse, N.

Y. The father as a boy worked on the Erie canal, and continued his labors there until he had served in the capacity of captain for four years. In 1842 he came to Milwaukee, and for two years worked on one of the first tugs that took merchandise off the vessels that came into Milwaukee harbor, the river at that time not being navigable. Then he purchased a tract of land just outside of what was then the city limits, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1893. In that year he removed to Nebraska and there successfully conducted a farm until his death, in 1905. His remains were brought to Milwaukee and interred in Forest Home Cemetery. His wife died in 1904. Edwin Austin was one of the ten children in the family, of whom six were sons and four daughters. His scholastic training was limited to the district schools in the town of Lake, and when he had completed the prescribed course of studies he started out to earn his livelihood by clerking in a general store. He was occupied in this capacity for a number of years, and then embarked in the marine supply business under his name. The labor was not congenial, however, so that he disposed of it by sale and engaged in the horticultural line, raising flowers, plants and hot-house vegetables. This latter venture has proven itself profitable from the start, and it has developed exceptionally well since he undertook it. In his political belief Mr. Austin is a stanch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, but has never sought public office. In religious matters he is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Austin's wife was formerly Miss Leila P. Austin, a daughter of Clinton and Perone (Howard) Austin, of Milwaukee. Their children, Andrew D., Edward, Perone and Lavina, all make their homes with their parents. Mr. Austin has a beautiful home at Lake Shawano, where the family spend the summer months.

Otto H. Tamms, one of the well-known floriculturists of Milwaukee county, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on Jan. 24, 1881. He is one of the eight children of Frederick W. and Catherine C. (Hayungs) Tamms, both native Germans. The father was engaged as a coal merchant and a ship captain in his native land, occupations which kept him busy until his removal to the United States, in 1888. He came direct to Milwaukee and located on Jones Island. He became the owner of a fishing tug named the "Arthur," and with two sons was engaged in the fisheries industry until 1905. In that year he purchased a tract of land in the town of Lake and on it erected a large green house. He still maintains an interest in the Jones Island fisheries, and at one time was president of the Jones Island Protective Association. He retired from an active business life some time ago and is now living with his wife, a daughter, Emma C., and the subject of this sketch, in the town of Lake. During the war between Germany and Denmark he served as a soldier in the German army. Otto H. Tamms received his scholastic training in the German schools, the public schools of the South Side and the Cream City Business College. At the age of eighteen years he became an employ of the

United States government at the Jones Island Life Saving Station. He served in this capacity for three years and then became associated with his father in the fishing business, shipping smoked fish to all parts of the West. In 1903 he purchased a few acres of land in the town of Lake and established himself in the business which now occupies his time. When his father retired he assumed the active management of the latter's interests, and is now extensively engaged in the culture of flowers and small vegetables. Ever since its inception the enterprise has been a financial success, due in large measure to Mr. Tamms' habits of frugality and industry. In politics he is a Republican and he is affiliated with the German Evangelical church.

Fred S. Schmeling.—Among the prominent florists and successful business men of the Cream City, none have been more conspicuous for honest business methods than Fred S. Schmeling. Although he is not a native of this country, and was unacquainted with the English language when he landed on the shores of the new world, by patient industry and ceaseless devotion to business, he has outstripped thousands in the race for wealth who were better equipped than he for the battle of life. Mr. Schmeling was born in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 22, 1859, the son of Charles and Mary Schmeling, both natives of the same place. His father was educated in his native country, and after he grew to manhood was employed on a great country estate, where he was superintendent of the training stables. He continued in this vocation until his death in 1875. He was survived by his widow and four children. Mrs. Schmeling lived until 1906, when she was called on her last long journey and was buried on Easter Sunday of that year. One of her children died some years ago; Frank is the superintendent of a large estate in Germany, and the daughter lives in Milwaukee. Fred S., the subject of this sketch, was an ambitious young man and determined to make his way in the world; he was only sixteen years of age when his father died, and as greater opportunities were offered in America he bade adieu to his old home and family and sailed for the new world. His first labors in this country were with his uncle, who was a florist in Ottawa, Ill., but within a short time he came to Milwaukee and entered school. When he had acquired the rudiments of a practical English education he was employed by Dr. Emis, on Mitchell street. When he left that position he was associated with Currie Brothers in the florist's business for seven years. During the years he was in the service of these men, Mr. Schmeling was prudent, and by 1886 had accumulated sufficient capital to buy a piece of land in the town of Wauwatosa, where he erected a green-house. Since that time he has built up a large trade through honest dealing and a determination to please his customers. To-day he is one of the leading florists of the Cream City. Mr. Schmeling has made a specialty of carnations, roses, and Japanese lilies, with which he has met with great success. He belongs to no party and pays allegiance to no party's principles, exercising his privilege of franchise as his conscience dictates. He believes in voting for the best man for the place in the city and national government. He is married to Mary, the

daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Meier) Brise, residents of Milwaukee. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmeling: Rosie, Edward, Manie, Hugo, and Lillie. All the children are living at home, the boys being interested in the florist's business with their father. Mr. Schmeling belongs to no secret societies, being a domestic man, but he is a member of the National Florists' Association, and with his family is a member of the German Catholic church, in which he was reared.

Peter Joseph Deuster, one of the old and honored residents and influential citizens of Wauwatosa, is a native of Germany, born at Cologne, in the beautiful valley of the Rhine, Feb. 13, 1841, the son of John and Catherine (Cornelius) Deuster, both natives of the same place. The father was a well-educated man who learned the tailor's trade and worked at that vocation until he came to America, in 1844. After coming to Wisconsin he worked for a short time on a farm, but within a short time bought a lot in Milwaukee and opened up a tailor shop at the corner of Cass and Lyon streets. It was one of the first establishments in the city and Mr. Deuster continued to occupy the same building until his death, in 1897. His wife survived him ten years. They had a family of seven children, of whom only two are now living. Peter J. received his educational advantages at St. Mary's parochial school until he was fifteen years old, when he started to learn the tailor's trade with his father. Subsequently he established himself in the tailoring business on West Water street. Two years later he moved to East Water street, but was there only a short time when he sold out and moved to the Blue Mound Road, where he opened a saloon which he conducted with great success for fourteen years. After disposing of his saloon, Mr. Deuster engaged in the florist's business, but was able to dispose of that some years ago and has since been enjoying a well-earned respite from active life at his home on the corner of Blue Mound and Deuster streets, town of Wauwatosa. Mr. Deuster is a Democrat in politics, and while he is interested in the policies of the party has never taken an active part. His wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth Baggler, the daughter of Theodore and Anna Marie (Dederichs) Baggler, residents of Milwaukee. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Deuster: Catherine, deceased; Theodore; Anna; Alexius; Lillian, deceased; Frank; Marion; Alexander; Eleanor, the wife of Peter Megas; Joel, and Dillman. Mr. Deuster is a very domestic man and devoted to his family, who are members of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the St. Francis Society.

Theodore Van Beck, a substantial farmer of the town of Lake, and the town treasurer, was born at Cleves, Germany, on Jan. 18, 1844, a son of Gerhardt and Mary (Kuepper) Van Beck. The father was a farmer in his native land and was highly successful. He came to America in September, 1854, and made his way directly to Milwaukee. Here he worked for a few years as a laborer until he had secured a sufficient competence to enable him to purchase a farm in the town of Lake, on which he did general farming and truck gardening until the time of his death, in 1878. The mother passed away a few years

later, leaving a family of four children. Theodore Van Beck was the first child born to his parents. He began his educational training in the schools of his native country, and continued it after coming to this country, in the Trinity parochial and the Fifth district schools. When but fourteen years of age he left school and began work in the brick-yards of George Burnham. After a period of service with Mr. Burnham, he leased a farm on the Oconomowoc road, but conducted it for one season only. He then removed to Bay View and for seven years raised crops on shares for Mann Brothers. When he severed that connection it was to go to New Berlin to learn the trade of Cooper, and when he had become a journeyman he removed to Chicago and worked at his trade. He was soon offered a similar position in Milwaukee and returned to work in this city. For seven years he was employed in the capacity of cooper here, and by the end of that time had accumulated a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase the property on which he now resides. His success can best be measured by the excellent income which the property now yields him. The first money he earned after leaving home he gave to his father, who purchased for him the first piece of land on which he farmed. In his political relations Mr. Van Beck is a staunch Republican, and his popularity among his neighbors may be judged from the fact that he has served his town as supervisor and is now for the second time the incumbent of the office of town treasurer. In his earlier life Mr. Van Beck was a Democrat, but broke away from that party when it advocated the free-silver issue. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith and is to-day a devout communicant of the German Catholic church. On July 5, 1865, Mr. Van Beck was united in marriage to Miss Minnie von Vonderen, a daughter of William and Mary von Vonderen, of Milwaukee. To this union were born eight children, two of whom, Ida and Joseph, are deceased. All the others—Elizabeth, Anna, William, George, John, and Mary—are married and the sons are all farmers.

Christ Gomer, a prosperous market gardener of the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, was born on Oct. 20, 1855, a son of Christ Gomer, who was born in France in 1830. The father was reared and received his early educational advantages in the schools of France. At the age of ten years he came to Milwaukee direct from France with his brother, Fred, and secured employment of Alex Douglas in the town of Lake. He remained in Mr. Douglas' employ until his marriage, and then he purchased a forty-acre tract of land and sent for his parents. He erected a log house on his property, which was a part of one of the school sections, and he carried on a general farming business until the time of his death, which occurred on June 22, 1895. Beside his agricultural interests the father had considerable money invested in land in California, where three of his children reside. The mother died on April 7, 1880. Of the eleven children born to the parents, eight are living. All of Christ Gomer's educational advantages were received in the brick schoolhouse in the town of Lake. When sixteen years of age he left school and entered the employ of his father, with whom he worked until he had reached his twenty-fifth

year. Soon after his marriage he purchased twenty acres of his father's property and started business as a truck gardener, an occupation which has since furnished him with plenty to do and a lucrative income. A few years ago he built the beautiful home where he now resides. His success has been contributed to in large measure by his capacity for hard work, his attention to details, and his scrupulous honesty. In his political belief Mr. Gomber has always been a member of the Democratic party, and as the successful candidate of that organization, served as a member of the county board of supervisors for two terms, his first election occurring in 1898, and in 1907 he was elected to fill the same office. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is to-day one of the most devout communicants of that church. On Jan. 16, 1883, Mr. Gomers was united in marriage to Miss Carolina Hundt, a daughter of Adolph and Berna D. (Cordes) Hundt, of Milwaukee. The children born to this union, and the dates of their birth, follow: Clara, Dec. 15, 1884; Matthew, Jan. 18, 1886; Edward, Feb. 29, 1888; and Julius, April, 1895. Two others died in infancy.

Reinhart Jensen, a thrifty truck-gardener of the town of Lake, was born on a farm in that town on Jan. 27, 1867, a son of Andrew and Adelaide (Cross) Jensen, the former of whom was born in Christiana, Norway, and the latter in the state of New York. The father was a sailor on the high seas until about 1860, in which year he settled in New York. During the four years following he made short trips out from New York harbor, and in 1864 he removed to Milwaukee. During the early years of his residence here he made his home with his father-in-law and earned a livelihood as a sailor on the Great Lakes. Finally he purchased a small tract of land in the town of Lake, and is today engaged there in general gardening. Reinhart Jensen, the subject of this review, attended the common schools in his native town and also completed a course in the high school at Bay View. He was but eighteen years of age when he finished his course, and during the next few years he assisted his father in the cultivating and managing of his property. When he left the parental home it was to go to work in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. After several years of employment there he returned to again assist his father, and remained with him until 1896. In that year he erected a beautiful little home on ten acres of ground which had been bequeathed him by his grandmother, and he has since that year done general gardening on the property. He has met with well-merited success. In his political belief Mr. Jensen has Republican proclivities, but does not take an active interest in the campaigns. He has been for a number of years one of the inspectors of election in his district. In religious matters he is extremely liberal, believing that to live rightly a man must not necessarily be bound by creed or sect. On Oct. 6, 1886, Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Miss Louise Wynobl, a daughter of Cornelius and Emilia Wynobl, of the town of Lake. They have no children.

Gustav Adolph Budzien, one of the prominent gardeners in the town of Lake, was born at Milwaukee on Feb. 28, 1861, a son of Jacob and Eva (Koss) Budzein, both natives of Prussia, Germany.

The father lived in his native country until he had attained his majority, and shortly afterward married and emigrated to America. He came direct to Milwaukee and for a period was engaged at anything which would bring him a livelihood. He finally entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in the building of their yards. When the work was completed he purchased a few acres of land on Oklahoma avenue and embarked in the general gardening business. He prospered to such an extent that within a few years he was enabled to acquire more land and extend the field of his operations. Up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1874, he was actively engaged in the management of the place. His widow still makes her home on the property. The father's remains are interred in Forest Home Cemetery. All the seven children born to the parents survive. Gustav A. Budzien, the subject of this review, received his educational training in the public and German schools of the South Side of the city. His father's death when he was but thirteen years of age necessitated his leaving school to take up the duties and responsibilities of the oldest member of the fatherless family. He remained with his mother until he was married, and then purchased a tract of land in section twenty of the town of Lake. He erected on this property a hot-house and a home and has since been very successful in the conduct of the place. His patronage now consists largely of commission houses, with which he does a large amount of business. Reared in the school of hardship and privation, he early learned the details of business and has brought to bear all those qualities of thrift and industry which make so much for success. In his political belief he is allied with the Republican party, but aside from conscientiously exercising his right of franchise he takes little interest in the campaigns of his party. On Oct. 17, 1886, Mr. Budzien was united in marriage to Miss Ernestina Burmeister, a daughter of John and Sophia (Trost) Burmeister, of Milwaukee. Seven children, all living at home, have been the issue of this union. Their names and the dates of birth follow: Meta, Aug. 21, 1887; Emma, Aug. 27, 1890; Bertha, Sept. 10, 1892; Amanda, Nov. 3, 1894; Hugo, Feb. 18, 1896; John, Sept. 25, 1898, and Archie, June 28, 1903.

Ernest Carstens, a skilled and well-known florist of Milwaukee, was born near Hamburg, Germany, on Dec. 25, 1857, a son of Henry and Magdelina Carstens. Both parents were born near Hamburg and passed their entire lives in their native land. The father was a carpenter by vocation, and his death occurred in 1900. His wife passed away in 1878. Of the five children born to the parents, all but the subject of this review are now living in Germany. Ernest Carstens received all the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native land. At the age of fifteen years he left school to learn the art of floristry, and after he had completed his apprenticeship he worked in various of the foremost establishments in the different large cities of Germany. In 1882 he came to the United States and settled in Huron, S. D.,

where for twenty-one years he was continuously engaged as a gardener. In 1903 he removed to Milwaukee, and, purchasing five acres of land on the Howell road, erected a green-house and embarked in the flower trade. He makes a specialty of raising carnations, not, however, to the exclusion of other hot-house plants, and he wholesales his products to Milwaukee firms. Throughout the city he has become recognized as a most skilled horticulturist, whose ability to cultivate carnations and other flowers borders on the marvelous. Mr. Carstens is independent of political affiliation and exercises his right of franchise as his conscience and judgment direct, rather than at the dictation of party leaders. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and is today a devout communicant of the church of that denomination. On April 18, 1887, Mr. Carstens was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of John and Anna Smith, of Mitchell, S. D. To this union have been born three children: Clara, William and Francis, all of whom are living at home.

Herman E. G. Schwan, a thrifty market-gardener, living on the Thompson road in the town of Lake, was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, on Sept. 9, 1867, a son of William and Wilhelmina (Faehnel) Schwan, both natives of the Fatherland. The father was engaged in gardening prior to his migration to America and Milwaukee, in 1882. On his arrival here he purchased ten acres of land and embarked in the market-gardening trade. Although he and his wife are each seventy-eight years of age, they still retain all their faculties to a remarkable degree and are active in the conduct of the farm. Of the eight children born to them, four—Herman, William, Jr., Emma and Mary—survive. Herman Schwan received all his educational training in the common schools of his native land. At the age of fifteen he stopped his studies to accept a clerical position with a grocery firm in his native land, but did not remain with it for any great length of time. Upon coming to America and Milwaukee he accepted a position with Mr. Middlemas, a florist, and severed his connection there at the end of a year to remove to La Crosse, Wis. In the latter place he was employed by the John A. Salzer Company, florists, and thence removed to St. Paul, Minn., to engage in the same work. Upon returning to Milwaukee after his sojourn in St. Paul he was variously employed for two years. He then established himself in his present location on the Thompson road, and since 1894 has been doing a general farming business, selling produce to Milwaukee commission houses. His success has been attained through his perseverance, his thrift, and his careful attention to details, and his career has always been one well worthy of emulation. In his political views Mr. Schwan is allied with the Republican party, but has never sought nor held offices of public trust. He is a Protestant in religious matters and one of the most devout of the communicants of St. Paul's Lutheran church, in Cudahy. On Dec. 7, 1893, Mr. Schwan was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Faehnel, a daughter of August and Wilhelmina (Heller) Faehnel, of

Milwaukee. Two children have been the issue of this union, Hugo and Werner, both of whom are now attending school.

John Grobschmidt, deceased, for many years a prominent citizen of the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, was born in the province of Luxemburg, Belgium, Jan. 1, 1820, the son of John Grobschmidt, who was a native of the same place. John Grobschmidt was a farmer, who also manufactured wine, as is a very common thing in Europe. He met with well-deserved success and reared a family of eight children, only two of whom left their native country and came to America, the subject of this sketch and Peter, his brother. Our subject received his scholastic training in the public schools of his native country. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship at the cooper's and wagon-maker's trade, which he followed until 1847. He was ambitious, opportunities did not present themselves as he desired in his native land, and he determined to seek a broader field in that land of opportunities, America. Bidding adieu to friends, family and Fatherland, he sailed for the United States, and, after landing, went directly to Buffalo, N. Y. From there he moved into Ohio and to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade, and finally he came to Milwaukee. He worked at his trade for some time and subsequently went to work for Jordan Puetz, who had a farm in the town of Lake, but after four years he established a cooperage shop of his own on a small farm he bought. He gradually increased the output of his shop and at the same time bought more land until he had about two hundred acres of the finest farming land in Milwaukee county. Mr. Grobschmidt never gave up active life and managed both his farming and manufacturing interests up to the time of his death, Feb. 9, 1908, and he was laid to rest in the cemetery at St. Francis, Wis., after a life of devotion to his family. He was a Democrat in politics, and though he never aspired to public office, always took an interest in local affairs. In 1850 Mr. Grobschmidt was united in marriage with Catherine, the daughter of Jordan and Elizabeth (Hennis) Pietz, of Milwaukee county. Six children were born to this union—George, Christ, John, Charles, William and Mary—of whom only George, John and William are living. Mrs. Grobschmidt's parents were among the early settlers of Milwaukee county. Her father took up land in an early day and reared a family of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Grobschmidt was the oldest. She is a member of St. Ann's Society of the Catholic church of St. Francis, in which her husband was a member and willing worker. Mr. Grobschmidt made many friends in the town of Lake, and his death was a loss to the whole community.

August Mueller belongs to that sagacious and industrious class of German pioneers who have so materially helped in the development of Milwaukee county. He was born in West Prussia, Germany, June 7, 1839, the son of parents who were both born and reared in the Fatherland. The father was a farmer in Germany, but died when August was only three years old. The mother bravely shouldered the responsibilities of both parents and

reared her little family. In 1870 she came to America with her family and located in Milwaukee. Three years later Mrs. Mueller moved to her son's home, at Spencer, Wis., and lived there the remainder of her days. She died in her eighty-third year, leaving three children: August, Charles and John. The last two still live on farms near Spencer, Wis., and August, the subject of this brief review, was given the benefit of scholastic training in Pomerania, Germany, until he was fourteen years of age, when he left school and began to work as a gardener on a large estate in his native country. In 1870, desiring a larger field for his activities, he came to the United States with his family. They came directly to Milwaukee after landing, and August worked in the roller-mills for two years. At the end of that time he obtained a better position with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and remained in its employ five years. Mr. Mueller had always loved the country and outdoor life, and during the years he worked in Milwaukee he was prudent and saved up sufficient money to leave the city and engage in farming. The first year he rented a farm, but was not satisfied with that and bought a small tract of land that he could call his own. By hard work he improved it and in time bought more land, until he had one of the finest farms in the county. Since Mr. Mueller bought his land the county has become more thickly settled, and in 1894 the town of Cudahy was formed and Mr. Mueller was able to dispose of his farm to the Cudahy brothers. He reserved his homestead, but his other property was so valuable that he was able to retire from active life and enjoy a well-earned respite from labor in the sunset years of his life. Mr. Mueller is a Republican in politics, and while he always takes an interest in local affairs, has never aspired to hold office, devoting his time to his farm and his family. On Jan. 5, 1868, Mr. Mueller was united in marriage with Augusta Rutz, the daughter of John and Iva Rutz, natives of Willenburg, Germany. Five children have been born to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mueller: Otto, deceased; Rose, who is married and living in Racine, Wis.; John, Mary and Julia. John is engaged in work for the Cudahy Packing Company at Cudahy, Wis., and Mary and Julia are both married and living in Cudahy. Mr. Mueller is the proud grandparent of seventeen children, whom he is watching grow up, honored among the citizens of Milwaukee county. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, the faith in which they were reared.

Herman Nuelk, an honored and respected citizen of Milwaukee county, and one of its most prosperous farmers, was born in Germany in 1862. His parents were John and Minna Nuelk, who were born in the "Vaterland" in 1814 and 1818, respectively. They immigrated to the United States in 1869, and soon after reaching this country located in Milwaukee county and took up land. Herman, the subject of this sketch, was only seven years of age when his parents came to America and he received his educational discipline at the district school near his home in Milwaukee county, and subsequently attended the German school. After his studies were finished he engaged in

farming, and soon bought a farm of his own on which he has continued to reside for many years. Mr. Nuelk is a self-made man, and his success in life has been due to his capacity for management, work, and attention to every detail of the farm himself. He has prospered in accordance and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the county. On April 8, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Herman Nuelk and Miss Minnie Differt, the daughter of Frederick and Lizzie (Wauke) Differt, residents of Milwaukee county. Six children have come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nuelk: Edwin, Bernard, Herbie, Elsie, Eddie, and Lydia. Mr. Nuelk has ever given a loyal support to the Republican party, but has never been a seeker for official preferment. He is active in local affairs and is the school clerk for district No. 8, Milwaukee county.

Jacob Diderrich, of Granville, one of the prominent citizens and prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county, was born near Brown Deer, town of Granville, March 18, 1869, being the son of John N. and Margaretha (Gengler) Diederrich. Both parents, who are now deceased, were natives of Luxembourg, Germany, that beautiful, rugged country drained by the Moselle river. They immigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee county, where Jacob was born. He was educated at St. Kathrine's schools, at Granville Center, for more than eight years, and after his studies were completed began to run the farm. Mr. Diderrich has twice crossed the ocean to visit the country where his parents were born and reared. Fourteen years ago he bought a farm of his own in the town of Granville, where he has continued to live ever since. He has progressive ideas as to farm management and conducts one of the best-equipped and successfully-operated farms in the county. On June 5, 1897, he married Anna, the daughter of John M. and Katrine (Thomas) Diderrich, and though the two families have the same name they are not related. Mrs. Diderrich's parents were both natives of the valley of the Moselle, Luxembourg, Germany. She has six children, who are being reared and educated in the town of Granville: Marguerite, Susan, Joseph, Mary, Anna and Katie. Mr. Diederrich is a member of the Farmers' Equity Association. With his family he is a member of the German Catholic church and one of its substantial supporters. He is a Democrat in politics and one of the active members of his party.

Henry Graff.—On his attractive farm in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, but a few miles from the city, resides this honest and sterling citizen of his native state. Mr. Graff was born on his father's homestead in the town of Granville, Feb. 28, 1855, the son of George and Mary (Pfiel) Graff, who were among the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee county. Both parents were natives of Germany, and the father served in the army of the Kaiser for three years. They immigrated to America to take advantage of the opportunities presented in a new country, and soon after landing on the shores of the United States, came west to Milwaukee county and took up land, where they reared their family. Henry, the subject of this sketch, was reared in the town of Granville, and received his scholastic training at a district school which he attended ten or twelve years. After leaving

school he worked on a farm for a number of years and accumulated sufficient capital to buy a place of his own. Twelve years ago he established himself on the fine farm where he has continued to reside. Mr. Graff's success has been due to his own efforts, his capacity for work, and excellent management, and to-day he is recognized as one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county. On May 18, 1900, he married Emma, the daughter of George and Henrietta Stoandy, residents of Mequon, Wis. Mr. Graff has never aspired to political office, but has given his allegiance unreservedly to the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church, to which their parents belonged.

William Sieger, a prominent citizen and well-to-do farmer of the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, was born at Berlin, the capital city of Germany, July 19, 1858, the son of John Sieger, born in Germany on Oct. 18, 1820, and Emile (Stuch) Sieger, also a native of Germany, born May 20, 1822. His parents always remained in the old country. When young the elder Sieger served for three years in the German army and was then mustered out of the service. William, the subject of this review, was given the advantages of the public schools of his native land, and also served the prescribed time in the army of the Kaiser. He came to the United States in 1883, and soon after landing on the shores of this country came to Milwaukee county and located in the town of Granville, where he was engaged in farming for eight years. In 1892 he came into Milwaukee and attended school for one term. Mr. Sieger secured a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and his services proved so efficient that he remained with the road for ten years. During that time he accumulated sufficient capital to retire from the company and buy a farm in the town of Granville, where he has been engaged in farming for the past seven years. Today he is one of the substantial and successful farmers of the county. On Aug. 20, 1883, he married Ernestine, the daughter of Gottfried and Ernestine Wuhr, both natives of Germany. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sieger, and they have led happy lives on the farm: Amelia, Wilmut, Lena, Clara, William and Martha. Mr. Sieger does not belong to any secret societies, but is a staunch Republican in politics, and with his family is a member of the German Lutheran church.

Charles F. Ehlenfeldt, one of the sturdy German-Americans who has figured conspicuously in the development of Milwaukee county, is a native of Wisconsin, born in the town of Granville, July 7, 1875, the son of Charles and Minnie (Fauchert) Ehlenfeldt, who were born in Germany in 1843 and 1844, respectively. They came to the new world to avail themselves of the many opportunities it presented to the determined and ambitious young man and woman. A rich reward was theirs; they took up land in the town of Granville, built their home and raised their family in plenty. Charles F., the subject of this sketch, was reared on this homestead in Milwaukee county, received his early educational discipline in the district schools near his home, and subsequently attended

the German school at West Granville for three terms. He always assisted his father on the home place, and after his school days were over devoted his entire attention to farming. As his parents grew older he assumed more and more of the responsibilities, and to-day he is the owner of the farm where he first saw the light of day. Mr. Ehlenfeldt has paid strict attention to business and is recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of Granville. He pays unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, though he has never aspired to public office. On Sept. 16, 1896, he was married to Minnie, the daughter of John and Freda Fielback, residents of North Milwaukee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ehlenfeldt are communicants of the German Lutheran church.

Frederick William Knabel is one of the progressive and energetic German-American farmers of Milwaukee county, whose ability and high personal character have contributed to its growth and development. He is a native of Wisconsin, born near North Milwaukee, July 24, 1847, the son of Casper and Hanna (Leister) Knabel. The father was a native of Germany who immigrated to the United States at an early day. Before he left the Fatherland he had served in the army of the Kaiser for three years, and took part in several of the battles that occurred during the rise of several of the German states, from 1830 to 1837. When Casper Knabel first came to the new world he located in Pennsylvania, where he met and married Hanna Leister, a native of Bucks county, Pa. They heard of the wonderful opportunities in the new western states and territories, and came to Wisconsin which was covered with virgin forests. Nothing daunted by the wilderness, Frederick's father took up land in Milwaukee county, built his rude home of logs, lit his hearth fire, and was at home. He cleared his land and engaged in farming. Many were the hardships of those pioneer days. Flour of a coarse kind was made by grinding the grain by hand between stones; salt had to be obtained from Chicago, and Indians were more frequent visitors than white men. Mr. and Mrs. Knabel had lived in their new home in the wilderness six years when Frederick was born. He received his educational training at the district schools of the town of Granville, and then assisted his father on the farm. As he grew to manhood's estate he assumed more of the burdens and responsibilities of the place, and as a reward for the care and loving devotion, received the old place as a present from his father. Mr. Knabel has always remained on the home place, which his parents hewed from the wilderness, and to-day he is one of the oldest residents and most substantial citizens of the county. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party; he is always interested in the welfare of the community, and he takes an active part in local affairs. For fourteen years he has given a devoted service to the interests of education, being school clerk, and for nine years he has held the responsible position of school director. On June 6, 1872, he was united in marriage with Marguerite, the daughter of Peter and Christine Hennes, who were among the early settlers of North Milwaukee. Six children have been born on the

hospitable old homestead, where there has always been plenty to supply each child with greater advantages than his parents dreamed of having in their childhood. John, Clara, Julia, Anna, Frank, and Emma have all been reared to maturity on the farm where their father was born. Mr. Knabel and his family are devout members of the German Catholic church.

Henry L. Schletz, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee on May 24, 1864, the son of Joseph Schletz, a native of Germany, and Caroline (Heuer) Schletz, who was born and reared at Hamilton, Wis. The grandfather served in the German army and took an active part in his country's wars, fighting against the valiant army of Napoleon. Joseph Schletz, our subject's father, sprang from that hardy, sturdy race which is noted for its indomitable will and perseverance, and he immigrated to the new world to carve out his own fortune. After landing on the shores of America he came to Wisconsin and located in Milwaukee, where he married and established his home. Henry L., the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native city and attended the public schools for two years before he entered the German Lutheran Academy. In five years he completed a course of study with great credit to himself, and then engaged in commercial life, being employed by the Kirkland & Starkey Brick Company. Mr. Schletz became one of the trusted and confidential employes, and during his eighteen years of service with this firm won nothing but esteem and respect from his employers and fellow-workmen. After severing his connection with this company he went to Montana for a year, but returned to Milwaukee and became associated with the Blatz Brewing Company, with whom he remained three years. In 1902 Mr. Schletz bought his present fine farm in North Milwaukee, where he has since engaged in farming with marked success. He is progressive in his ideas and methods, and by excellent management has become one of the prosperous citizens of the county. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and is a member of the church in which he was raised, the German Catholic. He is also a member of St. Joseph's Society, and a willing worker in both it and the church.

Louis F. Tennesen.—The opportunities of the West have developed many successful farmers who challenge admiration, and to the thoughtful man a valuable lesson is to be gained from the lives of these sons of the soil. Louis F. Tennesen, whose career is but briefly outlined in this sketch, is a self-made man, one who by personal merit, mental vigor, and integrity climbed to his present position in the county. He was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Dec. 14, 1865, the son of Mathias and Katharine Tennesen, who were born in Germany in 1832 and 1837, respectively. The father was in active service in the German army before he left his native land to establish a home in the new world. He landed in this country in 1856, and coming west located in Milwaukee county, where he purchased a farm and followed that vocation all his life. Mathias Tennesen was called away from this world in 1897, passing to the land from which no traveler re-

turns. Louis, our subject, was reared on his father's farm in the town of Granville, and received the rudiments of a practical education in the Granville public schools. At the age of seventeen years he went to work for his father on the farm and continued in partnership with him until he died, when Louis took charge of the farm and business, which he has successfully carried on ever since. In addition to the farm he runs a hotel and saloon in Granville, which his father had established some years before his death. Mr. Tennesen is a Democrat and takes an active part in local politics; he has been justice of the peace and notary public since 1902, and is the present incumbent of the office of school clerk in district No. 9. He is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, and is widely known for his prowess as a hunter and fisherman. Mr. Tennesen conducts one of the finest hotels in Milwaukee county, where he dispenses a gracious hospitality to all his patrons.

John Drefahl was born in Milwaukee on June 15, 1862, the son of John and Caroline (Borne) Drefahl, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. The parents determined to take advantage of the opportunities offered in the new world and bidding adieu to home and kindred, sailed for America. They landed in 1853, after thirteen weeks on the water, and came directly to Milwaukee. The father was a mason in the Fatherland and followed that vocation after he was established in his new home. With every prospect bright, a happy home and fine children, Mr. Drefahl was cut down in his prime and laid to rest in 1863. He was survived by his sorrowing wife and children. Left to face the world alone, Caroline Drefahl shouldered the responsibilities and reared her family. She died on March 11, 1908. Before Mr. Drefahl came to the United States he had served in the German army and was honorably dismissed at the close of his term of enlistment. John, the subject of this sketch, received a practical education in the public schools of Milwaukee. He began life on his own account as a farmer, and though he had little means to begin with, fortune has dealt kindly with him. In 1887 he bought eighty-nine acres of land, and he now has a beautiful home in Milwaukee county. For many years he has been in the dairy business, which he has conducted successfully and profitably. Mr. Drefahl is a Republican and takes an active part in local affairs. He is clerk of the school board. In 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Drefahl and Clara, the daughter of Christopher and Emily Ebert, of Milwaukee. They were among the early settlers of Milwaukee, and after locating in the city Mr. Ebert engaged in the cooorage business. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drefahl: Clara, Della, Herman, John, Alma, William, Henry, Arthur and Minnie, who died in childhood.

Henry Miller, a well-to-do and progressive farmer, of the town of Oak Creek, living near South Milwaukee, was born at Biern, Germany, Feb. 14, 1850. His parents were Peter and Catherine (Klein) Miller, born in Germany in 1808 and 1810, respectively. They immigrated to the United States about the middle of

the nineteenth century, located in the town of Oak Creek, in 1852, and took up 120 acres of land, all of which has been kept in the farm except four acres that were sold to the railroad. Peter Miller cleared his farm and became one of the most prosperous of the early settlers of the county. For fourteen years he was road overseer, was one of the men who always stood for progress and improvement, and he was an important figure in movements for town improvements. During his life Mr. Miller reared ten children, only five of whom are still living—three sons and two daughters. With his family he was a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Miller passed over the great divide in 1885, after a life that was unselfish, upright, and devoted to his fellow-men. His widow survived him only five years and passed to her long rest in 1890. Henry, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools of the district, and after his studies were finished began to assist his father on the farm. He still owns 116 acres of the old homestead which his father cleared more than half a century ago. He has a fine home and is one of the progressive farmers who realize the value of modern methods, and he has installed all the improvements that he can use on his place. He takes an active interest in the policies of the Republican party, of which he is a stanch supporter, and with his wife, is a member of the Lutheran church. On June 20, 1872, he married Emma Schmidt, born in the town of Oak Creek, Jan. 26, 1851, the daughter of Adam and Julia eSchmidt, both of whom were born in Germany, came to the United States and located on a farm in the town of Oak Creek in 1850. Mrs. Schmidt was called from the cares of this life in 1864, and her husband died in 1877. They had five children—two sons and three daughters—all of whom are living. To Henry Miller and his wife have been born eight children: Lena, Charles, Henry, Julia, Oscar, Emma, Katie, and George, who have all been reared and educated on the fine old homestead which their father owns.

Lewis H. Goelzer, of Oakwood, Milwaukee county, is recognized as one of its most prosperous and substantial citizens. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Oakwood, Nov. 13, 1872, the son of Jacob Goelzer, who was born at Franklin, Wis., and Mary Goelzer, a native of Germany. The paternal grandparents were Daniel Goelzer, of Bavaria, Germany, and Margaret (Weingard) Goelzer, who was born in Prussia. Daniel came to America in 1836, but returned the next year to marry, and when he brought his wife with him, located at Franklin, Milwaukee county. In partnership with a Mr. Maher, he purchased one of the first sections of land in the township, directly from the government, the patent to which was signed by President Taylor. Subsequently Mr. Goelzer bought 208 acres additional land, which made him one of the largest landholders in the county. His wife died in 1868, and from that time he lived very quietly until called from the cares of life in 1900, at the hale old age of ninety-two years. During his life Mr. Goelzer reared five children: Lucy; Lewis D.; Jacob, our subject's father; Caroline, and Daniel. Jacob was reared on his father's

farm near Franklin and became a farmer, owning 140 acres of land. In 1863 he married Mary Guetlich, whose parents were among the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee county. Seven children were born to this union: Emma, August, Caroline, Lewis, Ida and Katherine. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, received his educational discipline in the district and public schools of the town of Oak Creek, and then finished a course in the Oak Creek high school. When his studies were completed he engaged in farming and soon bought a place of his own, and he now owns 126 acres of the best land in the county, where he does general farming. Mr. Goelzer is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and always takes an active part in politics. When only twenty-four years of age he was elected to the responsible position of town clerk, which position he still holds.

John L. Holm, one of the old residents and prominent citizens of Oakwood, Wis., was born in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, April 20, 1874. His parents were John and Mary Holm, who were born at Mecklenberg, Germany, July 13, 1825, and in 1834, respectively. The paternal grandparents, John and Dora Holm, immigrated to the United States at an early day and located near Worth, Ill., where the grandfather lived until 1873 and the grandmother until 1893. The father came to Milwaukee county in 1853, and there met and married his wife, in 1857. Seven children were born to this union: Henry, Helen, Dora, Ida, Emma, Mary, and John, who is the subject of this review. The father was a Republican, and with his wife was a member of St. John's Lutheran church. The elder Mrs. Holm passed away on Sept. 2, 1891. John received his preliminary education at the public schools of the town of Oak Creek and then attended the high school at Oakwood, where he graduated with credit, and he has since had charge of his father's farm. He has never specialized, but does general farming on his fine farm of ninety-four acres. Mr. Holm was united in marriage on June 10, 1908, to Miss Carrie Zimmermann, who was born in Racine county. She is the daughter of Valentine and Minnie (Miller) Zimmermann, of Caledonia. Mrs. Zimmermann died in March, 1894, and her husband still resides at Caledonia. They had a family of eight children—six daughters and two sons. Mr. Holm is a Republican, and while he always takes an active interest in politics has never aspired to office. Both he and his wife are members of St. John's Lutheran church.

Benjamin Baden, a popular resident of Milwaukee county and one of its substantial farmers, is a native of the county, born at Franklin, Feb. 16, 1861, the son of Peter and Johanna Gertrude (Schliegh) Baden, both of whom were born in Holland, in 1819 and 1818, respectively. The father of the subject of this sketch came to America in 1844. He remained in New York city, two years later he was joined by his wife, and then moved to Milwaukee during the early days of settlement. Peter Baden located in Franklin and bought the farm where his five children were born. He cleared his land and became one of the best farmers of the county, having

learned farming in Holland. On Feb. 8, 1899, he was called from the cares of life, and is survived by his wife—the partner of the hardships and triumphs of an existence on the frontier—only two years, as she died on March 1, 1901. During their lives both Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baden were members of the Reformed Lutheran church. Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, received his educational training at the public schools of the town of Franklin and as soon as his studies were finished engaged in farming. He soon bought a place for himself and he now owns 120 acres of the finest land in the county. Mr. Baden does general farming and runs a large truck farm, where early vegetables are raised for the Milwaukee market. Mr. Baden is a member of the Republican party, in which he takes an active interest, and he has held several public offices; from 1896 to 1906 he was supervisor of the town of Franklin, and in 1906 was re-elected to the same position. Besides the time devoted to this, he is a director of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the towns of Franklin and Oak Creek. On March 26, 1885, Mr. Baden was married to Jennie, the daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Breker, both early settlers of Milwaukee county. Five children have been born and reared on their parents' farm: Peter E., Elizabeth, Carrie, Herbert, and Jeanette, all of whom are living. The family are all members of the Reformed Lutheran church.

Frederich H. Schmidt, of Oakwood, Milwaukee county, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Franklin, Nov. 3, 1860, the son of Frederick and Rosina (Knoell) Schmidt. The father was born in Alsace-Lorraine, that beautiful country which lies between Germany and France, and the mother was a native of Germany. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Frederick Schmidt, and his wife, Mary Ann Schmidt, emigrated to America from the Fatherland in 1845, and came to Wisconsin at the time so many of the sturdy sons of Germany were opening up and developing the territory. They took up land in the town of Franklin, cleared it, and engaged in farming until they died. Mr. Schmidt was called from the cares of life in 1875 and his widow survived him only three years. Frederick's maternal grandparents were Henry and Marguerite Knoell, who were among the early settlers of the town of Franklin, locating here in 1844. They became farmers and continued to live there all their lives. Mr. Knoell died in 1868 and his wife in 1873. Our subject's father came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845, when fifteen years of age, and after working on his father's farm for several years bought a place of his own and married Rosina Knoell. Ten children came to bless this union, of whom only three are now living. Mr. Schmidt was a Republican in politics and always took an active part in local affairs. He was chairman of the county board for about fifteen years and supervisor for several terms. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, the faith of their fathers. Mrs. Schmidt died in 1886, and from that time her husband lived very quietly, until he too was called on the long journey from which no traveler

returns, Jan. 30, 1896. Frederick, Jr., the subject of this review, was reared on his father's farm and received his educational training at the public schools of the town of Franklin. After finishing his studies, Mr. Schmidt engaged in farming, and has since successfully continued in that vocation. He owns and manages one of the large truck farms that supplies the Milwaukee market with garden vegetables. He combines truck farming, general farming and stock raising, owning some of the finest pure-blooded Jersey cows and Duroc hogs, and he is now one of the substantial and progressive farmers of the county. He is a stanch member of the Republican party, and while he takes an active interest in politics, his busy life leaves him no time for public office. On June 5, 1888, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage with Philopina Knoell, a native of the town of Franklin, born there on Sept. 14, 1868, the daughter of Valentine and Philopina (Zimmermann) Knoell. Mrs. Schmidt's father came to Franklin in 1836, with his parents, who took up land and lived there all their lives. When he grew to manhood's estate he married and reared his family in the same locality where he was reared. Mr. Knoell's wife, Miss Zimmermann, came to Franklin in 1838 and there her parents were farmers. They lived to see the county become one of the most important and thickly populated in the state, though it was a virgin forest when they took up land. To our subject and his wife five children have been born to comfort them in their declining years: Sadie L., Myron, Winifred (deceased), Fred (deceased), and Orin. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Lieut.-Col. Jerome A. Watrous, United States Army, was born in Conklin, Broome county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840. When four years old his parents removed to Wisconsin. Four years later, his father, Capt. O. J. Watrous, died, and his mother and her children returned to York State. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm for his board and clothes and three months of schooling each winter, until he was fifteen. At sixteen he taught school one term in Pennsylvania, and in 1857 he returned to Calumet county, Wis. He taught school the winters of 1858-59; attended Lawrence University part of a term, then began his career as a printer, and a few months later as an editor. He was an editor and publisher at Appleton when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted under President Lincoln's first call, but the company, like thirty others, was not ordered to camp. He again enlisted, under the next call, and was mustered in on July 16, 1861, as a private in Company E, Sixth Wisconsin infantry. The following winter he was made ordnance sergeant of a brigade, and after the battle of Antietam was advanced to ordnance-sergeant of a division. He re-enlisted at the end of three years, was made sergeant-major of his regiment, and a little later, first lieutenant and adjutant, finishing his service as adjutant-general of the "Iron Brigade" on the staff of Gen. John A. Kellogg. His horse was shot under him at the battle of Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865, and he was captured and taken to Libby prison. For service in the last-named battle he was

brevetted captain. Upon muster out, May 15, 1865, the young officer returned to his calling as an editor, first on the Jackson County Banner. In 1866 he was county superintendent of schools, and that fall he was elected to the state legislature from the counties of Jackson and Clark. He declined a re-nomination, and in 1869 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, and was one of the founders of the present Daily Commonwealth. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in that district. In 1879 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the Milwaukee Telegraph, and for fifteen years was its editor, during which time he served as collector of customs for the Milwaukee district, and also as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served as colonel and later as brigadier-general on the staff of Gov. J. M. Rusk. At the opening of the Spanish-American war General Watrous tendered his services to both the governor of the state and the president. On June 15, 1898, he was commissioned a major in the regular army and served on the Atlantic coast until June, 1899, when he was made chief paymaster of the Department of the Columbia, on the staff of Gen. W. R. Shafter, with headquarters at Portland, Ore. The following year he was assigned to duty at Manila. Six months later he was made chief paymaster, Department of the Visayas, and in December, 1901, when the four departments were consolidated into two, Major Watrous became chief paymaster, Department of the South Philippines, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. J. T. Wade. In September, 1904, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, United States army, and retired for age. Since then he has followed his old calling as writer and now resides at Whitewater, Wis. Colonel Watrous has been a Thirty-third degree Mason since 1888.

George Wilbur Peck, the sixteenth governor of Wisconsin, was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., on Sept. 28, 1840, the son of David B. and Alzina Peck. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin and settled near Whitewater, and in the schools of that vicinity the future governor received his early educational advantages. In 1855 he entered the office of the Whitewater Register as an apprentice, and when he had mastered his trade worked as a journeyman on various papers in the state, finally becoming foreman of the Watertown Republican. He then served for a time as hotel clerk at Janesville, remaining there until the proprietor failed in 1860, and then established the Jefferson County Republican. In 1863 he disposed of his interests and removed to Madison, where for a time he was engaged as a type-setter on the Wisconsin State Journal. Later in the same year he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, and after the cessation of hostilities was mustered out as a lieutenant. Upon his return to the state he started the Ripon Representative, but sold it in 1868 to go to New York to accept an editorship on Pomroy's Democrat. Three years later Mr. Peck returned to Wisconsin and became the editor of the La Crosse branch of the same paper, and in 1874 purchased a half interest in it. The same year he started

Peck's Sun, which he removed to Milwaukee in 1878. While in La Crosse he served one year as chief of police of the city, and during the legislative session of 1874 he was chief clerk of the assembly. Peck's Sun became famous after it was removed to the Cream City, its paid circulation at one time being 80,000. Mr. Peck was not again active in politics until 1890, when he was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 6,000 votes. In the fall of the same year he was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention and was elected by 28,000 plurality. Two years later he was again nominated and again elected, by 8,000 majority. In 1894 he was his party's candidate for governor, but with the balance of his party throughout the Northwest, went down in defeat. Ten years later, in 1904, he again became his party's choice for the gubernatorial nomination, but failed of election. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Peck has the unique distinction of having been four times a candidate for governor of the commonwealth. He is well known throughout the country through his humorous writings. In 1860 Governor Peck was united in marriage to Miss Francena Rowley, of Delavan, Wis. Since his retirement from office he has lived retired in Milwaukee.

William Bertram.—The lives of the self-made men of this century seldom furnish incidents of romance; it is energy and perseverance that give them distinction, not circumstances. One who has fought a good fight and come to the front is the man who heads this sketch. William Bertram was born in Germany on Nov. 25, 1848, and is a son of August and Wilhelmenia (Metz) Bertram, who were born in Germany in 1813 and 1807, respectively. His father was a farmer in the Fatherland, and reared two sons and one daughter. The family were Lutherans, and in that faith the father died in 1868, leaving the wife and three children. The brave mother took up the battle of life and reared her children; when they had reached maturity the cares of life slipped from her shoulders and she passed to her long rest in 1886. Our subject remained in Germany until he was thirty-four years of age, when he came to the new world to make his fortune, and located in Wisconsin. Immediately after his arrival in this country he worked on a farm for six months as a laborer, while he learned the English language. Within four years, by industry and care, he had accumulated enough capital to buy a farm in Milwaukee county, and he is now the proud owner of seventy-one acres of excellent farming land where he has introduced many of the improvements and modern methods of conducting a farm. Mr. Bertram has not confined himself to any one line, but does general farming. He is a staunch Republican in political allegiance, and with his wife is one of the willing workers in the Lutheran church. Mr. Bertram was married on Feb. 9, 1874, to Marie Lacher, a native of Germany, born there in 1846, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reder) Lacher. They have five fine children: Martha, Otto, Lizzie, Max and Charlie.

Fred Gennerotsky, one of the well-known farmers of the town of Franklin, is a native of the Badger State, born in the town of

Greenfield, Milwaukee county, Aug. 23, 1871, the son of Henry and Caroline (Tetzlau) Gennerotsky. The father was born at West Faber, Germany, and the mother is a native of the same country, born there in 1835. They determined to avail themselves of the opportunities offered in America, and bade adieu to the Fatherland and sailed for the new world. After landing they came west and were among the first settlers in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where the subject of this sketch was born. This first farm Henry Gennerotsky sold and bought sixty acres of land in Franklin, where Fred still lives. Mr. Gennerotsky cleared his land, built a new home, and was just settling down to enjoy the sunset years of his life, when he was summoned by the Angel of Death. His wife still lives, having counted her three-score-years-and-ten, and she is a hale old lady of seventy-three years of age. She bore eleven children, of whom only four are now living. Both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran church. Fred, the subject of this sketch, was given the benefits of an education in the parochial and public schools of Milwaukee county. After finishing school he returned to his father's farm to care for the family and manage the property, and after his father's death assumed the entire control of the estate of sixty acres, which he is still in charge of. So far his life has been devoted to the happiness, welfare and comfort of others. In January, 1905, he married Ella Torkamp, the daughter of Herman and Minnie Torkamp, of the town of Franklin. Mrs. Gennerotsky's mother died some years ago, but her father still conducts his farm in Franklin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gennerotsky—Herman and Herbert—both sturdy boys who delight their fond parents' hearts. Mr. Gennerotsky is a Republican in politics, and with his wife he belongs to the Lutheran church.

Joseph Stubenbeck, an honored citizen and prosperous farmer of Milwaukee county, was born in Milwaukee on Oct. 5, 1845, the son of Ferdinand and Minnie Stubenbeck, who were natives of Germany. They immigrated to the United States about the middle of the Nineteenth century and located in Milwaukee. Joseph was descended from a long line of sturdy Germans, and after completing his studies in the public schools engaged in farming. He was industrious, paid strict attention to the details of all the farm work, and to-day is regarded as one of the most substantial farmers of the county. Mr. Stubenbeck is a Democrat, gives unqualified indorsement to the principles of that party, and with his family is a devout member of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. His wife was formerly Miss Hattie Kohla, the daughter of Joseph and Regina Kohla. Two children were born to this union, George and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Stubenbeck are well known in the county, and nowhere is a more gracious hospitality dispensed than at their home.

August Voeks, one of the sturdy sons of the "Vaterland" who have done so much for the building up of Wisconsin, was born in Prussia, Germany, Jan. 6, 1834, the son of Jule and Marie Voeks,

who were born and reared in the same country, and where they resided all their lives. August, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of his native land, and after finishing his studies became a farmer. He heard of the great opportunities presented in America, and immigrated to this country when eighteen years of age, landing in Milwaukee on June 28, 1852. Within a short time he went to work as a farm hand, seven and a half miles north of Milwaukee, but was not content to remain a paid employe for any length of time, and by care he was able to save up enough capital to buy a piece of land of his own. At different times he has added to his land and now owns one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Voeks is a stanch Democrat, takes an active interest in politics and local affairs, and at the present time is supervisor and school treasurer. On Sept. 7, 1857, he married Miss Annie Kruger, and eleven children have been made welcome and reared on the homestead in Milwaukee county: Fred, William, Emma, Louis, Otto, Louise, August, Henry, Minnie, Pauline and Carrie. Mr. Voeks and his family are communicants and willing workers in the Lutheran church.

Lawrence Gengler, one of the best-known and most useful citizens of his years and occupation, was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Sept. 5, 1875, son of John and Barbara Gengler. The parents were natives of Germany who immigrated to America, the land of promise to so many sturdy sons of the "Vaterland", and they located in Milwaukee county at an early day, where they carved a farm from the wilderness, and established a home. There their children were born and reared in a home supplied by the generous hand of nature. Lawrence, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm and obtained the rudiments of a practical education in the schools of his native town. Subsequently he attended Milwaukee College, where he finished a course with great credit. After leaving college he engaged in farming, in which vocation he has since continued. Mr. Gengler has met with success in his chosen life-work, due to his untiring energy, attention to the details of his farm, and his up-to-date methods, which have brought him twofold profits. On Nov. 8, 1900, Mr. Gengler was united in marriage with an estimable young lady and four children have been born to bless this union: Arthur, Rhea, Lydia and Sedonia, who all lead happy, care-free lives on their father's farm. Mr. Gengler is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and always takes an active interest in politics. Both he and his wife are devout Catholics, and members of that church.

Michael J. Poellman, one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Milwaukee county, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Hartford, Washington county, Jan. 20, 1876. His parents were John M. and Margaret Poellman, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, who immigrated to the United States at an early day and located in Wisconsin. Michael's father was a well-to-do man, and determined that his son should have an excellent education. Michael attended the public schools and then finished a course at

Marquette college, Milwaukee, and subsequently went to the State University at Madison, where he did most creditable work. After leaving the university he engaged in farming, and worked on different farms for some time before he became associated with his father. In 1900 he bought a farm from his father, and this he has since conducted with great success. Mr. Poellman has introduced new and modern methods of farming on his land and has demonstrated that they pay. He is a member of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in its policies; he is always interested in the welfare of the community, and to this end has been elected road commissioner. On May 28, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Poellman and Katherine Becker, the daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Becker, both residents of Wisconsin.

George Haeberlein, one of the representative farmers of Milwaukee county, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Milwaukee, March 5, 1859, of sturdy German stock. His parents were Paul and Margaret Haeberlein, natives of Germany, who immigrated to this country and located in the state when it was an untamed wilderness, and almost covered with virgin forests. Paul Haeberlein took up land, cleared it, established his home and raised his family. Both he and his wife were among those hardy German pioneers who developed this great state and placed it in the front rank it occupies to-day. George, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools near his home, and then was sent to private schools to finish his studies. After leaving school he went to work on his father's farm, and when twenty-five years of age his father gave him the old homestead, where he still continues to reside. Mr. Haeberlein has progressive ideas, takes an active interest in the questions of the day, and is one of the successful farmers in his district. He is a public-spirited man, has been road master for a number of years, and at present holds that position for a term of three years. On Dec. 1, 1893, Mr. Haeberlein was united in marriage with Annie Kolpack, the daughter of William and Ernestine Kolpack, of Wisconsin. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haeberlein, on the farm where there is always enough and to spare for each child—Alma, Hulda, Helen, Tillie, George, Emma, Agnes, Arthur, Florence and Ruth—all of whom have led happy lives at the dear old home. Mr. Haeberlein belongs to no secret societies, but is a willing worker in the Lutheran church, of which he is a communicant.

Joseph V. Quarles is a native son of Wisconsin who has won well-merited distinction in the professional and political world by close application and the development of extraordinary talents with which nature so generously endowed him. Judge Quarles was born at Kenosha (at that time known as Southport), Wis., Dec. 16, 1843, son of Joseph V. and Caroline (Bullen) Quarles, the former of whom was born at Ossipee, N. H., in 1800, and the latter at Hannibal, N. Y., in 1803. The father died in 1873 and the mother in 1878. The maternal grandfather of Judge Quarles was General Bullen, who was a leading man in the early times among the Ke-

nosha county settlers, having located in that county himself in 1836. He it was who led the settlers, or "squatters" as they were called, to the land sale at Milwaukee in 1838, where they protected their rights against the speculators who sought to dispossess them of the land which they had improved. Armed with hickory sticks, etc., as their weapons of warfare, they succeeded in driving the speculators from the field, and each one of the settlers secured the land he had improved as a "squatter." Joseph V. Quarles, Sr., came to Southport, now Kenosha, in 1838, and afterward became a member of the firm of Mitchell & Quarles, wagon manufacturers, which was an important industrial establishment in Southwest Wisconsin until 1858, when it went out of existence as a result of the widespread financial depression of 1857. Judge Quarles attended the public schools of Kenosha, graduating in the high school of that place in 1861, after which he spent some time in teaching. In 1862 he matriculated at the University of Michigan, but at the end of his second year in that institution he left college for the purpose of becoming a soldier in the Civil war. In May, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company C of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin infantry and was elected first lieutenant of his company. The regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, for the 100-days' service and left the state on June 13. It reached Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th and was assigned to the Third brigade, of which Col. Buttrick of the regiment was commander. The command had a brush with Forrest's cavalry near the Hernando road, the enemy, 5,000 strong, breaking through the picket lines and entering Memphis. Judge Quarles was engaged in guard and picket duty until his term of service expired, and he was mustered out at Milwaukee on Sept. 22, 1864. He immediately re-entered the University of Michigan and graduated with the class of 1866, receiving the scholastic degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then began the study of law and in 1868 was admitted to the bar upon examination. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession with headquarters at Kenosha, he rapidly rose to prominence and was honored with the positions of mayor of Kenosha, district attorney and at different times member of both houses of the Wisconsin legislature. During a portion of the time when he was located at Kenosha he had as a partner in his legal practice his brother, Charles Quarles, but later Judge Quarles removed to Racine, where the law firm of Quarles & Winslow was formed, the junior member of which was John B. Winslow, at present chief justice of the state supreme court. After the elevation of Judge Winslow to the circuit court bench Thomas W. Spence became a member of the firm and its name was changed to Quarles & Spence. This firm continued to practice at Racine until 1888, when it was removed to Milwaukee, and four years later the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles was organized, the additional member being Charles Quarles. Judge Quarles remained connected with this firm until 1899, when, having been elected to represent Wisconsin in the United States senate, he severed his relations and turned his attention to legislative duties

at Washington. After serving one term he retired from the senate in 1905, and soon thereafter was appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of Judge of the United States court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. The sequel has shown the wisdom of the president in elevating Judge Quarles to this high judicial station. Endowed by nature with the judicial temperament and schooled by nearly forty years of actual practice at the bar, his analytical mind soon fathoms the intricacies of each case that comes before him. Firm without being unnecessarily harsh, and with the welfare of the body politic always uppermost in his mind, his decisions are based upon the principles of absolute justice. Off the bench the Judge is a genial, companionable gentleman. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion, and also the Milwaukee and Old Settlers' clubs, in all of which he is deservedly popular because of his many sterling qualities and his general good fellowship. On Sept. 25, 1868, Judge Quarles and Miss Carrie A. Saunders, of Lawrence, Kan., were united in marriage and this union has been blessed by the birth of three sons, viz: William C., Joseph V., Jr., and Edward L.

Frank C. Espenhain, deceased, who made an impress upon the commercial life of Milwaukee long before he became a resident of that city, was born in Belleville, Ill., in 1843. He received his early education there, and when a young man went to St. Louis, where he enlisted in a Missouri infantry regiment and saw active service during the Civil war. After the cessation of hostilities he determined to make St. Louis his home, and became interested in the dry goods business there. Promotions came to him rapidly, and within a few years he was conducting a store of his own. Subsequently he established branch stores at Belleville, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind., and in 1875 established the Milwaukee store, which in time became one of the foremost drygoods houses in the Northwest. Mr. Espenhain continued to reside in St. Louis until 1902, in which year the growth of the Milwaukee end of the business necessitated his removal to this city. He purchased a residence at the corner of Twelfth street and Grand avenue, but soon after coming his health became impaired and aside from his business he had to devote himself entirely to maintaining his health. In the summer of 1904 he went with his wife to Petoskey, Mich., in the hope of bettering his condition, but he gradually failed, and on Sept. 2, took the long journey. Besides his widow he left four daughters: Mrs. Nelson, of St. Louis; Mrs. Ortwein, of St. Moritz, Switzerland; Mrs. Walker, of Denver; and Mrs. Schulze, of Milwaukee; and a son, Frank.

John C. Ludwig, judge of the circuit court of Milwaukee, is a native of the city where he resides, and was born on Dec. 1, 1850. His parents, Joseph and Gertrude (Schaefer) Ludwig, were both Germans. John C. acquired his early education in private schools. At the age of fourteen he left school and served an apprenticeship with a jeweler, remaining in this work until he was twenty years of age. At that time he decided to follow the legal profession, and

began his studies in the office of Mann & Cotzhausen, of Milwaukee, being admitted to the bar on March 25, 1875. He soon afterward entered upon the practice of his profession, continuing his work as an attorney until his appointment to the position of judge of the superior court, now circuit court, of Milwaukee county, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge E. L. Gilson. The appointment was made by Governor Peck, June 13, 1892, and before the expiration of the term, Jan. 1, 1894, Judge Ludwig was elected for the ensuing term of six years. Although his early educational advantages were somewhat limited, he is a man of wide reading and culture, and has been a hard student all of his professional life. The same qualities which enabled him, unaided and in the face of many obstacles, to rise to a high and responsible position, also conferred the power to efficiently fill it. He possesses in a large degree the judicial attributes, and his rulings as judge have been generally accepted by his confreres as well grounded in law and equity. Judge Ludwig is a Democrat in his politics, but during his long term as judge he has not been active in political affairs. He was school commissioner for the First ward of the city from 1877 to 1880, and trustee of the asylum for the chronic insane of Milwaukee county from 1890 to 1892. He has always been active in the social and benevolent life of the city, and belongs to a number of the leading clubs and other organizations having these ends in view. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Catholic church.

Adolph Doctor, deceased, was born in Prussia in 1845, and came direct to Milwaukee with his parents from the Fatherland in 1852. After he had completed the scholastic training afforded by the public schools of the city he learned the trade of butcher, and several years afterward established, at the corner of Grand avenue and Fourth street, a butcher shop, in partnership with his brother, Meyer Doctor, now also deceased. The venture flourished from the start, and in 1889 Mr. Doctor was enabled to retire with an excellent competency which allowed him to live quietly until the time of his death, which occurred on Dec. 20, 1894. At the time of passing away he was the oldest member of Kilbourn lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was an honorary member. He was also a prominent member of the Old Settlers' Club and several other organizations.

Currie Brothers, florists, of Milwaukee, includes the following members: James Currie, born at Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, June 10, 1853; Adam Currie, born in Girnan, Ayrshire, Dec. 24, 1854; and William, born in the same place, Dec. 8, 1856. There are also two sisters, Mary A. G. and Jessie, who are residents of Milwaukee. The father of the family, James Currie, born July 3, 1827, also in Ayrshire, came to Milwaukee in 1886. His whole life was devoted to landscape gardening and floral culture. He laid out the famous gardens of Sir Peter Coates on the banks of the Doon and was much interested in the beautifying of the city, especially the public parks. He was a member of St. Andrews' Society and the Mil-

waukee Curling Club. His death occurred Oct. 29, 1905, and he is buried in Forest Home Cemetery. The Curries have been residents of Ayrshire since the days of Wallace of the Thirteenth century and the family is numerous in that shire, the Milwaukee family being the first to emigrate from the ancestral home. Mrs. Currie, born Anne Boyd, in Ayrshire, is a descendant of Lord Boyd, whose estates were confiscated because of his adherence to the cause of the Pretender, Prince Charles. Lord Boyd, or Earl of Kilmarnock, was born in 1704, was taken prisoner at Cul-loden, tried for treason, and executed at the Tower of London, his being one of the last three executions for political offences in the Tower; the other two were the Lords of Balmerino and Lovat, all convicted after the rebellion of 1745. The death of William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock, ended the title and the estates in the family. The old castle, called "Dean Castle," near Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, is still standing and many relics of the earlier and more distinguished period have descended to Mrs. Currie, who is still living and resides in Milwaukee. The Currie Brothers came to Milwaukee some ten years before their parents and sisters. They were reared in the romantic Burns country, and about two miles from the birthplace of the famous Scotch poet. On settling in the metropolis of Wisconsin the brothers immediately began business as florists and seed-men, and have continued in that line ever since, becoming an incorporated company some five years ago. Their business has been most prosperous, and is extended to all parts of the country, particularly in the West. Their education was obtained in their native land, in the public schools and the academy of Ayrshire. In religious faith the family follow that of their nationality, the Presbyterian; in politics they support the Republican party, but have never taken an active part in political movements. James was united in marriage on July 3, 1878, to Miss Jeannie A. Harper, daughter of William and Mary (Baxter) Harper, the former of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and the latter of Loch Gelly, Fifeshire, of the same country. William Currie married, on Jan. 1, 1880, Sarah E., another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harper. Adam married, on Sept. 23, 1882, Miss Annie E. Fraser, daughter of William and Isabella (Fraser) Fraser, of Invernesshire, Scotland. James, the oldest of the brothers, has four children, namely: William B., who married Beatrice Washburn, and has one son, James W.; Florence B.; Alice M.; and Jeannie Y., Adam has two sons, Allister J. F. and Herbert. William also has four children: Jessie V., Ray J., Effie H., and Edith W.; the three youngest live at home, but Jessie, the eldest, is married to Thomas E. Marshall, a lumber and coal merchant of Ripon, Wis., and has two daughters, Doris N. and Effie M. All of the members of the firm are Free Masons, James being Past Master of Kilbourn Lodge, and Adam and William are Thirty-second degree Masons, Scottish Rite, and also Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Frank P. Van Valkenburgh, deceased, the only son of Frank B. Van Valkenburgh, a practicing lawyer in Milwaukee since 1855, and of Emeline (Wells) Pratt, his wife, was born in Milwaukee on

June 8, 1863, and was by descent from his great-grandfather, B. J. VanValkenburgh, a member of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1882, a "K. O. A.," was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee in 1887, and practiced his profession in that city until the day of his death, in 1900. He married Jane I. Swoope, of Pennsylvania, on Christmas day, 1885, and was the father of three children, of whom one, the only son, is now a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1894 he was assistant city attorney of the city of Milwaukee, immediately upon leaving that office he was appointed assistant district-attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, and he filled that position so much to the satisfaction of the attorney-general that he was kept in it for over a year after his principal was retired. Mr. Van Valkenburgh was a great admirer of all mechanical devices and was an acknowledged connoisseur in matters of art. During the life of the Columbian Exposition he spent much time in Chicago as correspondent of the Milwaukee Telegraph, contributing to the columns of that paper many letters which elicited praise from its readers and are still highly prized by those desiring to know what was shown at the most wonderful exposition the world ever saw. A close student of the laws, national and international, he was one of the originators of the Milwaukee Law School, and was for some years dean of its faculty. He was an enthusiastic bicyclist, as chief consul of the League of American Wheelmen in Wisconsin did yeoman service in that and the national organizations, working long and accomplishing much for the cause of good roads in his native state, and he was greatly interested in all plans for the amelioration of the ills of the poor, becoming especially interested in the scheme for opening co-operative stores wherever they seemed to be needed. In his death his family lost a loving and devoted member, and the state an energetic and accomplished citizen, who anxiously devoted himself to the service of his country. Something of the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best may be gathered from the notices published at the time of his untimely death. The following resolutions were adopted by his class in the law department of Marquette University:

"WHEREAS, In the untimely death of Frank Pratt Van Valkenburgh we mourn the loss of our beloved friend and teacher, whose efforts were a most potent factor in the education and uplifting of the younger members of the Milwaukee bar, and upon whose wise and kindly counsel they have so much relied; and

"WHEREAS, His genial, companionable and generous nature endeared him to pupils and instructors alike; and

"WHEREAS, We feel in the death of Mr. Van Valkenburgh a deep sense of personal loss and a deep sense of the loss which the cause of legal education, the bar, and the community have sustained; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we give public expression to our grief. Words are weak instruments with which to express the pro-

found sorrow with which we mourn the death, not only of the teacher who inspired us with love for the study of law, but of the man whose sunny and genial disposition ever lightened our labors, and whose life will continue an inspiration to us."

The *Cycling Gazette*, of New York, said: "The old adage that 'Death loves a shining mark' loses none of its pointed truthfulness as the days go by. In the death of Frank P. Van Valkenburgh, the brilliant Wisconsin lawyer and wheelman, the L. A. W. and other cycling organizations have lost a young man of great promise. Wisconsin will doubtless wait many a day before finding itself able to replace him." The L. A. W. Magazine said: "Frank P. Van Valkenburgh became famous through his speech in which he nominated Mr. Potter for the presidency. His eloquence, coupled with his originality of expression, held every hearer's attention; at the next meeting of the National Assembly, held in Providence, he nominated Mr. Keeman in a speech even more inspiring than that in which he nominated Mr. Potter. He was a warm-hearted, whole-souled gentleman and a general favorite. He has written a good record with us, and we shall ever remember him with pleasure, while we sincerely regret his untimely death."

Francis Bloodgood, attorney and United States court commissioner of Milwaukee, is the son of William Bloodgood, who was born in 1801 and died in 1874. The father was educated at West Point and was for many years an officer in the United States army. The son was born at Fort Howard, Wis., Dec. 22, 1827, his grandfather, Maj. William Whistler, being then commandant of the fort and superintendent of Indian affairs. Maj. John Whistler, father of William, built Fort Dearborn, Chicago, in 1803, and his son, Meriweather Lewis, was the first white child born on the site of Chicago. Another son of John, Maj. George W., with his father at the building of Fort Dearborn, was an eminent engineer, and was selected by Nicholas, Czar of Russia, to build a railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg. A son of the latter, James Whistler, has left a world-wide fame as an artist. On the paternal side, Mr. Bloodgood is of Dutch descent, of the seventh generation in America. The first Francis Bloodgood (Francois Bloetgoet), came from Amsterdam in 1658 and settled on Long Island. He was civil and military executive on Long Island under the last Dutch governor, Colve, and a member of his council. Subsequently he served in the following British rule and was killed in a fight with the Indians in 1676. The family remained on Long Island for three generations, and then the direct ancestors of Francis Bloodgood, of this sketch, removed to Albany, where a member of that generation, the fourth, was an officer in the Revolution, and a number of others were important factors in the political and commercial life of the state during the closing years of the Eighteenth century. His grandfather, Francis Bloodgood, was one of the leading men of Albany, was president of the New York State Bank, and of the Albany Insurance Company; and was also at the head of the corporation that built the Great Western Turnpike, the high-

way through western New York to the wilderness beyond. He was interested in many of the early manufactories of the state under the Clay tariff, and was twice mayor of Albany. Francis Bloodgood, of this sketch, came west with his father's family in 1854; and, having previously been admitted to the New York bar, formed a partnership with O. L. Stewart in the practice of his profession. Later, in 1859, he was with Wheeler H. Peckham, who was subsequently distinguished at the New York bar and was, with Charles O'Connor, a prosecutor of the Tweed ring. Mr. Peckham was nominated to the United States supreme court, failing confirmation from the opposition of Senator Hill, whom he had opposed in the ranks of the New York Democracy. After the return of Mr. Peckham to the East, Mr. Bloodgood practiced alone until 1870, when he was appointed register in bankruptcy, retaining also his office as United States commissioner. After the repeal of the bankruptcy law and the closing of the pending business, in 1882, finding his health impaired, he temporarily withdrew from business, save the discharge of his office of United States commissioner. In 1887 he formed a partnership with his son, Francis, Jr., and a nephew, Jackson B. Kemper; a younger son, Wheeler P., subsequently coming into the firm. In his earlier professional career Mr. Bloodgood represented numerous parties in the prosecution of cases arising out of the railroad farm mortgages, in which all the legal issues were determined. He tried, in the United States court, the case which first determined the liability of municipalities upon bonds issued in aid of plank and railroad companies, and he was prominent in the litigation that followed the bank failures of 1893. As register in bankruptcy Mr. Bloodgood disposed of more than 500 cases, involving numerous incidental litigations at law and in equity and admiralty, principally resulting from the financial crisis of 1873. As United States commissioner he has, since 1862, held nearly 3,000 criminal examinations, among which were those against the perpetrators of the whisky frauds of 1876, the obstruction of the mails under the Debs strike, the "Gun Wah" fraud of 1890, perpetrated through the mails, other strikes, extradition and Chinese expulsion cases, and prosecutions for crimes committed on the Great Lakes, etc. He was the first judicial officer to hold the Great Lakes to be high seas, subsequently confirmed by the United States supreme court. In politics Mr. Bloodgood is a Republican, and was for many years an active factor in city, county and state conventions; and for several years he was the secretary of the Union Club of Milwaukee, an organization of young men who supported the administration during the trying years of the war and reconstruction periods. Mr. Bloodgood was an officer and one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Light Guard, the first native American military organization of the state, and he was commandant of the Home Guard, organized as a school for the soldier, out of which some thirty officers were commissioned for the Civil war. He was unable to enter service in the field, though a commission was tendered, but two of his brothers did. One,

Edward, rose from private in the First Wisconsin, to colonel of the Twenty-second Wisconsin; afterward was captain in the regular army, and was there brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct during the war. The other, Wilkins, enlisted in the First Michigan infantry, was promoted to the rank of captain, participated in all the battles of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, and died from wounds received in the second battle of Manassas. Mr. Bloodgood was united in marriage to Josephine, daughter of Joseph S. Colt, of Milwaukee, on June 1, 1859. Mrs. Bloodgood died in 1893. Their family consists of three daughters and three sons. The latter are Francis, Jr., and Wheeler Peckham, law partners of their father, and Dr. Joseph C., of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Md. At this writing Mr. Bloodgood is eighty-one years of age, is supposed to be, save one, the oldest living native of Wisconsin, and the oldest here resident. Among Mr. Bloodgood's earlier recollections are the details of the British retreat from Concord and of the battle of Bunker Hill related to him by an eye witness. At the time of Mr. Bloodgood's birth Wisconsin was a part of Michigan territory, organized as Brown county, and there was not a highway within its limits; all communications by land being along the Indian trails.

Rev. John A. Riedl is the popular chaplain of the St. Aemilianus Orphan Asylum, St. Francis, Milwaukee county, Wis., and the fruition of his efforts has been the perceptible advancement of the cause to which he unselfishly devotes both energy and talent. He was born on May 13, 1878, and is the son of Luke A. and Anastasia (Hirsch) Riedl, both of whom were born in Austria, the former on Oct. 13, 1848, and the latter on April 5, 1852. The father learned the trade of silk weaving in early life, but later engaged in the grocery business in Milwaukee, which occupation he followed during the remainder of his active career. He retired from active participation in business affairs some months before his demise, which occurred on April 24, 1908. The maternal ancestors were prominent citizens of Austria and were among the first families of the locality in which they resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Luke A. Riedl there were born five children: Luke H., who is engaged as an insurance broker in Milwaukee; Julia C.; John A., who is the immediate subject of this review; Joseph C., who is bookkeeper in the Wisconsin National Bank in Milwaukee, and Teresa J. John A. Riedl received his early education in St. Michael's parochial school in Milwaukee, and later attended successively Marquette College, St. Lawrence College at Mt. Calvary, Wis., St. Francis Seminary, and St. John's University at Collegeville, Minn., in which last-named institution he was graduated with the class of 1901. He was ordained as priest on June 11 of the same year, and soon thereafter was appointed chaplain of the House of the Good Shepherd and continued to fill that position to the eminent satisfaction of all until he received his appointment to his present position, Sept. 26, 1908. Father Riedl is diocesan director of the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith," and

also is the treasurer of the "Indigent Clergy Fund" of the Archdiocese. He is also a student in the college of law of Marquette University.

Alfred William Gray, M. D., deceased, one of the pioneer physicians of Milwaukee, was born at Sherburne, N. Y., April 15, 1802, the son of John and Diantha (Burritt) Gray. The father was born in Canaan, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1769. Dr. Gray was fourth in descent from John Gray, born in Beverly, Mass., May 17, 1707, who moved to Lebanon, Conn., in 1728, and was a member of Captain Williams' company at Fort Massachusetts, at Pittsfield, Berkshire county, in 1755. He was also third in descent from John Gray, who was born in Lebanon, Conn., on Dec. 13, 1739, and moved to Canaan, N. Y., in 1768, was a member of the committee of public safety for King's district in 1777, and participated in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. Through his mother, who was a daughter of Rev. Black-leach Burritt, he was descended from the Colonial Governor Welles, of Connecticut. Dr. Gray received his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools of Chenango county, New York, and after studying under the old preceptor system for four years he passed the examination submitted by the Chenango County Medical Society and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He first started the practice of his profession in Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., but later removed to Jamestown and still later to Buffalo, N. Y. By appointment of Governor De Witt Clinton he served for a time as surgeon in the New York state militia. He was a skillful surgeon and was said to have performed the second successful operation for ovarian tumor in the United States. In 1856 he removed to Milwaukee and was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until the time of his demise, which occurred on Jan. 8, 1873. Dr. Gray was of pronounced religious convictions of the old type and a loyal member of the Presbyterian church. For two years he occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Jamestown and frequently supplied the pulpit of the old First Presbyterian church of Milwaukee. In 1823 he was united in marriage to Miss Valeria Elizabeth Dodd, of Elizabeth, N. J., and the issue of this union was nine children, namely: Deborah, born 1825, died at the age of five; John, born 1827, died at the age of six months; Mary E., now deceased, who became the wife of Danford M. Crosby, born July 18, 1830; Jane A., who became Mrs. James Foote, born in July, 1831, died in October, 1862; Frances, who became the wife of Rev. Henry G. Blinn, born Dec. 8, 1833, living in New York city; Valeria, now deceased, born June 21, 1836, became the wife of Rev. Thomas Sherrard; Harriet (Mrs. D. W. Jackson), born March 31, 1838, died Sept. 10, 1873; Alfred, born in December, 1840, died in July, 1844, and Nathaniel A., born March 8, 1842, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Nathaniel A. Gray, M. D., 694 Summit avenue, Milwaukee, was born at Portland, N. Y., on March 8, 1842, and is the son of the late Dr. Alfred W. Gray, of whom more particular mention is made in another sketch. He came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1856, and

after completing his scholastic work in the schools of this city matriculated at the New York Homeopathic College, at which he graduated in 1867, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he returned to Milwaukee and has been actively and successfully engaged in his practice here ever since. Between the years 1876 and 1882 he served as secretary for the trustees for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wis., and between 1882 and 1888 filled a similar position for the board of trustees of the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Gray is a Republican in politics, but has never sought public preferment for himself. In religious matters he is affiliated with Immanuel Presbyterian church. Socially, professionally, and fraternally, he is prominently identified with the Milwaukee Club, the Masonic order, of which he has taken the rites of the Thirty-second degree, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Old Settlers' Club, and the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. On Feb. 28, 1866, was solemnized Dr. Gray's marriage to Miss Letitia J. Dunn, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Jones) Dunn, of New Lisbon, Wis. The issue of this union was four children, namely: Mrs. Chandler R. Gilman, of Milwaukee, born April 23, 1867; Nathaniel, died in infancy; Dr. Alfred William Gray, of Milwaukee, born Sept. 26, 1873; and Dr. Walter Kempster Gray, of Cotter, Ark., born Nov. 28, 1878.

Alfred William Gray, M. D., who is associated in the practice of medicine with his father, Dr. N. A. Gray, of Milwaukee, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, was born in Milwaukee on Sept. 26, 1873. After completing the prescribed work in the public schools of Milwaukee he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and in 1895 was granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts by the regents of that institution. Four years later he received his professional degree at Columbia University of New York city and has ever since been actively engaged in his profession in partnership with his father. He is a member of the staffs of the Milwaukee County Hospital, the Johnston Emergency Hospital, and the Milwaukee Infants' Home and Hospital. In 1905 he served as first vice-president of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and since 1901 has been the incumbent of the office of secretary of the Milwaukee County Medical Society. Dr. Gray is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for public office. Professionally he is affiliated with the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and the American Medical Association; fraternally with the Chi Psi college and the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternities; and socially with the University and the Town clubs of Milwaukee. On Sept. 5, 1906, Dr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Ada Pratt Ferry, the daughter of Watson J. and Mary (Russell) Ferry, of Kansas City, Mo. They have no children.

Arthur Tenney Holbrook, M. D., of Kenwood boulevard, Milwaukee, was born at Waukesha, Wis., on July 12, 1870, the son of Arthur and Josephine (Tenney) Holbrook, the former of whom was born in Madrid, N. Y., in 1842, and the latter in New Haven, N. Y.,

in 1846. A sketch of the father appears elsewhere in this work. On the paternal side some members of the Holbrook, Hazelton, and Bartholomew families were participants in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars and the War of 1812, and among the mother's ancestors members of the Place and Heath families also fought in the two conflicts with England. After graduation at one of the Milwaukee high schools, Dr. Holbrook matriculated at Harvard University and was there graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1895 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Rush Medical College of Chicago. From that year until 1897, he was house surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, and during the same period was an instructor in the institution at which he obtained his professional training. With the exception of the year 1902, which he spent in study at Vienna, Austria, he has been continuously engaged in his practice in Milwaukee since 1897. Since 1898 he has been attending surgeon at the Johnston Emergency Hospital and local surgeon for the same length of time for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. He officiates in a like capacity for the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway, having been appointed to the last-named position during the past year (1908). In 1906 he was chosen one of the trustees of the Johnston Emergency Hospital, and in the same year was made attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, a position he still holds. Between 1898 and 1903 he served as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in the First Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. Dr. Holbrook is a Republican, and is a member of Plymouth Congregational church of Milwaukee. Fraternally, socially, and professionally, he is identified with the national, state, county, and city medical societies, the Chi Psi and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities, the Sons of the American Revolution, the inheritance class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Milwaukee Club, and the Milwaukee Country Club, and he is the present incumbent of the office of president of the University Club. On July 29, 1903, Dr. Holbrook was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Matson Andrews, a daughter of Alfred Hinsdale and Ella Cornelia (Matson) Andrews, of Chicago. To this union have been born two sons, Arthur Andrews and Herbert Tenney, their respective birthdays being Feb. 19, 1906, and July 9, 1908.

John S. Brennan is recognized as one of the leading men of affairs of the city of Milwaukee, where he holds the position of president of The Brennan Company, manufacturers of dress specialties, and treasurer of the A. J. Lindermann & Hoverson Company, manufacturers and engineers. Mr. Brennan was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1868, the son of James and Olivia (Meyer) Brennan, the former of whom was a native of Manchester, England, born in 1840, and the latter was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1842. The maternal grandfather was Judge Seraphim Meyer, born in Canton, Ohio, where he officiated as judge of the courts for several years. He was colonel of an Ohio regiment in the Civil war, was captured and for several months endured the suffering and privation of a southern military prison. He spent the last years of his life at Vera Cruz, Cal., and

died at that place in 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, his wife, whose maiden name was Schuchart, passing away in 1888. Gen. Ed. S. Meyer, a son of Judge Meyer, now living retired in Cleveland, Ohio, was also a soldier in the Civil war, and was severely wounded, and captured. Another son, Turen Meyer, is a prominent attorney-at-law in Canton, Ohio. James Brennan, the father of the subject of this review, located in Canton, Ohio, soon after his migration to America, and later removed to Akron, Ohio, where he was the superintendent of a gas company. He afterward became a citizen of Pennsylvania and died in Franklin, that state, May 8, 1891. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, and the widow has been a resident of the city of Milwaukee since 1893. John S. Brennan received his education in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and the high school of Oil City, Pa., and after leaving school took up the study of heating and ventilating engineering. He followed that vocation in various places until 1893, in which year he came to Milwaukee, where he has since resided, and soon became prominently identified with the industrial affairs of the city. The two concerns with which he is associated in an official capacity are reckoned among the important industrial establishments of the Cream City, the A. J. Lindermann & Hoverson Company employing about 800 people, while the Brennan Company, located at 115 Wisconsin street, also gives employment to a large number. Mr. Brennan was married on April 26, 1903, to Miss May Durr, who was born in Milwaukee in 1873, daughter of Emil Durr, who is mentioned on another page of this work in the sketch of his son, Dr. W. E. Durr. To this union there have been born two children, Adelaide and John Emil. Mr. Brennan gives an unswerving allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, but his extensive business affairs demand his attention and he has never sought or accepted public office. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally he is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Arthur D. Bowyer, D. D. S., a prominent young dentist of the Cream City, was born in Mason, Warren county, Ohio, on Sept. 22, 1875, a son of William D. Bowyer, who was born in Mason, on Feb. 14, 1834, and Mary Jane (Rhoades) Bowyer, born in Warren county on Nov. 20, 1836. The paternal grandfather, Levi Bowyer, was a pioneer of Warren county and was one of the most prosperous farmers of the vicinity. His widow passed away a few years ago at the hale old age of ninety-four years and eleven months. The parents still reside, and the father was born on the farm which the grandfather first cultivated. The maternal grandparents, Samuel and Prudence (Cretors) Rhoades, formerly lived in Lebanon county, but later removed to Warren county, and subsequently died at Arlington Heights, near Cincinnati, Ohio. These grandparents celebrated before their deaths the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage, at which all of their eight children were present. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Bowyer, Dr. Bowyer's parents, were married on Sept. 23, 1858, and had a family of eight children, of whom six survive. Dr. Bowyer was the seventh in order of birth of the children born to his parents. His

early educational advantages were received in the public schools of Mason, and later he graduated at the high school there. He then went to Cincinnati, where, in 1899, he was graduated at the Cincinnati College of Dentistry with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He first started the practice of his profession at Jackson, Mich., and for two and a half years was most successfully engaged. Desiring a larger field in which to labor, he came to Milwaukee in 1902, and located at 147-149 Lincoln avenue, where he has since practiced. His thorough knowledge of his profession, his courteous manner, and skillful handling of patients has brought him a large practice, which has increased each year since he started in practice. Dr. Bowyer is absolutely independent of party ties in political relations, believing that the best standard of government is obtained by the judicious exercise of the right of franchise rather than by the dictation of political leaders. In religious matters he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and while attending college he became a member of the Phi Alpha Chi dental fraternity, which is the only fraternal relation he has. On June 30, 1903, Dr. Bowyer was united in marriage to Miss Daisy M. Tyler, a daughter of Dana L. and Elizabeth (Whitlock) Tyler. Mr. Tyler was for many years one of the prominent merchants of West Chester, Ohio, and accumulated a sufficient competence to allow him to retire and enjoy a well-earned respite from the duties of a busy life.

Ferdinand W. Foellings, of Hales Corners, is a native of Wisconsin, born in the town of Muskego, Waukesha county, Aug. 24, 1865, the son of Henry and Johanna (Voellings) Foellings, who were born in Germany in 1820 and 1829, respectively. They were among the early settlers who braved the dangers of the frontier and endured the hardships incident to building a home in the forests of the new territory of Wisconsin. Henry Foellings, the father, emigrated to the United States from the Fatherland in 1846, and upon his arrival took up land, cleared it, and engaged in farming. He had 234 acres and was considered one of the prosperous farmers of that day. He was affiliated with the Democratic party and a member of the Catholic church, in which he had been reared. Mr. Foellings met Johanna Voellings, who, with her parents, Gerhardt and Henrietta Voellings, came to this country with the great tide of German immigrants who settled in Wisconsin, and located in the town of Franklin, on sixty acres of land in 1846. The young couple soon became engaged and were married. Mr. Foellings built a substantial home, and there, on the first homestead nine children were born and reared: Gerhardt, Elizabeth, Anton, Mary, Ferdinand, Annie, Henry, Fred, and Theresa (deceased). Henry Foellings was called on that long journey from which no traveler even returns on Feb. 9, 1901, but his widow is still living in the town of Franklin. Mr. Voellings lived until 1879, and was survived by his widow until 1895, when she was called to her last rest, after a life of devotion and loving care to her family. Ferdinand, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and attended the parochial and district schools, and after finishing his scholastic training assisted his father on the farm and subsequently

engaged in farming himself, continuing in that vocation until he was twenty-seven years of age. At that time he began to deal in stock and carried on an extensive and successful business in that line until 1901, when he became interested in the meat business, bought a hotel, saloon, and livery, which he has since conducted with most gratifying results. Mr. Foellings owns his place of thirteen acres, where he has a fine tavern, store, and barns, of which he is justly proud. He is a staunch Democrat and takes an active interest in politics. On June 16, 1891, Mr. Foellings was united in marriage with Susan, the daughter of Peter and Mary (Marsh) Searing, of Racine county, where the father died in 1880. Mr. Searing was a native of Germany, born there in 1835, the son of John and Magdelina (Frey) Searing, who immigrated to the United States and located in the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county, in 1848. They established a home and lived there the rest of their days. John Searing died in 1878 and was survived by his widow until 1890. Peter Searing went to the town of Raymond, Racine county, Wisconsin, where he met and married Mary Marsh, who came to that town with her parents, Bernard and Susan (Seman) Marsh, in 1853. Her parents lived there the remainder of their lives. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Foellings: Mary, born in December, 1892; Alexander, born in 1897; and Irene, who is now ten years old. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

John Graf is the well-known brewer of Weiss beer, at the corner of Seventeenth and Greenfield avenues, Milwaukee. He is of German parentage, son of Loran and Elizabeth (Thuring) Graf, who came to the United States from Germany in 1846. They were natives of Bavaria, where Mr. Graf learned the business of silk-weaving. On April 6, 1846, they arrived in Milwaukee and have ever since made that city their home. Mr. and Mrs. Graf have seen the city change from an unpretentious one of small buildings, gathered together on the harbor, to the great city it is at present, and they have always been loyal to their first home in the West, confident of its brilliant future, which the years have already realized. Mr. Graf was first employed by Nicholas Engel, the surveyor, and later in other profitable undertakings. John Graf was born in Milwaukee in the dwelling at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets, Feb. 27, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and early turned his attention to brewing. His plant, which originally employed but four people, has now a list of sixty employes, and its product is valued at \$120,000 per annum. It requires fourteen teams and wagons in constant use to transport the product to Mr. Graf's customers. Mr. Graf has constantly studied improved brewing methods and keeps himself informed on every new discovery that helps him to produce a pleasing and healthful beverage. He also manufactures various carbonated beverages and supplies them to a large number of consumers. His business has been established since 1873, and the plant has been in successful operation during all the years since. Mr. Graf was married in 1873 to Miss Annie Gliesburg, daughter of

Henry Gliesburg, of Ozaukee county. Mr. Gliesburg was a pioneer of that district, where he settled in 1848. He was born in Saxony, Germany. Six children have gladdened the home of Mr. Graf: Edward G.; Mollie, who is Mrs. Herman Heinen; Annie; Amanda, wife of Albert Pellman; Clara, wife of Clifford Loew, and John, Jr. Mr. Graf belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the E. S. O. S. Club, the Knights of Pythias, the South Side Turners, and the Calumet Club. He is independent in political views, voting for the candidate who seems to him best fitted for the office.

Wenzell Strachota, president of Strachota & Sons Company, 687 Walker street, has been a successful mason contractor in Milwaukee for twenty-five years, during which time he has erected many important buildings there and elsewhere. He was born on Dec. 30, 1847, near Bischof, Teinitz, Kreis Pilsen, Bohemia, and there attended German schools. He served an apprenticeship of two years with a mason in Bohemia and came to America in 1866. Milwaukee was his first location in the United States, and he completed his apprenticeship as a mason with John Bentley. For fifteen years Mr. Strachota worked for Mr. Bentley, being his foreman eight years, and while thus employed he superintended the erection of the State Insane Asylum at Traverse City, Mich., upon which he was engaged two years. In 1883 Mr. Strachota embarked in business with Thomas Bentley, under the firm name of Bentley & Strachota. This partnership continued three years, during which period the firm erected many substantial edifices. They carried out various contracts for the Lake Shore Railroad, now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system, and erected buildings for the railroad company at Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Wausau, Antigo, Ashland and other places. At Ashland it was necessary to hew a clearing in the forest in order to erect the round-house upon which they were engaged. From 1887 to 1905, when he took two of his sons into his business, Mr. Strachota was alone, and he was considered one of the most reliable contractors in the city of Milwaukee. He obtained the contracts for the building of the Boston Store on Grand avenue, the Kroeger Department Store, the American Malt-ing Company's plant on South Water street, the Hanson Company's malthouse at Bay View, the power-house of the Pabst Brewing Company, the bottling plant for the Jung Brewing Company, the wholesale grocery building of the Hoffman Company on East Water street, Sacred Heart Sanitarium and Convent on Twenty-second avenue, the Diamond Match building at Oshkosh, in which Mr. Strachota's sons, George and Frank, are interested, and many others. In 1869, Mr. Strachota was married to Miss Dorothy Neinar, daughter of Adam Neinar, of Milwaukee. Four of their children are living: George, Frank, Anna and Sophia. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church and regular attendants upon its services. Mr. Strachota is a Forester and a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He is a staunch Democrat and represents the Eighth ward in the city council, having served three

terms as alderman from the ward previous to his election in 1908. Mr. Strachota represents the interests of his ward conscientiously and faithfully, and is known in all respects as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, whose success in his calling has been earned by honorable methods and pains-taking work.

Elias Stollenwerk is the senior member of the old and well-known firm of Elias Stollenwerk & Company, contractors and builders, of 952 Aldrich street, Milwaukee. Mr. Stollenwerk has been a successful contractor in Milwaukee and many handsome and substantial buildings have been erected by him. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Schummel) Stollenwerk, both natives of the Rhine country in Prussia, Germany. Mrs. Stollenwerk was born in Luxemburg. Hubert Stollenwerk, father of Joseph, was a native of Prussia, and in 1846 came to America with his family. They established themselves upon a farm in New Coeln, Milwaukee county, and their prospects for a happy life in the new home seemed of the brightest. The dreadful cholera epidemic of 1850 was, however, fatal to both Mr. and Mrs. Stollenwerk, and their family of two sons and two daughters was left to carry on the work of the farm alone. Joseph, Hubert, Annie M. (wife of John Pfeifer) and Kate (wife of Theodore Frederich), made up the family, all of whom are living except Mrs. Pfeifer. Joseph, the oldest son, born in 1830, was sixteen years of age when the family came to Milwaukee county and upon him devolved the responsibilities of the farm upon the death of his parents. He continued to operate the parental farm until 1890, when he retired from active business, and has since made his home in Milwaukee. Fourteen children received their early training upon Joseph Stollenwerk's comfortable farm, of whom ten are living and have become prosperous citizens of Milwaukee. Margaret is the widow of Alois Arnolds. The others are Hubert, Elias, Nicholas, John, Katie, Joseph, Frank, Thomas and Lena, who is the wife of August Schuster. Elias, the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm at New Coelu, Jan. 2, 1857, attended the public schools, and at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed to a carpenter. He worked five years as an apprentice and five years as a journeyman, and in 1883 embarked in business as a contractor and builder. His rapidly growing business soon required him to employ a number of assistants, and in 1893 he found it expedient to take into partnership with him his brother John, also a skilled and experienced carpenter and builder. Their work has not been confined to Milwaukee, and many conspicuous edifices bear tribute to their success. The St. Louis Roman Catholic church at Caledonia, Racine county, was erected by the Stollenwerk firm; also St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic church at Charlesburg, Fond du Lac county; St. John's Lutheran church, at New Coelu; St. Mary's Roman Catholic church at Marytown, Fond du Lac county; the St. Augustin church and school in Milwaukee, and the St. Francis Hospital, Milwaukee county. While Mr. Stollenwerk and his brother have been remarkably successful in their contracts for public buildings of various

kinds, they have also built many handsome apartment buildings and residences. Mr. Stollenwerk was married on June 20, 1882, to Miss Mary Loeffler, daughter of Joachim and Gertrude (Uet-hoff) Loeffler, of Milwaukee. The marriage was blessed by nine children, of whom seven are living: George, August, Annie, Caroline, Elias, Mary and Joseph. The first-born daughter, Mary Kate, and one son, Urban, are deceased. The family are devout members of St. Augustin Roman Catholic church. Mr. Stollenwerk belongs to several Catholic societies: St. Peter's Society, the Knights of St. George, the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Anthony's Society and also to the South Side Old Settlers' Club and the Liederfreund Singing Society. He is a loyal Democrat and has three times been elected alderman from his ward, serving as a member of the city council from 1894 to 1900.

Walter P. Celichowski is the senior member of the firm of Celichowski & Gapinski, engaged in the clothing, custom tailoring, hats and gents' furnishings business. He was born in the province of Posen, German Poland, June 13, 1877. He is the son of Vincent and Hedwig (Ryterski) Celichowski, who immigrated to the United States in 1886, locating in Milwaukee, where the father, being a mason by trade, found work with the Pabst Brewing Company. He remained with this firm one year, and died at the age of forty-nine, leaving a family of eight little children, as follows: Angela; Michalina, wife of John Malliszewski; Casimir, member of the firm of Celichowski & Gapinski; Prakseda, widow of Dominic Gapinski, who was assassinated on April 3, 1908; Rev. Bronislaus F., pastor of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic church of Milwaukee; Blanche, wife of Adam Hibner; Walter P., and Leonora, wife of Walter Baranowski. The subject of this sketch came to Milwaukee when nine years old. He was educated in St. Hyacinth's parochial school and at Marquette College. He began his business career as a clerk with T. A. Chapman & Company, with whom he remained three years. He was next employed as clerk in the office of the register of deeds of Milwaukee county for one year. He then served a year in the office of the state treasurer at Madison, Wis. In 1901 he embarked in the gents' furnishing business at the corner of Brady and Warren streets, Milwaukee, and remained there for two years. In 1903 he embarked in business at the corner of Third and Mitchell streets, in the clothing, hats, and gents' furnishing goods, with Dominic Gapinski, under the firm name of Celichowski & Gapinski, and in this line they have been very successful. They have been located at 476-478 Mitchell street since in February, 1907. He has the leading establishment of its kind on Mitchell street and the second largest on the South Side. Mr. Celichowski was married on Aug. 5, 1903, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Barranowski, pioneer Polanders of Milwaukee. By this union he has three children: Walter, Jr., Stanislaus and Roman. He is a member of St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church. He is a member of St. Augustyn's Benevolent Society, the Polish Association of Amer-

ica, the Polish Sharpshooters, the Knights of Columbus, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Catholic Order of Foresters. In a large sense Mr. Celichowski is a self-made man and is entitled to great credit for the success which his industry and sagacity have brought him. He is one of the most promising young business men of this city, and no one begrudges him his well-earned reward.

William Henry Moore, a retired farmer of the town of Wauwatosa, is a native of New Salem, Mass. His parents, Lorenzo W. and Miranda (Fisher) Moore—the former born in Wilmington, Vt., Oct. 7, 1804, and the latter in Savoy, Mass., Nov. 10, 1810—came to Wisconsin about 1843, locating on the farm now occupied by the family. It was in section 17, town of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, and was purchased at a cost of seven dollars per acre. The parents remained on this place until their deaths, the father passing away on April 9, 1886, and the mother on Dec. 3, 1882. William H. was born on Sept. 6, 1842, and was therefore about nine months of age when the family came to Wisconsin. He attended the public school in district No. 4, town of Wauwatosa, and later the Baptist Academy in Wauwatosa. When he was twenty years of age he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, Aug. 7, 1862, his brother Martin, next younger, also serving in the same regiment, and later he was colonel in the National Guard, serving in the Third Wisconsin regiment in that capacity through the Spanish-American war. Mr. Moore was in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and of the conduct of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin in this, its first engagement, the brigade commander said: "The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin went forward with cheers, and soon engaged the enemy's right, pouring in and keeping a cross-fire on their brigade, which was the first to break. . . . Both officers and men behaved with coolness and deliberation, marching to the front with the steadiness of veterans." Mr. Moore was mustered out of the military service on Nov. 29, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. He then returned to the farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he married and began for himself on the farm where he now resides, having devoted his whole life, practically, to agriculture, and he expects to remain on the farm for the rest of his years. On Nov. 18, 1869, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Julia E. Barnes, who was born in Madison county, New York, Jan. 29, 1838. She is the daughter of Abel and Zila (Jacobs) Barnes, both born in Connecticut, the former on March 26, 1790, and the latter on Nov. 26, 1798. They came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating in the northwest corner of the town of Wauwatosa, near the present hamlet of Butler. They cleared a farm there and lived on it until about 1854, when, on account of the failure of Mr. Barnes' health, they moved to Wauwatosa, on a small plat of seven acres, and resided there until his death on Dec. 25, 1865. He was a member of the Baptist church and a man greatly loved and respected. When the bell of

his own church was tolling to announce his passing away, his friends of the neighboring Congregational church asked the privilege of tolling the bell of that church also. The mother died on July 28, 1878, having spent her later years in the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Moore. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore two children were born. Jennie Estelle is now the wife of Otto Zillmer, and resides on the home farm; they have two children, Ruth Marie, born Feb. 14, 1905, and Eric William, born Dec. 30, 1907. Elsie Marie, the second daughter, is unmarried and resides with her parents. In the Moore family there were eight children: Maria, born in North Adams, Mass., Jan. 31, 1832, died March 13, 1889; Esther, born Jan. 6, 1834, and Orlando, born May 23, 1837, at New Salem, both died in 1838, the dates being but six days apart; Orlando (second), born at New Salem, June 10, 1839, resides in California; William H. is next in order of birth; Martin, mentioned above, born Aug. 9, 1846, at Wauwatosa, died March 24, 1903, at La Crosse, Wis.; Nellie, born July 3, 1849, died Sept. 21, 1868; Harvey, born Sept. 24, 1850, resides on the old farm; Jennie, born July 20, 1854, resides in Milwaukee and is the wife of Willis Watson, a retired farmer. W. H. Moore is a Republican, but has never cared to hold public office; in religious faith he is a member of the Baptist church.

Thomas Tomkowiak, a prominent citizen and one of the progressive thinkers and leaders among the Polish population of Milwaukee, was born there on Oct. 10, 1877, the son of Martin and Teckla (Jankowski) Tomkowiak, who immigrated to the United States in 1867 from the province of Posen, German Poland. Not long after landing on the shore of the new country they settled in Milwaukee, where Martin Tomkowiak soon found employment with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and he became one of their loyal and trusted employes. After twenty-two years' service with that corporation he resigned to accept a more lucrative position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The life of this unselfish, good old man was cut short while he was still hale and hearty. He was struck by a car and killed under the Sixteenth street viaduct in 1902, in the sixty-third year of his age. His widow still lives in Milwaukee. They reared a family of seven children to maturity: Celia, the wife of John Totski; Thomas; Anthony, deceased; George; Anastatia; Joseph, and John. Thomas was reared in Milwaukee, where he has always resided, and he received his education at St. Stanislaus parochial school. After finishing his studies at that excellent institution, at the age of fourteen, he started to learn the core-maker's trade, and two years later, during the panic of 1893, went on the lakes and worked as a seaman for five years. Since 1898 he has lived in Milwaukee and followed his trade. In April of that year he joined the Wisconsin National Guard as a member of Company B, Fourth regiment, and in May was mustered into the volunteer service as a member of Company K, First Wisconsin infantry, to take part in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Tomkowiak was with his regi-

ment while it was stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., and was sent home with it and mustered out of the service of the United States on Oct. 19, 1898. Immediately after being mustered out he re-enlisted as a private for two years in the Wisconsin National Guard, Company K, First regiment, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his service. On Aug. 20, 1902, he married Sophia, the daughter of Martin and Veronica (Bunk) Ziarnek, residents of Milwaukee. Four children have been born to this union: Adeline, Martin, Alice and Thomas, Jr. The family are devout Catholics and members and supporters of St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church. Mr. Tomkowiak is commander of Allyn Capron Camp, No. 19, Spanish-American war veterans, Department of Wisconsin. In politics he is a Socialist.

Robert P. Fitzgerald, deceased, for many years a prominent ship-owner and commission man of Milwaukee, was a native of Ireland, where he was born on May 10, 1823. He was the son of William and Julia (Reil) Fitzgerald, both of whom were natives of Ireland. William was the son of a wealthy Irish landlord, whose social and property qualifications were such that he never pursued any active vocation in life, but lived the life of a rich Irish gentleman. William came to America and settled first in New York, and later came west to the state of Michigan where he died. Robert P., the subject of this sketch, came to Michigan with his parents, and lived on a farm for a few years. He received his education in the public schools of that state and then went onto the Great Lakes as a sailor. He rose to be captain of a vessel when only twenty years of age and became thoroughly familiar with the practical branch of the business of navigation. At the age of thirty years he embarked in business on his own behalf, became the owner of a sailing craft, and did an extensive shipping and commission business up to the time of his death. In addition to his extensive shipping interests he represented a large insurance company, and had other large business interests. His death took place on Jan. 9, 1900. Mr. Fitzgerald was a man of unusually strong character, possessed great determination and energy, which brought him wealth and business success, and he became widely known in shipping and commission circles. The following tribute was adopted by the Lake Carriers' Association on the death of Mr. Fitzgerald: "Robert P. Fitzgerald saw the lake marine rise from insignificant beginnings to the gigantic proportions it had assumed last year, when at the ripe age of seventy-five, crowned with honors, he died at Milwaukee, his home, mourned by all classes. He began his career as a vesselman in the forties, when the largest ships of the lakes were mere pigmies, and continued to be actively interested in the carrying trade until his death removed his spirit to another world. He was widely known in the lake region, probably no other man having so many personal acquaintances and faithful friends. He was a singularly unobtrusive man—quiet, firm, dignified, yet always cheerful and buoyant. To him integrity was the sesame to business success and his word was as enduring as his bond. He loved his fellows with a broad and chivalrous affection, and his deeds of kindness were countless as the sands on the shore of the lakes. His

knowledge of the lakes was exact and exhaustive. He could pilot a boat through every known channel, and the headlands and range lights along river and shore were as familiar to him as the faces of his friends. As a member of this association he was its dean. We looked to him for council and advice, and it was given with an unselfish frankness that endeared him to the hearts of all. He lived the allotted span of life and more, yet we feel that he died all too soon. He so lived that when the summons came to join the innumerable fleet which sails to that mysterious realm where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, he went, not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust he approached his grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." In politics Mr. Fitzgerald voted with the Republican party, though he never sought or held public office. He was born in the Catholic faith, but forsook the church in after life. He was one of the oldest members of the Milwaukee board of trade, and prior to his marriage belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, whose maiden name was Emma J. Kavanagh, was a daughter of James and Jane (Bryan) Kavanagh, both of whom were natives of New York city, as was their daughter. She was married to Mr. Fitzgerald on March 16, 1854. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a woman of fine intellectual and social attainments, and received a superior education in her youth at the hands of private tutors. She has long been a zealous and earnest member of the Presbyterian church, and is a liberal supporter of that organization in its many good works. Her father, who was an invalid, was a large New York importer and exporter, and departed this life in February, 1849. Thereupon her mother, together with her children, came west to Milwaukee, where J. K. Webster, her half-brother, was engaged in business as a ship chandler. Only two members of Mrs. Fitzgerald's family are now living, one of whom, Pedro L., resides in Chicago, and is now retired from active life. Her mother died in Milwaukee in 1874. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, only one of whom is now living. The eldest child, Julia, died in infancy; the second child, Charles E., died in early manhood at the age of twenty-seven; Jennie, the third child, married William Moultrie White, who died, leaving one child, Emily, surviving, now a student at Milwaukee-Downer College; both daughter and granddaughter make their home with Mrs. Fitzgerald; a fifth child, Henry Philip, died in infancy, when only eight months old, and Frederick died in young manhood, at the age of twenty-six years.

Lucas Braun, retired, who for many years was one of the leading dairymen of Milwaukee county, with a farm near West Allis, was born in Baden, Germany, on Oct. 18, 1830. He is a son of Raphael and Elizabeth Braum, both of which parents lived their entire lives in the old country, where the father was a farmer. Mr. Braun attended school in his native land and served for two years as a member of the German army. With the exception of his term in the army he lived with his parents until he was twenty-

four years of age, and then he determined to seek his fortune in the New World. After his arrival in New York, late in 1854, he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and there worked as a gardener for eighteen months. At the end of that period he came to Milwaukee, and for five and a half years was employed as a teamster by a firm conducting a brick yard. He then rented a piece of land in the town of Greenfield, and for two years managed a farm. By that time, because of his industry and thrift, he had secured a sufficient competence to enable him to purchase six acres of land in the same town. Two years later he sold the property at a good advance over what he had paid for it and purchased the forty acres where he now resides. He devoted himself to general farming and dairying, and most successfully conducted the business until 1898. In that year he retired from active participation in business, and although he still resides on the homestead the conduct and management of it is left to one of his sons, and he is enjoying a well-earned respite from the daily duties of a busy career. In his political relations he is absolutely independent of party affiliations, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as conscience and judgment dictate rather than at the will of party leaders. He is one of the most devout communicants of St. Matthew's Catholic church of the town of Greenfield. On Nov. 12, 1856, Mr. Braun was nited in marriage to Miss Katharine Schoenberger, a native of Germany, who came to America and Milwaukee in 1854. Until the time of her marriage she worked as a domestic. Her mother and two sisters came to Milwaukee in 1864, after the father's death, and the mother passed away six months after her arrival. Eight children came to bless the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Braun. Caroline, the eldest, born Aug. 18, 1857, is the wife of Anton Tremborne, a pattern-maker in the Allis-Chalmers works at West Allis, where they reside. Lucas, Jr., was born on Aug. 14, 1858, and married Anna Kau. He is now conducting the dairy business formerly managed by his father. Herman, born Aug. 13, 1864, married Mary Miller. He is at present unemployed on account of ill health. Rosa, born May 31, 1866, is the wife of George Heckel, a blacksmith, employed in the railroad shops of Milwaukee. Mary, born Oct. 6, 1867, is the wife of John Kern, a teacher in St. Joseph's school. Elizabeth, born Oct. 19, 1870, lives with her father; Joseph, born Sept. 18, 1872, married Christine Palmershein, and is now a resident of the town of Greenfield. August, the youngest, was born on March 17, 1875, and died Nov. 1, 1901. Mrs. Braun passed away on July 31, 1902. She was a kindly, lovable character, whose death was a distinct loss to the whole community.

Carlton Holland, deceased, for more than thirty years chief grain-inspector for the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was born in Otsego county, New York, July 16, 1816. He was the son of Ivory and Polly Holland, the former of whom was born in Connecticut on Oct. 12, 1777, and died on Oct. 7, 1862, and the mother was born on July 18, 1784. Paternally he is the descendant of a distinguished line. The grandfather, Capt. Ivory Holland, raised



CARLTON HOLLAND

a company for service in the Revolutionary war, and during that struggle was its commander in the regiment of Col. Israel Putnam. An uncle, Park Holland, was one of the pioneers of Maine and spent a goodly share of his life in surveying and laying out property in what is now that state, and was known as a man of great mental power and undaunted courage. The father was a major in the American army during the war of 1812, and was captured by the English and sent to a Canadian prison. An uncle, also, was a major in the same struggle, but served in another regiment. Dr. J. G. Holland, who achieved fame as a writer and poet, was first cousin of the subject of this review. Carlton Holland came west when a boy, and was for several years located in Chicago. In 1852 he removed to Milwaukee, and in this city he maintained his residence during the balance of his life. During the first six years he was here he was engaged as a grain buyer for mills and warehouses, and in 1858, upon the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, he was selected as grain inspector. He established the first grades and kept samples of his various standards at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. When he first assumed the position he personally inspected all grain that entered the Milwaukee elevators and warehouses, but as the size of the city grew and the business increased it became necessary to employ assistants, although during the more than thirty years in which he held the office he was personally responsible for all the work. His certificates were known and recognized in every wheat market in the world. A few years before his death he retired from active participation in the affairs of the business world to enjoy a well-earned respite. His demise occurred on June 11, 1896, and he left to mourn his loss a widow and two daughters, Helen Irene and Kate Carlton.

John G. Bettinger is one of the prominent citizens and business men who has played an important part in the development of the Cream City. He was born in Milwaukee on June 21, 1852, the son of Nicholas and Angeline (Brauckman) Bettinger, who were both born in Prussia. Nicholas Bettinger was born in Germany on March 2, 1822, and his wife on Feb. 17, 1832. The elder Bettinger immigrated to America in 1840 and landed in Buffalo, N. Y. He remained there a year and then, in company with five cousins, walked to Milwaukee, landing in the city in 1842. For a time he worked for a Mr. Cooper as a trapper and hunter. He was one of the early settlers and also worked for Solomon Juneau. Subsequently he became foreman of George Burnham's brick-yard, which at that early day was located on Grand avenue. Mr. Bettinger was a fine workman, knew how to handle men, and he remained with this firm for twenty-eight years, being in their employ altogether thirty-two years. At the end of that time he determined to go into business for himself, bought some teams and engaged in the contracting business for about eight years. After retiring from business, he spent the last years of his life on South Pierce street. Mrs. Bettinger passed to her last rest in 1897 and was followed by her husband in six months. John was reared in Milwaukee and re-

ceived his education in the Eighth Ward public school and at Trinity school; he was reared in the Catholic faith and joined the church when quite young. He resided at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. For two years he worked in a distillery in Milwaukee, and then engaged for three years in the buying and selling of horses with Wirt Brothers. In May, 1878, he married Mary Schram, born in Milwaukee on March 20, 1850, the daughter of Mathias and Barbara (May) Schram, who were natives of Germany. The parents immigrated to America in 1846 and located in Milwaukee, where Mr. Schram worked at various vocations for some time and then ran a saloon for nine years before he retired. He died in 1883 and was survived by his widow until 1898, when she too was laid at rest. After his marriage Mr. Bettinger returned to Milwaukee and worked for one year in a distillery, which burned, then engaged in the saloon business at 593 Park street and continued in the business for twenty-eight years. He was a hard worker, attended to all his business himself, and never even had a bar-tender. Mr. Bettinger owns nine cottages, a hotel on South Pierce street, known as Bettinger's Court, and he also has a two-story frame building on the same street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and another on Twenty-ninth avenue, and a saloon on Park street. He owns a farm of twenty acres where he now lives, and has just completed one of the most up-to-date residences in the town. Mr. Bettinger went into the country for the benefit of two of his children, who are invalids. He and his wife like the country and expect to make their home there the rest of their days. They have had eight children: Nicholas, born March 9, 1879, lives at home; Angeline, born July 7, 1881, died in 1884; Barbara, born March 11, 1883, the wife of Dr. J. G. Kuhnmuensch, is living at 455 American avenue, Milwaukee; Mary, born March 4, 1885, is at home; John, born Sept. 13, 1886, is in the saloon business in Milwaukee and lives at home; Eva, born Nov. 13, 1887, is at home; Helen, born Sept. 22, 1890, died March 25, 1891, and Martha, born July 30, 1891, lives at home and attends school at Corliss.

Isaac P. Rogers, who, before he retired from active business life, was one of the prominent lumber dealers of the Cream City, was born on a farm in Rensselaer county, New York, Aug. 20, 1826. His father was Shubael Rogers, a native of Vermont, and his mother was Temma (Armstrong) Rogers, who was born in New York state. The elder Rogers was a farmer who moved from Vermont to New York, where he located on a farm two miles east of Troy, where he lived until 1836, when he moved to Wayne county, New York, and bought another farm. By nature he was a pioneer, and when the country became well settled up he grew restless and joined the general movement, which was west into the Mississippi valley, and emigrated to Illinois, which was practically an unbroken wilderness in 1845, and he took up land and cleared a farm in LaSalle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and sheep raising. Four years later he joined the great gold rush to California and died there, leaving his wife and ten children in Illinois. Isaac

was the fourth child, and he was a lad of nineteen years when he came west with his parents, in 1845. He had received an elementary education in the public schools of New York state, and two years after the family located in Illinois he left the farm and determined to make his own way in the world. He came to Milwaukee and secured a position as a clerk in a store, learned what he could of the business, and by careful saving gathered enough capital together to start into business for himself. He successfully conducted a clothing store until 1856, then entered the insurance and brokerage business. Later he sold out to become deputy assessor, and he held this position until Andrew Johnson became president in 1865, and then he was revenue collector for four years. At the end of the time he went into the lumber business with C. A. Bronson on Tenth street. The yard was enlarged as the business increased and was one of the best in the city. They also had a branch at Stoughton, which was a successful yard. In 1878 Mr. Rogers retired from the partnership because of ill health. Subsequently he became interested and bought some real estate in Milwaukee and a ranch in California. He was called to California on business and remained there some months; on his return he retired entirely from business, and since then has lived a quiet, retired life. On June 13, 1855, he married Miss Mary, the daughter of Isaac and Charlotte Selleck, both natives of New York. This marriage was gladdened by the birth of six children, of whom three are living: Ernest, a real estate dealer in Milwaukee; Emma, the widow of Edwin Dickinson, of Chicago; and Mary A. For the fifty-five years of his residence in Milwaukee, Mr. Rogers has been a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in the movements for reform and good government.

Charles E. Weston is living retired at No. 228 Tenth street in the city of Milwaukee after a comparatively short but exceedingly successful business career, and he is recognized as being among the Cream City's most estimable and substantial citizens. He was born at Madison, Somerset county, Maine, June 25, 1857, and is the son of William and Mary Anne Smith (Hopkins) Weston, both of whom were also born in the Pine Tree State, the father at Madison and the mother at New Portland. He is descended in the seventh generation from John Weston, who migrated to America in 1634, and the Westons have been residents of Massachusetts since that early day, many of them being prominent in the local history of their times. Nathan Weston, a member of one branch of the family after distinguishing himself at the bar, was associate justice of the supreme court of Maine from 1820 to 1834, and chief justice of the state from 1834 to 1841. He is the maternal grandfather of Melvin Weston Fuller, the present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. John Burns Weston, another member of a collateral branch of the family, the eminent clergyman and president of the Christian Biblical Institute of Stanfordville, N. Y., was born in Madison, Maine, where his remote ancestor was the first settler of Somerset county. William Weston, the father of the subject of

this review, came West in the early '60s and located at Milwaukee, where he engaged in the lumber manufacturing business, also having manufacturing plants at Montague and Whitehall, Mich., which he continued until he retired from the lumber business in 1872. He was engaged in early life in milling and the manufacture of and dealing in lumber at Anson, Maine, and after coming to Milwaukee, from 1860 to 1863, was also engaged in the wholesale flour trade. Mr. Weston died in Milwaukee on Nov. 5, 1883, and his widow still resides in that city. To this honored couple there were born three sons, the eldest of whom was the late Isaac M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who became very prominent in political and banking affairs of the Wolverine state and was for a considerable length of time the editor and proprietor of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat. He was born at North Anson, Maine, April 20, 1845, and in 1859 moved with his father to Milwaukee. In 1862 he was in Minnesota during the Sioux Indian war, in which he saw service as lieutenant in a state regiment. In 1863 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but discontinued his studies in 1865 to accept the position of military store-keeper at Fort Laramie, Dakota, where he remained during the Sioux war of 1865. In 1866 he was transferred to Salt Lake City, Utah, being stationed at Camp Douglas, and in 1867 he went to Whitehall, Mich., becoming a partner of his father in his extensive lumber business, the firm thus organized becoming William Weston & Son, with Isaac M. as the resident manager. He later acquired extensive lumber and mill interests on White Lake, Mich., and in 1877 added banking to his interests by becoming cashier of the Lumberman's State Bank at Whitehall, Mich., which he soon reorganized as the First National Bank, of which he was president and principal owner. In 1881 he became owner and cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Grand Rapids, Mich., to which city he removed and where he continued to reside until his death. The second son of Col. William Weston, Benjamin F., was born in Somerset county, Maine, in 1848, and was educated at Lawrence and Northwestern universities. He also became extensively interested in the lumber and banking business in Michigan, residing at Whitehall, that state. Charles E. Weston, to whom this review is more particularly dedicated, received his early education in the public schools of the city of Milwaukee and also attended the St. James Episcopal school. In his youth he entered the employ of his father in the lumber business, and after about one year thus engaged spent two years in the grocery business at the corner of State and Thirteenth streets. He was also, for a time, proprietor of the American house at Waukesha, Wis., and largely interested in the bank at Whitehall, Mich. In politics he gives unfaltering allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, although he has never entered public life in the way of holding office, and his religious faith is expressed by membership in the Calvary Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a member of the National Union, in which organization he holds the official position of door-keeper,

and he also has membership in the Good Samaritans. Mr. Weston was married on Sept. 25, 1887, the lady of his choice being Miss Viola Johnson.

William S. Pirie is the efficient secretary of the Forest Home Cemetery, with which he has been connected in an official capacity during the past fourteen years, and he is numbered among the sterling citizens of Milwaukee, in which city he has resided all the years of his life. He was born in Milwaukee on May 17, 1861, the son of James A. and Eliza (Hudson) Pirie, the former of whom was a native of Scotland and the latter was born in Hartford, Conn. James Pirie, the direct ancestor of the Piries in Scotland, settled in Iriewells, parish of Undy, in the Seventeenth century, and there entered the farm on what is called Steelbow. By his first wife, widow of a former tenant of Iriewells, he is said to have had no family. His second wife, whom he married about 1698, was Helen, daughter of William Mair, of Mill of Dumbreck, by whom he had two sons: William, born in 1700, and Alexander, who settled in Pitmedden. William, who became known as William Pirie of Orchardtown, married and became the father of three sons: Patrick, George, and James. Patrick started the paper works at Donside, near Aberdeen, and was the father of several children, of whom the eldest, Alexander, became the head of the firm of Pirie & Sons, paper manufacturers of Aberdeen. George became a merchant in Aberdeen. James, who was born in 1726, and who succeeded his father at Orchardtown, married and became the father of two sons: Patrick, who succeeded to the estate of his father, married Elspet Leton and became the father of James, who succeeded him. James married and had one son, James, who succeeded to the estate and died in 1893. The other son of James was known as William of Mill of Torry, who married and became the father of one son, named James, and two daughters. James Pirie, the early ancestor of the Piries, married for his third wife Jean Black, and by her had one son, George, who succeeded his father at Iriewells, married Margaret Moir and had two sons and two daughters, the sons being William and George, the latter of whom became a merchant burgess in Aberdeen, married and had two children. William, who was born in 1745, succeeded to the estate in Iriewells, in 1773 married Helen, daughter of Andrew Mair, in Little Mill of Esslemont, and became the father of one son, Andrew, who in turn succeeded to the estate in Iriewells and died in 1863. Andrew Pirie was the father of James A. Pirie, and the grandfather of William S. Pirie, whose name introduces this review. In the churchyard of Undy is a tablet stone to the memory of the family of Pirie, which has been for many generations in Iriewells, and from this stone the information is gained that William Pirie in Iriewells died on Feb. 13, 1814, aged 69; and his spouse, Helen Mair, died Dec. 25, 1817, aged seventy-three. Another stone is to the memory of Andrew Pirie, in Iriewells, who died April 8, 1863, aged seventy-five years, and Charlotte Wilson, his spouse, who died Aug. 24, 1869, aged seventy-six years. This stone was placed to their

memory by their children. James A. Pirie, the father of the subject of this review, was born in Iriewells, parish of Undy, Scotland, in 1832, migrated to America in 1849, and settled in Milwaukee in 1853. He entered the Mitchell Bank as assistant cashier and expert bookkeeper, and in 1866, at the organization of the J. B. Martin Bank, took charge of the same, which position he retained until the late seventies. He was a very active man in the community and in addition to his activity in banking circles was prominent in the insurance business for a number of years. He later became secretary of the Forest Home Cemetery, and for a period of fifteen years was the prompt, energetic and obliging incumbent of that position. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, and his religious faith was expressed by membership in the St. Paul's Episcopal church, in which he was secretary of the vestry. He died on Oct. 19, 1894, and his widow still resides in the city of Milwaukee. On July 30, 1855, Mr. Pirie married Miss Eliza Hudson, who was born on Jan. 25, 1834, a daughter of Barzillia and Eliza (Woodbridge) Hudson, of Hartford Conn. Barzillia Hudson was born in Hartford, received his education in the schools of that city, after which he engaged in the importing of woollens and was so occupied until his retirement from active business. He was a Whig in his political tenets and a staunch supporter of that party, though not an aspirant to public office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and religiously was allied with the Congregational faith, having been a trustee of his church. The forebears of Eliza (Hudson) Pirie were prominent in social and state affairs of the Colonial era. She traces her ancestry to Zebulon Seymour, a Colonial governor. To Mr. and Mrs. James A. Pirie were born two sons: Andrew Hudson, who died July 2, 1901, and William S., the immediate subject of this review. William S. Pirie received his education at Markham's Academy and in the public schools of Milwaukee. He began his independent career as a clerk in the stationery store of Des Forges & Lawrence, where he remained a short time, and then engaged with the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, on Oct. 16, 1877. He remained with this company until 1881, when he entered the service of Chandler & Brown, commission merchants, as bookkeeper. He afterward went on the road as a traveling solicitor for the same firm, and then became the manager of the Milwaukee office, which position he held until 1894, when he received the appointment of assistant secretary of the Forest Home Cemetery. In 1901 he succeeded to the position of secretary, with offices in the Colby & Abbott building. He was married on April 11, 1889, to Miss Kate Williams, daughter of Homer P. and Amelia (Davis) Williams, of Syracuse, N. Y., and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Amelia, born Sept. 15, 1896, now a student in the Seventh ward public school. Mr. Pirie gives unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, and he takes great interest in religious affairs, being a member of St. Paul's church, and having been the assistant secretary and secretary since 1894. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Whist Club.

William H. Thomas, deceased, for many years one of the foremost citizens of the town of Lake, was born in Milwaukee, on Dec. 22, 1853. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Hosking) Thomas, both of whom were born in England. The father was a gardener in the country of his nativity and was thus engaged when, in 1852, he determined to migrate to America. After his arrival in Quebec, he came direct to Milwaukee, where he lived for nine years, doing landscape gardening. In 1861 he purchased forty acres of land in the town of Lake. He gave all his attention to a general gardening business on this tract of land, until 1892, when he purchased a home on Howell avenue, where he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred on April 3, 1900, and his widow passed away in 1905. The remains of both parents were laid at rest in Forest Home Cemetery. Of the four sons and two daughters born to the parents, all but one son, the subject of this sketch, are living. William H. Thomas received all of his educational advantages in the old Burdick school in the town of Lake. After the completion of his scholastic work he assisted his father in the conduct of the farm, and remained at home until the time of his marriage. Then he began farming operations near Palmyra, Wis., but did not remain there for any great length of time, returning to Milwaukee to take up gardening work on twelve acres which he purchased on the Howell road. He built a beautiful home where his widow now resides, and he was thoroughly engrossed in his work up to the time of his demise, which occurred on March 29, 1904. He was a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party. He was extremely liberal in his religious views, his idea being that the standard of right living was not set by creed or sect. On Oct. 31, 1878, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Douglas, a daughter of Andrew and Annabel (Brown) Douglas, of Milwaukee. Two children were the issue of this union: Ethel, now Mrs. John Heidrich, of Milwaukee; and Walter, who lives at home and attends to the management of the property. Mrs. Thomas' family is one of the oldest and most respected in the town of Lake. Her father, Andrew Douglas, born in Scotland in 1810, purchased land from the United States government in 1836. The property is still in the possession of the Douglas estate. The family consisted of eight children, four of whom survive. Mr. Douglas' death occurred on Dec. 10, 1896, and his wife passed away in 1860.

Luddington Patton, secretary and treasurer of the Patton Paint Company, manufacturers of the famous "Patton's Sun Proof Paints", was born in Milwaukee in 1871. He is a son of the late James E. Patton, who was born in Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa., on Aug. 14, 1832, and who passed the early years of his life in that state. In 1846 the father went with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1849 graduated at Professor Herron's Seminary in that city. After completing a course in a commercial institution he entered the mercantile establishment of James Matthews & Company, but subsequently became associated with Baxter, Davis & Company, with whom he remained until his removal to Milwaukee

in the summer of 1855. With him from Cincinnati came George F. Williams, and together they purchased the stock of the general mercantile store of Kane Brothers. As a general mercantile store the partnership lasted but a year, and then they laid the foundation of the present Patton Paint Company. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Williams entered the Federal army and Mr. Patton took upon his shoulders the responsibility of the whole company. He was thereafter in direct control of the policy of the company until his death, which occurred in 1904. His widow, who was formerly Miss Sarah E. Ludington, a daughter of former Gov. Harrison Ludington, of the Badger state, is still living. Ludington Patton, the subject of this review, received his educational advantages in the public schools of Milwaukee. When he had completed the prescribed course he entered the employ of his father's company and has since had no other business association. His promotion from department to department was rapid, and in 1893 he was chosen secretary and treasurer. The success of the firm in later years has been largely due to his keen business acumen and foresight, and his absolute integrity. Mr. Patton is a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, and is one of the vestrymen. He has been president and at the present time is one of the vice-presidents of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and he is also a member of the National Varnish and Paint Association. In 1896 Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Miss Florence Durand, a daughter of James and Florence (Sloane) Durand, of Lake Forest, Ill. To this union three children have been born: Florence, Joseph and Mary Lois, born in 1898, 1900, and 1902, respectively.

Howard Daniel Plimpton, special agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company in the state of Wisconsin, was born in Putnam, Conn., on March 23, 1877. He is the son of Frederick and Martha (Segur) Plimpton, the former of whom was born in Putnam, Conn., on Jan. 7, 1848, and the latter in Springfield, Mass., on Oct. 31, 1846. The paternal ancestry dates back to 1632, and many of the line were prominent in social and military life in and around Boston. One of the ancestors, John Plimpton, was a founder of Harvard college, and subsequently another of the line won renown in the French and Indian wars and the Revolutionary struggle. Frederick Plimpton, the father, in partnership with his brother, established a factory for the manufacture of envelopes, which factory became the largest concern of its kind in the United States. From 1872 until the establishment was sold to the United States Envelope Company in 1898, the firm manufactured all the stamped envelopes used by the government. The father retired from active participation in business affairs in 1898 and made Milwaukee his home until his death, on Aug. 2, 1907. Howard D. Plimpton, the subject of this review, is the only child of his parents, and his early educational training were received in the grade and high schools of Hartford, Conn. When he had completed the course in the latter institution he matriculated at Trinity College, and in 1897, he was

graduated with the Degree of Bachelor of Science. His business career was begun with the City Bank of Hartford, and later he was associated with the Plimpton Manufacturing Company. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Aetna Life Insurance Company as head of the liability inspection department, and subsequently was made traveling auditor of the company. In October, 1904 he was appointed special agent for the company in Wisconsin, with headquarters in Milwaukee, and he has since made that city his home. Mr. Plimpton is actively interested in all outdoor sports and is one of the leading golf players of the Blue Mound Country Club. He is also widely known for his skill in billiards and tennis. In social, civic and fraternal matters he is prominently identified with the University Club, the Blue Mound Country Club, the Millioki Club, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and he is secretary of the Wisconsin State Golf Association. In politics Mr. Plimpton is a staunch Republican and served two terms as a member of the city council of Hartford, Conn. In religious matters he is aligned with the Congregational church. On June 27, 1906, occurred his marriage to Miss Violet Rowe, a daughter of William and Salome (Sargisson) Rowe, of Grand Rapids, Mich. They have no children.

John C. Koch, deceased, who for many years was a prominent figure in the municipal and commercial life of Milwaukee, was born in Hamburg, Germany, on Oct. 18, 1841, and when but thirteen years of age he came direct to Milwaukee from the Fatherland with his parents. His education was received in attendance upon the schools of his native land and one term in the public schools of Milwaukee, after his arrival here. Of his father he learned the trade of tinner and was associated with his parent until 1860. A year later he began work as an employe of John Pritzlaff & Company, and five years later was made chief clerk of the concern. His inherent ability, his enterprise and industry won for him the high commendation of his employers, and before the close of the year 1866 Mr. Pritzlaff made him a partner in the company. Business continued to prosper, and in 1874 the company was incorporated under the name of the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company, with a paid-in capital of \$600,000 and the officers were John Pritzlaff, president; John C. Koch, vice-president; and F. Wollaeger, secretary and treasurer. During the time of Mr. Koch's connection with the business it grew from a retail store with a small custom to one of the largest and most thriving wholesale houses in the Northwest, and the amount of its trade is equalled to-day by only two other concerns in the territory. Besides his interest in the hardware business Mr. Koch was president of the Koch & Loeber Company, of Milwaukee, which concern does a large business in wooden-ware and supplies. He also served for a time as president of the Milwaukee Exposition Company, was a director of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Milwaukee Advancement Association. Fraternally he was

associated with the Milwaukee and Calumet clubs, the Deutscher Club, and the board of immigration called the Deutscher Gesellschaft. Throughout his life he was a Republican of pronounced convictions. Following the promotion of Hon. Peter J. Somers, from the mayoralty to a seat in Congress, in June, 1893, Mr. Koch, at the urgent solicitation of his many friends, became the Republican candidate to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Somers, and although it seemed a hopeless task to attempt to overcome the Democratic plurality of 3,201, given Mr. Somers, Mr. Koch's personal popularity and the confidence the business interests had in his ability brought victory to the Republican nominee by a majority of 3,269 votes. Again, in 1894, Mr. Koch was elected to fill a full term by a greatly increased majority. It was during his term that the great financial crisis of 1893 swept the country and it called out in Milwaukee the need of a fearless, able and competent official to save the city's credit. That Mr. Koch was the man of the hour is best evinced by the fact that during that fearful financial depression never was a city better governed, its credit better maintained, and confidence kept by its citizens, than in the administration of Mr. Koch. Early in his life he became a member of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church, and for many years was a member of its board of vestrymen. He was always active in the councils of the society, and took a deep interest in its many educational institutions. The present prosperous condition of Concordia College can be largely accredited to his foresight and administrative ability as a trustee, and in its early days he frequently advanced large sums of money in order to secure needed real estate for the institution. It was largely through his influence and financial support that the Lutheran Home for the Aged was organized. In 1864 Mr. Koch was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Pritzlaff, the daughter of John Pritzlaff, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Six sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, were born to bless this union. Mr. Koch's demise occurred on Nov. 8, 1907, and his passing was a distinct loss to the whole community, which had come to regard him as an exemplary citizen in every way.

Edward Dierolf, the capable manager of the Rohn Swimming School on the Milwaukee river, was born in Milwaukee on May 29, 1882, a son of Diedrich and Mary (Oeschstricker) Dierolf. Both parents were born in Germany but came to the United States early in their lives, and the father served throughout the Civil war as a private in the Federal army. Edward Dierolf's primary education was limited to the courses to be obtained in the Milwaukee public schools. When it became necessary for him to go to work to earn a livelihood, he left school and became a swimming instructor in the Bechstein Swimming School. In 1902 he became associated with the Rohn School, and his natural ability and capacity as a teacher soon made him the superior of any in the institution. A year later, as a recognition of his superiority, he was made manager, and he has since filled that position with credit to himself and to the school. Mr. Dierolf is a staunch member of the Republican party,

but the pressure of business affairs has never allowed him to seek public office, despite the earnest solicitation of his many friends. In religious matters he is identified with the German Lutheran church. Mr. Dierolf is not married.

Joseph H. McGinn, the efficient and popular clerk of the county court of Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on May 17, 1884, a son of James and Anna (McGrath) McGinn. The father was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1846, and the mother in Ohio in 1852. The paternal grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Monney) McGinn, were natives of County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to this country early in their lives. The grandfather was a prominent carpenter-contractor of Chicago for many years. Of his six children four—Edward J., James A., Frances J., and Joseph H.—are living, and Thomas and Anne are deceased. The father, James A. McGinn, has been a vessel captain ever since he was eighteen years of age. In 1873 he was the means of rescuing a schooner off Lincoln Park, Chicago, and saving many lives. In 1889, when the city decided to add fire tugs to the equipment for fighting fires, Mr. McGinn was made the captain of the first boat, the Cataract. The mother was a finely educated, literary person, and before marriage served as a teacher in the Third, Fourth and Ninth ward schools, for a time being principal of the first named. She passed away on Nov. 2, 1907, leaving besides her husband, four sons. Two daughters died previous to her demise. Joseph H. McGinn, the subject of this memoir, received the fine scholastic training afforded by the public and parochial schools of his native city, and in 1904 was graduated at Marquette College. His first employment after leaving college was with the Wisconsin Woodwork Company. Then for two years he was engaged in pedagogic work at Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, but resigned that position to accept a clerkship in the county court. This position he has been filling, with credit to himself and the wisdom of his superiors in appointing him to the position. He is very popular with all who have been fortunate enough to make his acquaintance, evidenced by the fact of his election to the presidency of the Eighth Ward Alumni Association, and vice-presidency of the Holy Name Society. He is also prominently identified with the Jefferson Club and the Northwestern Mutual Association. In his political belief he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, but has never sought public office. His religious relations are with the Roman Catholic church. Mr. McGinn is not married. It is an interesting fact, brought out by his connection with the county court, that Mr. McGinn's maternal grandfather was the first crier of the Supreme Court of the state.

Philip H. Murphy, son of Patrick and Mary Murphy, was born in Saugerties, N. Y., in 1841, and came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1846. He attended the first public school built in Milwaukee and graduated at the Third Ward school, then taught by F. C. Pomeroy, who was later superintendent of schools of the then fast-growing city. Mr. Murphy entered the first Milwaukee high school at its opening, and later attended the Spencerian College,

then on East Water street. After various occupations he learned the plumbing trade in Chicago, and returned to his home in Milwaukee in 1877, and there he is now engaged in the plumbing business at 320 Grove street. He has frequently been honored by the members of his profession by election to their various offices, and at present is secretary of the Milwaukee Master Plumbers' Association; secretary of the Wisconsin Master Plumbers' Association, and secretary of the National Association of Master Plumbers. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Club, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus, and he resides at 311 Greenbush street.

Herman O. Neidner is one of the typical German-Americans who has not only contributed to the material prosperity of the great city, but has developed one of the finest industries and he has been an important factor in shaping the artistic tastes of the community. Of artistic temperament he has established a business in harmony with his tastes and built up an establishment that is the result of culture and unresting industry. Herman Neidner is a native of Milwaukee, born there on July 26, 1857. His father was Herman O. Neidner, born in Saxony, Germany, in 1830, and his mother was Theresa (Wolf) Neidner, also born and reared in the old kingdom of Saxony. The elder Neidner immigrated to America and located in Philadelphia, where he engaged in work as a carpet weaver, the trade he had learned in the old country. He was a man of fine mind and a genius along mechanical lines, and as a result of his natural ability and strict attention to duty he became foreman of the largest weaving concern in Philadelphia at that time. After remaining there for some time he moved to Milwaukee and established a weaving factory of his own on East Water street, which he conducted with great success for twenty-five years. Subsequently he moved to Chicago, where he conducted a still larger weaving business and remained in active life until his death. Herman received an excellent education in the public schools of Milwaukee, then attended Engleman's Academy, and he took a course in the Spencerian Business College to fit himself for the affairs of life. After finishing his studies he worked from 1873 to 1876 with Davidson & Sons, learning the art of marble sculpturing. Subsequently he spent one year in the East, tending bar, and while there met some English workmen in New York city, who were experts in laying floor tile, and through them Mr. Neidner became interested in such work. He bought the tools for tile-laying while in Philadelphia and he spent one year with the firm of Shoppers & Watson in Philadelphia, perfecting himself in the manufacture and laying of various kinds of fine tile. In 1878 he had become so proficient that he worked two years for Henry Dibley at 268 Wabash avenue and received a salary of \$1,800 a year, a large amount at that time. Mr. Neidner came to Milwaukee in 1882 and began to work for the Matthew Brothers at \$1,500 a year, and he remained with the firm until it failed in 1889 and was bought out by Lapham. That same year he began business for himself in small

quarters on East Water street, in the Lavey building, but in two years his trade increased so rapidly that he was forced to find larger rooms, and in 1891 he located on Milwaukee street on the site of the present new Wells building. When that property was bought for the erection of a large office building, Mr. Neidner moved to his present quarters, at 59 Oneida street, where he has the first floor and basement and carries over twenty thousand feet of tile in stock. The concern employs about fourteen men and is one of five such establishments in Milwaukee. Mr. Neidner fills contracts all over the state, and his artistic ability has become so well known that he is called upon to design and execute many fine and difficult pieces of work. In politics Mr. Neidner is a Republican, and he is also a member of the Builder's and Trader' Exchange and of the Knights of Pythias. On Nov. 2, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Neidner and Henrietta, the daughter of Peter Wittig, a well-known tailor of Milwaukee. Seven children have been born to bless this union: Tillie, a stenographer in her father's office; Lena, a stenographer in the Germania building; Herbert, who is managing a fruit farm in the state of Washington; Francis, Ollie, Eddie and William. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Dr. Silas J. Sawyer, C. S. D., deceased, a successful dental practitioner for many years, and later a pioneer Christian Science worker in Wisconsin, was a resident of Milwaukee for some thirty years prior to his death. He was born in Brockport, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1842, the son of Horace and Nancy (Hardy) Sawyer, also natives of the Empire State. Both of the parents lived all their lives in New York, and eventually died there without ever coming west. His father was a carriage manufacturer by trade, and also operated a hotel for three years. Our subject was the second child of a family of three children. His older brother, Charles Sawyer, had an honorable record as a volunteer soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in one of the New York regiments immediately after the outbreak of hostilities and upon the completion of his three years' term of service re-enlisted as a veteran for another three years, and served with credit until the close of the war. He died before the expiration of his second term. Dr. Sawyer received his early education in the public schools of New York state, and supplemented the same with an academic course at Clarkson, N. Y. He then decided upon the profession of dentistry as his life calling, and thoroughly prepared himself at Rochester, N. Y., for the work, becoming an efficient and prosperous practitioner. He first practiced at Rochester for a time and in August, 1861, came west to Delavan, Wis., and later practiced for a number of years at both Aurora and Rockford, Ill. In 1875 he located in Milwaukee, where he continued to reside until his death, on Aug. 21, 1905. He followed his chosen profession with success for a number of years in Milwaukee, and then became engrossed in the new faith of Christian Science. His attention was first directed to this faith in 1883, when he became deeply impressed by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy's book,

"Science and Health," which seemed to him to promise relief to suffering humanity, and particularly to a member of his family who had been a chronic sufferer for many years, and for whom the medical profession could only promise temporary relief through a surgical operation. He therefore went to Boston, and after a personal interview with Mrs. Eddy, was so favorably impressed that he entered her class of instruction in December, 1883, and fitted himself to impart the knowledge thus gained to others. Returning to Milwaukee he began holding public meetings on Sunday afternoons and Friday evenings, and at once became active as a healer and teacher. He met with opposition and antagonism, but he endured unflinchingly all false accusations and persecutions, and was only too glad to surrender his lucrative dental practice in order to do his whole duty toward God and man as he saw it. Out of these early pioneer meetings of his grew the First Church of Christ (Scientist), which was organized and chartered in 1889, the church edifice on Van Buren street being erected in 1902. He persevered in his noble and unselfish work until his spirit took its flight in 1905, and in tribute to his memory it may truthfully be said that many lives were made better for his having lived. Dr. Sawyer had early inclined toward a religious life. He had been an active member of the Congregational denomination, and in Milwaukee was a faithful attendant of the Grand Avenue Congregational church; he had successfully filled the offices of teacher, superintendent of Sunday school, and deacon of the church, and was particularly adept at imparting his thought and thorough knowledge of the Scriptures to others. His previous religious training was of immense service to him when he embraced the faith of Christian Science, and it enabled him to impart it to his listeners in the light of a practical demonstrable faith. He worked hard and untiringly, and achieved a marked success in his lectures and healing work. In the matter of politics Dr. Sawyer was always allied with the Republican party, though he never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Wisconsin Dental Association, and the Curling Club. His marriage occurred on Oct. 30, 1867, to Miss Jennie E., daughter of George and Alta M. (Davidson) Passage, of Delavan. Mr. Passage was the son of John and Eleanor (Correll) Passage, and was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., on Feb. 5, 1817. At the age of twenty-one he went to Castile, N. Y., and for four years acted as manager of a hotel. He was married to Miss Davidson at Gainesville, Wyoming county, N. Y., on Feb. 26, 1840, and came to Delavan in June, 1842. He at once built a brick store, the first of its kind in the village, and began business in the mercantile line, in which he was continuously engaged for nearly forty-five years, up to the time of his death, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, on May 27, 1887, which constituted him the oldest dry-goods merchant in Walworth county. He had other large and flourishing interests, farm lands, and grain elevators; and was considered one of the wealthiest men in the southern part of the state. Six children—one son and five

daughters—were born to him by his first marriage, and one son by his second marriage, which was to Miss Anna Vanderpool, of Albany, N. Y., in November, 1867. Mr. Passage was a man of generous impulses and a great lover of music. He had the credit of bringing to Wisconsin some of the finest carriage horses, shipped overland at the time of his coming, in 1842. He endured all a pioneer must of hardship and privation, often living in a few rooms that other early settlers might share his home, which was one of the most commodious in the village, until they could build temporary quarters for themselves. At the time of the erection of his first building all the material was hauled across the country by team from Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer had no children; she was a devoted and loving helpmate to her husband throughout their married life, and still survives him, making her home at 497 Lafayette place, Milwaukee.

Cassius Miller Noyes, deceased, for many years a prominent figure in the mercantile circles of Milwaukee, was born at McLane, N. Y., May 19, 1845, the son of John and Mary (Miller) Noyes. The father was a native of New York state who came west in 1855, and he was one of the pioneer settlers at Delafield, Wis., where he continued to reside. Some years before his death he retired from active life and lived very quietly. Mrs. Noyes was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and was one of the brave women who came into the new western country, where she reared a family of seven children. Her death occurred in Milwaukee. Cassius, our subject, was the third child, and he was ten years old when his parents moved west. He attended the parochial school at Delafield, Wis., and after finishing his studies went to Oconomowoc, where he secured a position in a hardware store. In 1864 he came to Milwaukee and was associated with the Shepard Hardware Company for five years; then went to Chicago for a short time and became traveling salesman for Pierce & Whaling. His services were so efficient that he was offered a much better position with Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburg, Pa., and accepted it. He remained with this firm until he established himself in the commission, real-estate, and iron business, with an office in the Loan & Trust building in Milwaukee. Mr. Noyes was very successful and continued to conduct his business until his demise, which occurred on July 5, 1906, after a life devoted to his family and the interests of his friends and associates; unselfish, upright and kind. His death was a distinct loss to the whole community. In politics he was allied with the Republican party, and while staunch in his adherence to its principles, he was not of a nature to seek public office of any kind. St. James Episcopal church sustained in the death of Mr. Noyes, a severe loss, as he was a loyal and earnest member and worker in that organization. He was also identified with the Knights of Pythias. On Nov. 19, 1872, he married Dora, the daughter of Edgar C. and Abby (Warren) Jennings, of Milwaukee. The issue of this union were two children: Harry, connected with Wadham's Oil Company; and May. Mrs. Noyes' parents were both natives of Connec-

ticut, and after her father came west he was connected with the La Crosse railroad for ten years as auditor. He then resigned to accept a better position as cashier of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and remained with the firm in this responsible position for thirty years. He was one of the oldest residents of Milwaukee and belonged to the West Side Old Settlers' Club. His death occurred on Feb. 17, 1897, and his widow lives in Chicago, Ill.

Charles Anthem Chapin, deceased, was prominently identified throughout his business career with the business interests of the city of Milwaukee, and that his energetic efforts were fully appreciated is evidenced by the fact that for a period of twenty-five years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was twice honored by being elected its president. He was descended from a long line of American ancestry, and more remotely his forebears were undoubtedly French Huguenots, who moved from France to England. From England, Deacon Samuel Chapin removed to America, where, in 1641, he took the freeman's oath. His wife's name was Cicilia Chapin, which is an old French-Huguenot name, and their descendants in a direct line to the subject of this review are: Josiah, Seth, Samuel, Ephraim, Artimus, David J. and Charles Anthem. These ancestors, as far as can be learned, were all strong characters, and representative men in their respective communities, and they were among the primitive aristocracy of New England, which was an aristocracy of intellect and moral worth, and not of blood or riches. "Her peerage and her knight-hood were honors direct from the creative hand of God and not from the touch of a monarch. In Stearns Park, Springfield, Mass., stands a striking statue modeled by Augustus St. Gaudens, the late eminent American sculptor. It is the picture of a tall, stalwart man, past middle life and clad in the Puritan garb of 250 years ago—a broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned hat, a long close-fitting doublet, bagged breeches fastened at the knees, and over all the enormous cloak of that period. The thrown-back folds of this cloak reveal in the statue's left hand a large Bible with brass nails and iron clasps, and in its right hand a ponderous oak staff planted firmly on the ground as the statue seems to be moving forward. The face is massive, the nose straight and prominent, the chin broad and determined, the mouth large and compressed, and so much as can be seen of the forehead is bold and protruding. He clutches tightly his oaken staff, and as he strides forward there is a fixed resolute look in his face and downcast eyes as if the weight of the colony were on his shoulders, but he felt fully able to support it. This statue is intended to represent Deacon Samuel Chapin, who immigrated to New England prior to 1636, and settled at Agawam, now Springfield, in 1641, and from whom Charles A. Chapin was descended. Artimus Chapin, the grandfather of our subject, was a man of great force of character, who followed the plow in early life, but who later on became a well-known Baptist minister. He possessed great energy and considerable education and refinement, and he did much good work and had an influence for good that

extended over a large territory. He reached the good old age of eighty-four years. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Jewett, who, like himself, was a native of Massachusetts. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, and of these David Jewett Chapin, the father of Charles A., was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1802. He was reared on a farm and possessed considerable literary and biblical education, being an earnest Christian but not united with any church. He removed to Oneida county, N. Y., in early manhood, and there followed farming until 1863, when he came to Wisconsin and purchased a farm near West Salem, La Crosse county. Later he removed to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he lived in retirement until his death in 1876. He was prosperous in business, and reared a family of five sons and one daughter that reached maturity. Their names are: Emery D., deceased, George L., John M., Eliza J., Charles A., and Albert L., the last two named being deceased. The mother of these children was Alice Glazier, who was born in Worcester, Mass., where she was reared and educated, and she died in 1865, at the age of sixty-six years. She was a noble type of true womanhood and possessed great physical and mental vigor, with which she endowed her offspring. Charles A. Chapin, to whom this sketch is more particularly dedicated, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., May 24, 1841. He was reared on the farm, where his muscles were hardened by daily toil in forest and field, which probably accounted in no small degree for his fine physique and bodily vigor. At the district school he made rapid progress, not on account of his brilliant scholarship, but by his perseverance and tenacity, and because he did all his work well, and left nothing for to-morrow that could be done to-day. At the early age of fifteen he was enabled to enter the Alford University in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1856. After one year of absence from study he again attended in 1858, and continued uninterruptedly till April, 1861. Then the wave of patriotism which rolled from ocean to ocean struck the university and Charles A. Chapin laid aside his books at the call of his country and enlisted as a private in Company K, of the Twenty-third New York infantry. This regiment was mustered into the United States service at Elmira on July 2, 1861, for a two year's term, and left the state for Washington on the 5th. For two weeks it was encamped at Meridian Hill, but moved on July 23, to Fort Runyon and on Aug. 5, to Arlington Heights, where it remained until Sept. 28. On Aug. 4 it was assigned to Hunter's brigade; on Oct. 15, to Wadsworth's brigade, McDowell's division, and in March, 1862, to the Second brigade, Third division, First corps, Army of the Potomac. Its first encounters with the enemy were at Fall's Church, Ball's Crossroads, and Munson's Hill, and on March 10, 1862, the regiment moved to Centerville, but returned after five days to Upton's Hill, proceeded to Bristoe Station and Falmouth and undertook several expeditions with Falmouth as a base of operations. On June 26, 1862, the regiment was attached to the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, Army of Virginia, with which it shared in General

Pope's campaign, being in action at Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville and the second Bull Run. In September, the brigade and division became part of the First corps, Army of the Potomac, and fought at South Mountain and Antietam, and then encamped at Sharpsburg, Md., until Oct. 20, when the regiment moved toward Fredericksburg and was closely engaged in the battle there in December. Winter quarters were established at Belle Plain, and on Jan. 9, the regiment was transferred to Patricks' provost guard brigade, with which it served until the expiration of its term, stationed at Acquia Creek in April and May, 1863. On June 26, 1863, Mr. Chapin was mustered out at New York city, having participated in all the services of his regiment and been promoted to the rank of sergeant in his company. In a skirmish near Orange Court House, he received a memento of the war in the shape of a bullet, which he carried in his body the remainder of his life. Returning home, he re-entered the university and graduated in June, 1864. Desiring to study law, he entered the office of A. S. and G. M. Diven, and was admitted to practice in June, 1866. He followed his chosen profession at Elmira, N. Y., with Thurston, Hart & McGuire till the following September, when he came to Milwaukee. Here he engaged in the milling business as head of the firm of Chapin, Miles & Company, and was interested in the concern till 1869. For the next five years he was foreman for J. B. Martin in the milling business, both at Milwaukee and Newark, N. J. In 1874 the firm of Chapin & Company was formed, which did a general shipping trade in flour, grain and mill feeds, and which he conducted successfully until about one year before his death, which occurred Jan. 2, 1906. He had branch offices in Minneapolis, Boston, St. Louis and Buffalo. The business is still continued by the widow and sons, who are partners therein, and are fast winning recognition for themselves in the commercial world. Mr. Chapin was identified with nearly every good enterprise that went toward benefitting the city of Milwaukee, and the business men of the city always appreciated his energetic efforts. For seven years he was a member of the board of arbitration, and served five years on the board of directors of the chamber of commerce. As a citizen he served his fellow townsmen in the capacity of supervisor for two terms, 1878 to 1880; he was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and superintended the building of the Blue Mound viaduct. The county insane asylum was also built while he was in office, and he served on the building committee. He served two years on the finance committee of the school board, was its chairman one year, and in all positions he accomplished good results. Politically he was a leading Republican and took an active part in local and state politics from 1876 till 1888. He was chairman of the county committee for four years, and chairman of the committee of one hundred for two years. He was elected a delegate to the national convention, held in Chicago in June, 1888, at which Benjamin Harrison was nominated for president, and elected the following November, Mr. Chapin taking an active part in the campaign. His religious affiliations were with the Calvary Presbyterian church, and he was the efficient superintendent of

Sunday-school for a number of years. Among the fraternal societies, clubs, and other associations with which he was connected may be mentioned the National Union, the Recreation Club, the Blue Mound Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Whist Club. On May 14, 1868, Mr. Chapin was married to Miss Belle Wheeler, of Wirt Center, N. Y. She is a daughter of Calvin and Phoebe A. Wheeler, who were honored pioneers of that place, but natives of Massachusetts. The father was a farmer by occupation and retired a few years before his death, which occurred in October, 1896, at the age of eighty-five years, the mother dying in July, 1897, at the age of seventy-five. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapin there were born nine children, of whom the following mention is appropriately made in connection with this review: Jay is a resident of Chicago; Robert W. is the president of the Chapin Company at Buffalo, N. Y.; Jennie resides in Colorado; Charles J. and George M. reside in Milwaukee and are connected as partners with the Chapin Company; Josephine resides in Chicago; Marguerite and Mary are at home; and Chester W. resides in Chicago, where he is connected with the Chapin Company at that place.

Hon. William J. Cary, the present representative of the Fourth district of Wisconsin in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, has a most enviable record as a public servant. He is a native of the Cream City, having been born here in 1865, the eldest of a family of six children. When he was but thirteen years of age his parents' death left the family without means of support, and after obtaining a home for his four sisters and a brother in an orphan asylum, he left St. John's school, which he was attending, and secured a position as cash boy in T. A. Chapman's dry goods store. When he left his position at Chapman's he became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and taking advantage of his spare moments he learned the art of telegraphy. By 1883 he was made an operator, and a year later, when but nineteen years of age, he had managed to save enough of his earnings to take his brother and sisters from the asylum and establish a home for them. He continued his service as an expert telegraph operator until 1904, only resigning when he was elected as sheriff of Milwaukee county. Mr. Cary's career as a public servant began in 1902, when he was elected as one of the aldermen from the Seventeenth ward. One of his first public acts was the introduction of a resolution demanding an investigation of the coal supply of the city during the coal famine of the winter of 1902 and 1903. The resolution also proposed the establishment of a city coal yard, the city to buy coal and sell it to the poor people of the city for the cost of the fuel and the cost of its transportation. The resolution resulted in an investigation by one of the Milwaukee papers, which proved that the coal dealers of the city had a supply on hand and were holding it for higher prices. Another of Mr. Cary's acts as city legislator was his refusal to audit the bills of the Milwaukee Electric Lighting & Power Company for the street lights in the Seventeenth ward, maintaining that not more than fifty per cent. of the lights had given service, and he demanded that the company give rebates on all lamps which were not lighted. The matter was held up for some time, and was not finally

settled until the council voted to pay the bills without Mr. Cary's O. K. on them. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Cary was the choice of the people of Milwaukee county for sheriff, and he served in that capacity with such ability and satisfaction to all concerned that his constituents determined not to allow him to retire from public life; and in the fall of 1906 they elected him as the representative of the Fourth Wisconsin district in the lower house of the national legislature. There, as elsewhere, he has been a credit to his state and has won high honors for himself. He is one of the few Republican members of the lower body who have held out against the autocratic power of the speaker, and he has done much to further the interests of the people. As a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia he held up several bills, the object of which was to further the interests of lighting and other corporations. He was instrumental in securing for the city of Washington a gas rate of 85 cents, the former rate having been \$1.25, and the reduction resulted in the saving to the city of about \$2,000,000 annually. As an evidence of the fact that Congressman Cary's ability is appreciated by his constituents and the people of Milwaukee is the generous indorsements given him for renomination at the primaries of Sept. 1, 1908, and his overwhelming defeat of his Democratic and Social-Democratic opponents in the election of Nov. 3, 1908. Mr. Cary owns a beautiful home at 666 Wentworth avenue.

Lynn S. Pease, one of the leading attorneys in the city of Milwaukee, was born at Oxford, Marquette county, Wis., Feb. 15, 1860. His parental ancestors are remotely of German origin, coming down through a long residence in England and through the American stock of Colonial days, Mr. Pease representing the seventh generation born on American soil. The common ancestor of the late Gen. C. B. Chapman, of Madison, and Mr. Pease was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and bore the name of the latter. On the maternal side the ancestry is English. The parents were Spencer A. and Julia A. (Older) Pease, the former born in New York Feb. 5, 1817, and died in 1884; and the latter, born near the city of Kenosha, May 12, 1827, died in 1906. They were married at Packwaukee, Marquette county. The father was a man of broad education, scholarly tastes, and of varied talents, having studied both as a lawyer and a physician, and beside acquiring proficiency in both of these exacting professions, he was also a journalist of prominence in the state, and took an active interest in political movements, serving as the representative from Montello and the adjacent territory in the legislatures of 1865, '66, '70 and '71. He was the proprietor as well as editor of the Montello Express, the county paper; was president of the village board, and was without doubt the leading citizen of the community. Lynn S. Pease began his education in the public schools of Montello, was graduated from the high school in 1879, and then taught for a time as principal of the graded school of the village, later entering the University of Wisconsin, in which he received the degree of A. B. in 1886, with honors. Returning to his profession of teaching, he officiated as principal of the Montello high school for a year and then took up editorial work on the paper which his father had owned and edited previous to his death. In 1889

he determined to study law, entered the law college of the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of LL. B. While a student, both in the college of liberal arts and in the college of law at the university, he was a prominent factor of the student body in many ways; was a member of the editorial staff on one of the university publications and editor-in-chief during his senior year. At the junior exhibition and the joint debate between the Athenian and Hesperian societies Mr. Pease was the unanimous choice of the Athenian Society as their representative, but accepted only the selection as junior orator. While a student of the law a question arose in the attorney-general's office regarding the right of state treasurers to the interest on state funds in their possession, which later was brought into court in the well-known suits against the ex-treasurers. The question was tried in the "Moot Court" of the College of Law of the University, and Mr. Pease presided as judge. During the preliminary investigation by the attorney-general, his office was flooded with letters from prominent representatives of both parties, endeavoring to suppress the prosecution as a serious political error, but after Mr. Pease rendered an elaborate opinion on the case, which was published in a number of journals, the sentiment changed; the line of argument and the principles laid down were what were followed in the actual prosecution against the ex-treasurers, and the attorney-general, J. S. O'Conner, and Col. W. F. Vilas sent for and used copies of this opinion in the preparation of their briefs. It was also accepted by Dean Bryant of the college of law as Mr. Pease's graduating thesis. While prosecuting his law studies he acted as private secretary of both Justice Orton and Justice Cassoday. After graduation he was appointed superintendent of the State School for the Blind, at Janesville, remaining until 1895, and was then appointed lecturer on the law in the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, remaining there for one year. He went to Milwaukee in the spring of 1896 to actively engage in the practice of his profession. Soon afterward he was employed to investigate the condition of the Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha. The Republican party being then in power and the superintendent being appointed through political influence, there was a popular clamor against the investigation, many believing it to be a political measure undertaken in the interests of the Democratic party, who employed a Democratic attorney to make the investigation. It proved, however, a necessary procedure to correct prevailing cruel practices and revolutionize the operation of the school. The superintendent was dismissed and the school reorganized upon a basis making the educational feature the dominant one, and the institution as at present conducted, one of the most useful of the state institutions, owes its revolution in method very largely to the disclosures made during that investigation; and Mr. Pease in the end gained much favorable notice for the spirit in which the investigation was conducted and for the results achieved. He has been greatly interested in the state institutions and charities; was secretary of the state conference of charities and corrections from 1891 to 1897, and since 1897 he has been a lecturer in the Milwaukee Law School, which became the College of Law of Marquette University in

1907. He is a member of the University fraternity, Psi Upsilon, of the law college fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, of the Milwaukee Bar and Wisconsin State Bar associations, of the Milwaukee Press and Athletic clubs, and of the Masonic bodies. He was married on June 28, 1887, by John Bascom, then president of the University of Wisconsin, to Miss Emma Ennever Nunns, daughter of Henry and Mary (Ennever) Nunns, of Madison, and their children are Spencer Adams, Mary Ennever, Frederick Jackson, and Harlow Heath, the last being named for Judge Orton.

Capt. Irving M. Bean, a Milwaukee manufacturer, is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Willsboro, Essex county, N. Y., April 27, 1838, a son of Jacob L. and Jane (McCullough) Bean. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Vermont, both born in the year 1810. They came to Milwaukee in 1840, and here Jacob L. Bean became identified with a number of important business enterprises. He erected the American House, where the well-known Plankinton Hotel now stands, was actively interested in railroad building, and at one time was president of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad. After a few years in Milwaukee, the family removed to Waukesha, where the father died on May 5, 1855. His widow survived him forty years. Ancestors of Capt. Irving M. Bean fought on both sides in the Revolutionary war. His maternal great-grandfather, John McCullough, was an officer in the British army, and Humphrey Webster, a brother of his paternal grandmother, was a captain under Washington. Captain Bean received his elementary education in Milwaukee public schools and after the removal of his parents to Waukesha he entered Carrol College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1857. He then entered the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., completed the course, and was admitted to the bar of the New York supreme court after an exhaustive examination as to his qualifications. Returning to Waukesha he formed a partnership with Calvert C. White and began the practice of his profession. In 1861 he came to Milwaukee and entered upon the practice of law in that city in partnership with Enoch Totten, which association continued until the outbreak of the great Civil war. In April, 1861, Mr. Bean enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifth Wisconsin infantry, of which company he was later made captain. The regiment was mustered in on July 24 and was at once ordered to Washington, where it was first attached to General King's brigade, but later became a part of the brigade commanded by Gen. W. S. Hancock. Captain Bean shared in the fortunes of his regiment until the spring of 1863, taking part in General McClellan's campaign on the Virginia peninsula, in which he was engaged at Williamsburg, numerous minor actions and the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, culminating in the battle of Malvern Hill. He was next engaged at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At Antietam Colonel Cobb, of the Fifth Wisconsin, was in command of the brigade, General Hancock being assigned to the command



CAPT. IRVING M. BEAN

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of the First division of the Second corps on the day of the battle, and at Fredericksburg the regiment was a part of Platt's brigade of Howe's division, Sixth corps. On March 1, 1863, Captain Bean resigned his command, and a few months later was appointed provost-marshal of the First Wisconsin district with the rank of captain, the district including the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine and Kenosha. He continued to serve in that capacity until October, 1865, discharging his duties with marked ability and fidelity and receiving the highest endorsements of the war department. The following complimentary mention of Captain Bean is found in the official records of the Union and Confederate armies, Series I, Volume XI, Part I, Reports on pages 309-310, Battle of Williamsburg, by General Hancock: "Our skirmishers of the Fifth Wisconsin volunteers drove the enemy from the crest down the bank, across the bridge there and into their works. Our soldiers behaved with spirit. I may mention here the names of Captain Ross, Captain Bean and Lieutenant Oliver, of the Fifth Wisconsin volunteers." While serving as provost-marshal Captain Bean was elected president of the Forest City Bank and held that position for three years. In 1867 he was chosen president of the Northwestern Iron Company, which was organized in 1854, and held that office until his retirement from business on Jan. 1, 1908. In his political affiliations he is an unswerving Republican; has taken an active part in political campaigns; is an earnest, eloquent and convincing speaker, but never has been a seeker for office. In 1875, through the influence of the United States senators from Wisconsin and without solicitation on his part, he was appointed internal revenue collector for the First district and served in that position for nearly nine years. Captain Bean is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in which he has served three terms as commander; belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a prominent member of several social clubs of Milwaukee and Chicago. He is a man of great public spirit, and it was largely due to his influence while serving as president of the Young Men's Library Association that the movement was started that finally resulted in the donation of the library to the city. On Nov. 24, 1868, Captain Bean was united in marriage to Miss Alice, daughter of Levi and Cynthia (Tiffany) Blossom, of Milwaukee, and to this union were born four children: Jeanette M., Sidney Alfred, Alice, and Irving McCullough, Jeanette M. married Edgar N. Dickson and has two children, Alice Irving and Philip Sidney; Sidney A., a resident of New York city, and an electrician, married Sallie Noble, but has no children; Alice died in infancy; Irving McC., assistant manager of the Northwestern iron works at Mayville, married Mabel Webster and has one daughter, Mary. Captain Bean's wife died in 1885.

Lewis Sherman, B. S., A. M., M. D., is a native of Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, and was born on Nov. 25, 1843. His parents, William and Hannah (Lewis) Sherman, both natives of Rupert, the former born in 1822 and the latter in 1823, belonged to old Colonial

families. One maternal great-great-grandfather of Dr. Sherman, Reuben Noble, and two great-grandfathers, Luke Noble and Enoch Sherman, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, from Massachusetts, as was also a maternal great-grandfather, Job Willim Cleveland, also from Massachusetts. Dr. Sherman is distantly related through these ancestors to both General Sherman and the late President Cleveland. His parents came to Milwaukee in 1867, and there the father was engaged in mercantile business until his death, in 1891, his wife surviving him a number of years and passing away in 1907. They were both members of the Christian church, and they gave the money to build the church of that organization on the South Side, and which is known as the Church of Christ. Of their four children, only Dr. Sherman survives. The latter acquired his early education in the public schools of Vermont and then became a student in the Academy of Washington county, New York, and later of Union College, New York, receiving from the latter the degrees of B. S. and A. M. Subsequently he entered the medical department of the University of New York, in which he received his degree of M. D. In 1870 he came to Milwaukee, where he began his professional career and where he has been in active practice since that time, being now one of the most widely-known and prominent physicians of the city. Dr. Sherman is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine; the Homeopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin; the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Wisconsin Mycological Society, of which he is president; the Wisconsin Natural History Society; the Wisconsin Archaeological Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, and also to the Wisconsin Historical Society. In fraternal circles he is enrolled in the Masonic order, having taken the Thirty-second degree. In 1872, Dr. Sherman engaged in company with Dr. J. S. Douglass in the Milwaukee Homeopathic Pharmacy. Two years later Dr. Douglass, on account of advanced age, retired from the business and Dr. Sherman has since carried it on alone. He is also president of the Jewett & Sherman Company, engaged in the importation of teas, coffees, and spices, and the manufacture of baking powder, etc. Politically he is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mary R. Tuttle, of Scranton, Pa., and to this union four children have been born, namely: Gertrude, Leta, Helen, and Lewis Sherman, Jr., all of whom are living and all are graduates of the University of Wisconsin.

John H. Frank, M. D., one of the prominent younger medical practitioners of Milwaukee, was born in this city on July 17, 1870. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Just) Frank, the former of whom was born in Germany in 1844 and the latter in the Cream City in 1847. The paternal grandparents came to the United States from Germany in 1853 and located at Orange, Mass., where, until the time of his death, the grandfather was engaged in operating a mill. His wife also died there. The father, John Frank, learned the miller's trade at Orange. When but nineteen years of age, in 1863, he came to Milwaukee, and making this city his headquarters

for several years drove a drygoods and notions wagon over the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. For more than thirty years he has been the traveling representative of the Herman Toser Company, wholesale liquor dealers, with headquarters at 435 East Water street, Milwaukee, and is today one of the oldest and most active men on the road. His territory includes Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. The maternal grandparents were early residents of Milwaukee and the grandfather was by vocation a shoemaker, later serving the city as a member of its police force. The mother, Elizabeth (Just) Frank, took the long journey from which there is no return, in 1904. Six children were born to the parents, namely: Dr. John H.; Alma and Laura, who keep house for their father at 858 Island avenue; Oscar, night clerk for the American Express Company; Arthur, now filling a clerical position in the city, and Robert, deceased. Dr. Frank attended the public schools of Milwaukee, and the German-English academy, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine at Milwaukee Medical College, now a part of Marquette University, in 1902. Immediately after graduation he established himself in an office at 819 Third street and has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Although he has given staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, he finds no leisure from business affairs to devote to becoming a candidate for public office. While in college he became allied with the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, and is also a member of the Masonic order. Professionally he is allied with the Milwaukee County and the Milwaukee City Medical societies. On Nov. 18, 1908, occurred Dr. Frank's marriage to Miss Helen Harrmann, daughter of the late Richard Harrmann, a prominent stone mason of the city for many years.

Harry McCabe, M. D., a leading practitioner of medicine in Milwaukee, was born in Watertown, Dodge county, Wis. He is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Dugan) McCabe, the former a native of County Caven, Ireland, and the latter of Boston, Mass. The father was a private in the Twenty-third Illinois infantry during the Civil war and rendered distinguished service. Dr. McCabe received his preliminary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and after graduation at the South Division high school entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, in which he graduated four years later with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has been acting as a member of the faculty of his alma mater and interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, and he has come to be recognized as an authority in his profession. Reared in the Catholic faith Dr. McCabe is today one of the most devout communicants of the church of that denomination. Professionally he is identified with the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin and the Milwaukee County Medical Society; and fraternally with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the matter of politics he espouses the Democratic cause, but has never sought public preferment for himself. Dr. McCabe is unmarried.

John E. Eldred, Jr., an enterprising business man of the younger generation in Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City on Aug. 20, 1875, a son of John E. Eldred. He improved the opportunities afforded by the public schools of his native city, and after completing a high school course matriculated at Armour Institute, in Chicago. When the trustees of the latter institute had granted him a degree he returned to Milwaukee and entered the insurance business. This line of work has not only furnished him a livelihood ever since entering it, but has also grown to large proportions under his direction. In his political relations he is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, but has never found the leisure to devote to becoming the candidate of his party for public office of any character. Like his father, he is allied in religious matters with the Presbyterian church. Probably nowhere is Mr. Eldred better known than in Masonic circles, having attained to the Thirty-second degree in the Wisconsin Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is actively enrolled in Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, No. 73, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights-Templar; Kilbourn Council, Royal and Select Masons; Wisconsin Lodge of Perfection, Wisconsin Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Wisconsin Chapter, Rose Croix, and Tripoli Temple, Ancient and Accepted Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also prominently identified with the Milwaukee Athletic Club. On May 7, 1902, Mr. Eldred was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Patton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilford M. Patton. They have no children.

Edward Payson Bacon, one of the most successful men among the pioneers of Wisconsin and one who may be said to have grown up with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the Cream City, prominently identified with the grain interests of this city and a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce for more than forty years, is the man who is the subject of this sketch. Edward P. Bacon was born in Reading, Schuyler county, New York, May 16, 1834, the son of Joseph F. and Matilda (Cowles) Bacon. He is descended from a long line of New England ancestors on both his father's and mother's side, who lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut for many generations. His grandfather was a fife-major in the Revolutionary war. On his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to John Cowles, who immigrated to Massachusetts from England about 1635. Mr. Bacon's father was reared upon a farm, but upon reaching his majority he determined to learn the tailor's trade, and followed this vocation for several years. When Edward was only four years of age his family moved to Geneva, N. Y., where his father was engaged in various pursuits. The family was not well-to-do and it was necessary for Edward to work when not in school and during his vacations. When quite young he was placed with a farmer by his father, but owing to some dissatisfaction he was removed, returned home at the age of eleven and again attended school. He was fond of study and

wanted to fit himself for college, but had to leave school early and begin to earn his living. At thirteen years of age he was employed as an errand boy in a store; he was industrious and soon was promoted to a better position. Two years later he left this work and entered an academy at Brockport, N. Y., where he lived in the family of a cousin, who gave him a home. But in a few months he was forced to give up his studies and he found employment in a store in Brockport, but a year later entered the service of the New York & Erie Railroad, in May, 1851, as clerk in the freight office at Hornellsville, N. Y. He remained in this employ four years, located successively at Corning, Elmira and New York city. All during this period he clung to his early determination to enter college, but the necessity of aiding in the support of his father's family compelled him to abandon the idea. He rose rapidly in the service of the railroad, was promoted from one position to another, and became chief clerk in the general freight office, having charge of the accounts with agents over the entire road. When the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad, now the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, was completed to Chicago, in 1855, Mr. Bacon was offered and accepted the charge of the freight office of the road in that city, as he was far-sighted enough to see that there was more opportunity of advancement in railroad service in the West than the East. His idea in this regard proved true, and the following year he was appointed freight agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad at Milwaukee, the first road which was built west of Lake Michigan and north of Chicago. When the line was extended to Prairie du Chien, in 1857, Mr. Bacon was placed in charge of the entire freight department. He remained in the service of the road nearly a decade and successively filled the offices of auditor, general freight agent and general ticket agent. He was placed in charge of the various departments when they were organized, and after systematizing them, turned them over to others and continued his work of organization. Mr. Bacon has the honor of being the inventor of the present coupon ticket case, which is in general use all over the country, and the railroad men owe him a debt of gratitude for this convenient and labor-saving device. Mr. Bacon was not content to remain the paid employe of others, and in 1865 formed a partnership with Lyman Everingham, the freight agent at Milwaukee of the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad, under the firm name of Bacon & Everingham, grain commission merchants. This new line proved most successful, but Mr. Bacon worked too hard and in 1874 withdrew from the partnership and devoted a year to travel and the recovery of his health. He then bought an interest in a wholesale grocery house and reorganized it under the name of Bacon, Goodrich & Company, but he was not satisfied with this line of business, and the three-year limitation under which he had sold out his commission business having expired, he formed a partnership with Oren E. Britt and M. P. Aiken, and again engaged in handling grain, under the name of E. P.

Bacon & Company. Mr. Britt having become disabled in a railroad accident, the firm was dissolved in 1877 and the business was continued by Mr. Bacon alone until 1890, when two old and trusted employes, George H. D. Johnson and George W. Powers, were taken into partnership. This house is one of the largest of its kind in the Middle West, and the extent of its business is not exceeded, and probably not equaled, by any other house. Since 1865 Mr. Bacon has been associated with the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and has always taken an active interest and played a conspicuous part in the commercial life of the city. In 1883 he was one of the leaders in a contest that was waged by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to secure better rates from the railroads having terminals in both Milwaukee and Chicago, which resulted in the establishment of more favorable freight rates, which were of great importance to the business interests of the city. Mr. Bacon was a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce for ten years—six years as a director, two years as vice-president and the last two as president of that organization. He has represented the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce at various commercial conventions, was elected to represent Milwaukee as a member of the National Board of Trade, and was elected vice-president of that organization from year to year for five years, serving from 1884 to 1889. He was one of the committee from the National Board of Trade to urge the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act, at the time that bill was pending before Congress. At various times Mr. Bacon has been sent as a delegate to appear before different committees of Congress to oppose the adoption of free silver and to advocate various measures affecting the welfare of the commercial interests of this country. In 1892, at the time of the great Milwaukee fire, Mr. Bacon was the first to call a meeting of the citizens for the relief of the sufferers, and prompt action was taken to care for the many homeless. He has always been of a religious turn of mind and it was his purpose in early life to enter the ministry. When he first located in Milwaukee, in 1856, he affiliated with Plymouth Congregational church and was a member and active worker in that church for sixteen years. At the end of that time he transferred his membership to Immanuel Presbyterian church, with which he has since been connected. Mr. Bacon is always actively interested in the welfare of his fellow men and was one of those who were instrumental in the organization and establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Milwaukee, in 1857, filling the office of vice-president and acting president of that organization for a period of years. From 1879 to 1881 he served as president and placed the society upon a substantial financial basis, and it was largely through his efforts that the association secured one of the most practical buildings owned by any association in the Middle West. Mr. Bacon has been for the past sixteen years one of the trustees of Beloit College and has established a fund for assisting young men to secure a college education, the thing that he so desired in his youth.

On May 18, 1858, Mr. Bacon was united in marriage with Emma Rogers Hobbs, of Paterson, N. J. Four children were born to them. The oldest and youngest, both daughters—one in the bloom of young womanhood and the other a beautiful child—were taken from them by the angel of death within the span of a few short weeks, in 1879. The other children were Lillian, the wife of Rollin B. Mallory, of Milwaukee, and Frank Rogers, now a prominent business man of Milwaukee. Mr. Bacon was bereft of his wife by death in 1892, and he was re-married in 1895 to Mrs. Ella (Dey) Baird, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., daughter of John H. Dey, for many years associate-editor of the *New York Evangelist*. Mr. Bacon has been foremost for many years in the movement to secure effective governmental regulation of railroad rates, both state and national, and he devoted a large share of his time for a period of six years in promoting national legislation on the subject, which resulted in the passage by Congress, in 1903, of the Elkins law, making the payment or the receiving of rebates a criminal offense; and in 1906 of the so-called Hepburn bill, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and making its orders and rulings operative without resort to the courts for their enforcement. In this work he served as chairman of the executive committee, appointed by successive Interstate Commerce Law Conventions during the years 1900 to 1905, which consisted of delegates from nearly every state and territory in the Union, representing the principal commercial organizations of the country. Mr. Bacon is one of the best examples of what a man by his own perseverance, endowed liberally by the kind hand of nature, may accomplish by dint of hard work and unflinching determination to succeed.

George D. Bailey, a prominent and active business man of Milwaukee, was born in England, March 21, 1856, the son of Moreton and Mary (Lane) Bailey, both natives of England, where the former was born on May 30, 1829, and the latter on Dec. 8, 1829. The paternal grandfather, Robert Bailey, died in England; but his wife, Jane, and five children, came to the United States and to Milwaukee in 1849, and there she died. In 1879 the father of our subject, who remained behind when his mother sailed, came to Milwaukee, where he and his wife died. He had been a mine owner and operator in England. His family comprised eight children, seven of whom are living. The maternal grandparents, William and Susanah Lane, both lived and died in England. Our subject was educated in the English common schools and came to the United States in 1879, engaging in the meat and grocery business in 1884, in which business he continued until 1907, when he retired. On Nov. 25, 1886, he married Miss Mary L., daughter of Gottlieb and Catherine Bertke Seymer, and they are the parents of two children: Edith Annie, a student in high school; and George Earl, deceased. Mrs. Bailey's father was a German by birth, born on May 8, 1836, and he came to Milwaukee with his father, Michael, and step-mother, his own mother having died in Germany. Michael Seymer

died in Milwaukee in 1896, aged ninety-two years, but his wife is still living here, aged eighty-two. Mrs. Bailey's mother was born in Oak Creek, Wis. Gottlieb Seymer's family was composed of twelve children, eleven of whom are living. He was a farmer for many years, but moved to Milwaukee in 1894 and there he now lives, having retired. He was elected city assessor for ten years in succession, and in all he served sixteen years in that office, as a Republican. Our subject is an Episcopalian in religious belief, while in politics he reserves the right to cast his vote unhampered by the party lash, and is therefore independent. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Badger Humane Society, and she is also a member of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Eastern Star, of the Shrine, of the South Side Woman's Club, and of the School Alliance, while he is a member of Milwaukee lodge No. 261, F. & A. M. Mr. Bailey, by rigid adherence to strict business principles, by careful attention and foresight, has made for himself a name in the business circles of this city that is enviable and worthy of emulation. In the period of a scant quarter of a century he has established a competency for his old age of which he is justified in feeling a little vain. In a business in which nine out of ten men fail each year, the man that succeeds eminently and in a comparatively short time stands out in bold relief among his fellows like a mountain rising from the plain.

Louis Elschner was born in Germany on June 7, 1858, a son of Henry and Wilhelmine (Selle) Elschner, both natives of Germany, who came to Milwaukee in 1884, and there the mother died on March 25, 1896, and the father is living a retired life. The family consisted of eight children, six of whom are living. Our subject was educated in Germany and came to the United States and Milwaukee in 1882 and there he worked for Jacob Weisel for three years in the sausage business. On Sept. 21, 1884, he engaged in the business for himself, in which he continued until 1907, when he retired, after being extremely successful in his line for thirteen years. On Sept. 20, 1884, he married Miss Bertha, daughter of Frederick and Carolina Hafemeister, both natives of Germany. Their union was blessed with four daughters: Lillie, Clara, Olga, and Edna. Our subject's first wife died on July 10, 1901, and on Dec. 24, 1902, he married Miss Julia C. Allen, by whom he has two daughters, Adelia and Gertrude. Mr. Elschner owns the Elschner Flats on First avenue, and a factory at 408 Walker street. In religion himself and his family belong to the Lutheran church, while in politics he belongs to the Republican party. Mr. Elschner made his own way in the world, unassisted. By a careful way of saving his small accumulations he has built up a nice little fortune for his old days, and his great success proves that small beginnings economically handled can produce profitable results.

John Walter Leonard, a well-known practitioner of dentistry in Milwaukee, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 31, 1872, a son of John and Agnes (Trudell) Leonard, the former of whom was born in New York city and the latter in Montreal, Canada. The parents came to Milwaukee in 1892. The father died on May 30, 1906.

During the Civil war he was a private in Company E of the Ninety-fifth New York infantry, and with his regiment participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, the Wilderness and other smaller engagements. Dr. Leonard received his education in the public schools of New York city and the New Haven high school, and in 1892 he came to Milwaukee with his parents. He immediately took up the study of dentistry and three years later began to practice. All during the time he was attending the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1900, he was active in practice. His thorough knowledge of his subject, gained by practical experience as well as study, has won him a large clientele. Professionally he is allied with the Wisconsin State Dental Society, and in politics he is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party. His church membership is in the Congregational church of South Milwaukee. In 1892 Dr. Leonard was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Berdella McGovern, a daughter of Mrs. Ellen McGovern. To bless the union of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard has been born one daughter, Agnes Louise.

Herman F. Franke, Milwaukee, Wis., a prominent gas and electric light contractor, whose business embraces everything pertaining to gas, electric, or gasoline lights, and who is popularly known as "the heavy light man," was born in the village of Lomira, Dodge county, Wis., Dec. 3, 1866. His parents were Ferdinand and Johanna (Hesse) Franke, the former of whom was a native of Hamburg, and the latter of Bremen, Germany. His father came to the United States in 1856 and located at Lomira, Wis., where he ran a blacksmith shop and also conducted a general store. In 1886 he moved to Milwaukee, where he followed his trade of blacksmith and engaged in business for himself up to the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1900, at the age of 67. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him as an honorable and upright man and citizen, of unimpeachable business integrity, and an indulgent husband and father, a faithful member of the Lutheran church till his death. Herman E. grew to maturity in Wisconsin, received his education in the parochial and public schools of Lomira, and then served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the trade of a carriage wood-worker. He afterward worked as a carriage wood-worker for the period of five years in St. Louis, Mo. Finally, in 1893, he settled in Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade for a year. In 1894 he embarked in his present business, which he at first conducted on a small scale. As a result of his remarkable push, energy, and business skill, his business has expanded rapidly, until it has grown into the leading enterprise of its kind in the city, and his name is everywhere associated with the lighting business. In his political views Mr. Franke is a Democrat and a Single-Taxer, and in 1908 he was elected sheriff of the county of Milwaukee after a very aggressive campaign, in which Mr. Franke was the only Democrat elected on the county ticket. He is a member of the South Side Turnverein; the Deutscher Maennerverein Society; the Evening Star Lodge, Independent

Order of Odd Fellows; the Wisconsin Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias; Lodge No. 46, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is treasurer; Heptasophs; Independent Order of Foresters; Calumet Club; Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Greater Milwaukee Association; United Commercial Travelers, and the Traveling Men's Protective Association. He was married on March 5, 1892, to Miss Amalia, daughter of Martin and Margaret Hahn, of St. Louis. His wife is a native of Highland, Ill., and her father and mother are natives of Germany and Illinois, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Franke have one charming daughter, whom they have named Irma.

Henry Ferge, general contractor and manager of the Northern Construction Company (Incorporated), is a prominent man in building circles, whose enterprise and ability are generally recognized and whose opinion on all matters connected with his calling is always received with the greatest deference. He is a native of Milwaukee, of German ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Ferge, was born in Saxony, Germany, and was a pioneer of Milwaukee, where he arrived with his family in 1848. The great possibilities of the young country both attracted and held Mr. Ferge, and he continued to reside at the corner of Twelfth and Galena streets, his first home in the city, until his death. Of the children born to Frederick Ferge and his wife, Elizabeth, eight reached mature years: Charles H., Christopher, Martha, Johanna, Pauline, Matilda, Caroline, and Gottlieb; but only one is living at the present time—Martha, wife of Charles Gunderman, of Kenosha. Gottlieb, a volunteer in the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, was killed at Gettysburg, the grave of so many noble men. Charles H. was born in Eisenach, Germany, at one time the home of Martin Luther. He attended school in Eisenach and learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he was employed in his native city until 1851, when he decided to emigrate to America, where his parents had preceded him. He worked at his trade in Milwaukee for several years and was an active member of the Milwaukee volunteer fire department of his time, known as the old No. 2. In 1856 he took charge of the toll-gate on the Cedarburg plank road at Brown Deer and remained there until 1858, when he removed to Theinsville, Ozaukee county, and was engaged in hauling flour from Cedarburg and Theinsville to Milwaukee, in those days of slow transportation a profitable and necessary business. In 1860 he purchased a farm of twenty-five acres near Theinsville, and this property he managed until he retired from active business in 1889, to make his home in Milwaukee, where he died on April 11, 1898. For thirteen years he was assessor of the town of Mequon, Ozaukee county, and he also served as chairman of the town board for several years. He was a staunch Democrat. Of the two children born to him and his wife, Marie (Kemp) Ferge, Henry is the only survivor. Henry Ferge was born in Milwaukee, Aug. 15, 1853, educated in the old log district school in the town of Mequon and in the public schools of Theinsville, and he returned to Milwaukee in 1870. For three years he was apprenticed to Louis

Vogel, carpenter and builder, and for six months worked as a journeyman. He then established himself in business as a general contractor, and shortly afterward associated himself with Philip Keipper, under the firm name of Ferge & Keipper. For nine years this firm carried on a remarkably successful business in Milwaukee, and during this time built the planing mill at the corner of Park street and Fifth avenue, which manufactured sash, doors and blinds, and is now known as the Interior Wood Working Company. Since the dissolution of the partnership of Ferge & Keipper, in 1896, Mr. Ferge has been in business for himself, and in connection with his work, he organized, in 1900, the Northern Construction Company, of which he has always been the active manager. The company has erected many notable buildings, among them the following: Court house and the addition to the normal school at Marquette, Mich.; the Munising county court house at Munising, Mich.; the paper plant in the same city; the addition to the asylum at Newberry, Mich.; the addition to the School of Mines at Houghton, Mich.; the combined smelter at Houghton; the postoffice at Grand Haven, Mich.; the library building of the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.; the postoffice at Marshalltown, Iowa; the postoffice at Baraboo; the addition to the Wausau postoffice, etc. The company is at present erecting the addition to the Sheboygan postoffice and the new postoffice at Mason City, Iowa, and also twelve buildings for the Naval Training Station at North Chicago. The woodwork in the Milwaukee City Hall, Public Library, and the Sentinel building, was superintended by Mr. Ferge, and his company also removed the old postoffice in Milwaukee and laid the foundations for the Wells Building, one of the handsomest office buildings in the West. Mr. Ferge erected the roundhouse and machine shops at Abbottsford, Wis., for the Wisconsin Central railroad, and the sugar factory at Chippewa Falls. In Milwaukee he was identified with the construction of the Davidson and Bijou theaters, and with so many other of Milwaukee's largest and most important structures that it would be impossible to mention them in brief space. At present Mr. Ferge has the contract for the carpenter work of the New Auditorium building. Mr. Ferge has not confined his efforts to his own personal advancement, but originated and promoted the organization of the Milwaukee Builders' Exchange, of which he is a charter member, and was also active in the organization of the Builders' Club, of which he was first president, and whose beautiful home is now the gathering-place of men most distinguished in the profession. He is a Republican in political sympathies, but his active life has left him little time or inclination to pursue political honors. Mr. Ferge is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias. On May 3, 1877, Mr. Ferge was married to Miss Caroline Frentz, daughter of John and Dorothy Frentz, of Milwaukee, and three children have gladdened their delightful home: Richard, Alma, wife of Dr. Edward E. Timm; and Harry.

John Henry Kopmeier is the president of the Wisconsin Lakes Ice and Cartage Company of Milwaukee, and with the exception of a few years of his earliest childhood, he has spent his entire life in the ice business. From assisting his father as a boy of eight years on the ice fields he has steadily risen until to-day he is at the head of the largest Wisconsin company harvesting and selling ice and having practical control of the business in Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state. Mr. Kopmeier was born at 411 Reed street, Milwaukee, Feb. 16, 1854, the son of John T. and Mary Adelaide (Allen) Kopmeier. He was educated in the parochial schools of the Cream City and later attended the Spencerian College, at which he was graduated with signal honors. While following his studies he was called upon to assist his father in his business of ice dealer, being compelled to do such work at the tender age of eight years, Wisconsin at that time having no child labor laws on its statute books. But the little boy never uttered a word of dissatisfaction, and felt happy in being able to be of some assistance to his parents. This early employment limited to a considerable extent his attendance at school, as he was only able to attend during the spring and autumn months, but he acquired an excellent education through study at home in the few leisure hours at his command late at nights. The philanthropic quality in Mr. Kopmeier's character made itself manifest on frequent occasions while thus employed in the ice fields with his father, and he established an enviable record in saving lives of others of his father's employes as well as of those who ventured too near thin ice while indulging in the sport of skating. In all he has saved nine men from drowning. When he was twenty-four years of age Mr. Kopmeier acquired an interest in his father's business whose great possibilities he foresaw even thus early, and later he secured entire control of the business by buying out his father's partner. For ten years he then conducted the business alone, and in 1890 he took his brother, J. G. Kopmeier, into partnership with him, the firm being styled Kopmeier Brothers. Later, his keen sagacity brought about a consolidation of several of the largest firms then dealing in ice in the city of Milwaukee, the company becoming known as the Wisconsin Lakes Ice and Cartage Company, but notwithstanding the position of power this consolidation gave him, he has never permitted his company to take advantage of the situation, and he has continually maintained that ice, being a necessity in the modern household, should be sold as cheaply as circumstances would permit, with nothing more than a fair return on the investment to the company. This course is in striking contrast to that pursued by many American corporations, and had the others been equally considerate of the rights of the great mass of consumers the present agitation against "predatory wealth" would never have presented itself. Because of this consolidation the cost of handling ice was considerably reduced, so that without increasing the price to the consumer better returns on the investment could be guaranteed. The company is a Wisconsin concern, has a capital of \$560,000, and handles close to 300,000 tons of ice annually. In 1878, when Mr. Kopmeier secured his father's interest, the annual business of the firm had been 4,000 tons. The property to-day repre-

sents an actual investment of \$1,500,000 and consists of more than 100 ice houses, distributed among the finest lakes of Wisconsin, where an absolutely pure article is always a certainty; so that Wisconsin ice is known as the best ice for domestic or any other purpose in the country. The ability of Mr. Kopmeier has been called upon in several other business affairs. He is the president of the Lindworm Company, which years ago purchased a large tract of land for park purposes, holding it until the city was ready to take it over. He is a director in the Wisconsin Compressed Air House Cleaning Company, and is intimately identified with the Twin Buttes Mining & Smelting Co., of Arizona. Mr. Kopmeier was married Feb. 26, 1878, to Miss Dorothy M. Germershausen and is the father of four children, only two of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Kopmeier have taken a deep interest in charity, and there is hardly an organization in Milwaukee that is not in some measure indebted to their generosity. On account of his executive ability and his intuitive grasp of business details, he has frequently been called on to take charge of the administrative work of such organizations. He is president of the Milwaukee Home Finding Association, whose object is principally to rescue children who because of environment or inattention by those who should be best qualified to direct them aright, have gone wrong. He is also one of those who have been most intimately identified with the Milwaukee Tuberculosis Sanitarium Association, which is conducting a sanitarium for the cure and prevention of consumption in Milwaukee county, and he has also contributed liberally to the churches. To his efforts is due the establishment of the Italian mission in the Third ward of Milwaukee, as he was chiefly instrumental in raising the necessary funds to call this institution into life. Conditions were extremely bad among the Italians who almost exclusively inhabit that ward. Children were running around on the streets and all indications pointed to this district's becoming a fertile school for crime. The mission has more than met the expectation of its patrons, and its establishment has resulted in bettering conditions in general. Children whose parents cannot give them needed advantages are taken care of and are being taught useful occupations, and press and public are united in the opinion that it has been the greatest influence for good ever conceived in the Third ward. Mr. Kopmeier has been a member of the common council and has served as chairman of its committee on health. He has taken a lively interest in club and society life and is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Calumet Club, the Millioki Club, the Deutscher Club, and is also a prominent member of such organizations as the Travelers' Protective Association and the Knights of Columbus. He is the president of the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee.

Louis Kuehn, president and treasurer of the Milwaukee Corrugating Company, was born in Alsace-Lorraine on Nov. 5, 1867. He is a son of Karl and Margaret Magdaline (Deutch) Kuehn, both of whom were born in Alsace-Lorraine, the former in 1847 and the latter in 1851. The father lived all his life in Germany, raising hops on a small farm in the growing season and weaving

cloth in the winter months. He had a family of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third in order of birth. Louis Kuehn took advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the common schools of his native land, and on graduation secured a position as clerk in the government courthouse. This position he retained until his emigration to the United States in 1888. His first home in this country was in Canton, Ohio, and he earned his livelihood at different times by working in a bakery and later for a pottery company. Then he secured employment with a sheet metal company, and worked through the various stages of the vocation until, in 1896, having gained a sufficient competence, he came to La Crosse, Wis., and opened a sheet-metal business under the name of the La Crosse Steel Roofing and Corrugating Company. This he conducted most successfully for a period of six years. In 1902 he removed to Milwaukee, and in partnership with W. P. Yahn organized and incorporated the Milwaukee Corrugating Company. He became president and treasurer of the company, and Mr. Yahn its secretary. In 1906 Mr. Yahn resigned and August J. Luedke became secretary. The concern is now doing a large business, which increases from year to year. Fraternally Mr. Kuehn is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. His marriage to Miss Viada B. Rose, daughter of George B. Rose, of La Crosse, Wis., occurred in September, 1903. To this union has been born a son, George Louis, and a daughter, Yiarda Marie.

Theodore O. Vilter is one of Milwaukee's best known and popular manufacturers, being the president of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of refrigerating and ice making machinery. He is a native of Northwestern Germany, where he was born on Oct. 25, 1857, and a son of Christian and Eliza (Meiners) Vilter. The father was a farmer by vocation and died when the subject of this sketch was an infant. The mother was married a second time, her second husband being Ernst Vilter. In 1871 the family moved to Milwaukee, where Ernst Vilter established himself in a partnership in a machine manufacturing company. His death occurred in 1882. By her first husband the mother had four children: three sons—Theodore, Anton, and William—and a daughter, who died in Germany. By her second husband she is the mother of one son, Emil. The mother is still living and during the summer and fall of 1908 took an extended trip through Germany with her son, William. Theodore O. Vilter attended the public schools of Germany, and received his education in English at the German-English Academy in Milwaukee. After he had completed his course at the latter institution he served an apprenticeship in the shops which were the foundation of the present large establishment which he presides over, and which were then owned by Peter Weisel. At the time there were four journeymen employed, with three apprentices to assist them. As an evidence of the growth of the concern may be mentioned the fact that to-day there are 650 men given employment. In 1882 Mr. Vilter purchased his first

share of stock in the company, being at the time foreman of the shops. When the disastrous fire of 1892 swept the Third ward the factory was destroyed, but it was at once rebuilt with better accommodations on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and Clinton street, and several times since floor space has been added. Since the incorporation of the company under the laws of Wisconsin, in 1882, Mr. Vilter has been gradually acquiring more stock, until now with his brother he owns a controlling interest. The officers of the company at the present time are Theodore O. Vilter, president; Edward F. Goes, vice-president; and William O. Vilter, secretary and treasurer; and the officers, with Fred Ulrich and Emil Vilter, compose the board of directors. The company was organized originally for the manufacture of brewers' and bottlers' machinery and later manufactured Corliss engines, but at the present time it devotes the greater part of its resources to the manufacture of ice-making machinery, for which it is famous all over the country. Mr. Vilter is too absorbed in his business interests to take an active part in politics, and he is not affiliated with any religious organization, believing that to lead a correct life a man need not be bound by creed or sect. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Milwaukee Turners' Society and the Deutscher Club, and he is one of the trustees of the German-English Academy who have been active in keeping that institution up to its present high standard. On Feb. 16, 1884, Mr. Vilter was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Meiners, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of John Meiners, a distiller. To this union have been born three daughters: Erna, Alma and Ida.

Edward F. Goes, the capable vice-president of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 16, 1858, a son of Frederick and Emma (Terlach) Goes. Both parents were native Germans, the father first having seen the light of day in Bavaria in 1819. The father came to Milwaukee from the Fatherland in 1850 and shortly afterward became part owner of the Goes & Falk Brewing Company. In 1867 he returned with his family to Germany and spent the remainder of his life there, his death occurring in 1893. He was the father of three sons: George W., deceased, Edward F., and Frederick, Jr., the latter now residing in Germany. Edward F. Goes, the subject of this memoir, removed to Germany with his parents in 1867 and there received his education. He attended first the common schools and then the gymnasium at Frankfurt, and completed his scholastic work by taking an engineering course at Munich. In 1883 he returned to Milwaukee and became associated with the Vilter Company as a draughtsman, and he became a member of the firm by the purchase of some of the capital stock. Within a short time he was made head of the draughting department, and in 1898 was elected vice-president, the position he has since filled with eminent credit to himself and the firm as well. He is recognized throughout the city as a sane, conservative business man of sterling integrity and exceptional capacity. He is prominently identified with the Deutscher and the

Milwaukee Athletic clubs. On April 25, 1889, Mr. Goes was united in marriage to Miss Addie Schweitzer, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Joseph Schweitzer, one of the prominent liverymen of the city. To this union has been born one son, Frederick T. Something of the marvelous growth of the firm with which Mr. Goes is connected may be learned from the sketch of Theodore O. Vilter, president of the company, elsewhere in this volume.

Edward Clark Davis, one of the substantial citizens of Milwaukee, was born in the Cream City, a son of John and Mary (Clarke) Davis. The father was born at Benton, N. Y., on Sept. 8, 1828, and the mother at Port Huron, Mich. The paternal grandfather, S. Brown Davis, founded the Davis-Baird Transfer Line, owned jointly by Mrs. Kate C. Davis and Joseph C. Baird. Between 1840 and 1846, the grandfather was interested in the old stage line in Michigan known as the Bissell-Humphrey Company, and when it was sold and consolidated with the Frederick Walker Company, of Chicago, Mr. Davis disposed of his interest and removed to Milwaukee. This was in 1848, and the same year he purchased the livery of Davis & Moore, on Mason street. He continued to maintain this business as a livery alone until 1856, and then added to it the bus and transfer branch, which has since that time outgrown the other. After his death his son, John, took over the active management of the company. John Davis was a lieutenant in the old Light Horse Squadron between 1857 and 1860. He was the father of two sons, one of whom, Fred, died on Dec. 23, 1902. Edward Clarke Davis, the subject of this review, received his preparatory education in the public schools of Milwaukee and then took a course in the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind. Immediately after graduation at the latter institution he came to Milwaukee and relieved S. S. Merrill, who had been administrator of his father's estate for four years, of the duties of that office. He continued in active conduct of the affairs of the estate alone for three and a half years, until in February, 1883, when his wife took charge of the business. In political belief Mr. Davis has been a life-long Republican, but never held or sought public office. In his religious relations he was associated with St. James Episcopal church. On June 11, 1874, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Kate C. Cochran, a daughter of Joseph and Emeline (Gambia) Cochran, of Milwaukee. Mr. Cochran was an engineer who came to Milwaukee in the early history of the city. Subsequently he engaged in the brick manufacturing business in the Menomonee valley, and later started the first sprinkler business in the city. His other interests included membership on the board of trade and the ownership of a woodyard on East Water street. Mr. Cochran died on March 19, 1878, and his widow passed away on March 23, 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born two children: John, now an accountant at Glendora, Cal., and Katherine, at home.

George A. James, a substantial farmer of the town of Wauwatosa, is a native of New York city, but of English and Scotch descent. His father, George R. James, was born in Cornwall, Eng-

land, about 1816. He was a sailor and came to America with his family in 1838, making his home in New York city, but still continued his occupation as mate and he was lost at sea in the spring of 1857. His wife, Mary (Barkley) James, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1822. She died in New York city in 1855. George A. was born in New York city on June 22, 1839, and attended school there until the death of his mother, when he was sixteen years of age. In company with his brother he then came west, making his home with an uncle for nearly thirty years. A few years after his marriage, in 1878, he purchased the farm of his uncle in section 13, but has since disposed of that property, and now owns a tract of eighty acres in section 19, which he devotes to general farming and dairying. On Oct. 12, 1878, he was married to Miss Julia Yale, daughter of Augustus and Mary (Edmunds) Yale, of Brookfield, Waukesha county, Wis. Mrs. James is one of a family of seven. Helen, the oldest, is the wife of Henry Ecklor, a farmer of the state of Iowa; Mary Jane is the wife of Thomas Atkin, of Waukesha; Mrs. James is the third; Emily died at the age of ten years; John is married and lives in Kansas, and is now retired from active business life; Carrie died at the age of twenty, and William died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. James two children were born. George A., Jr., died in 1897, at the age of eighteen, and Mary Barkley is now the wife of Edwin G. Halbut, a resident of Milwaukee, and an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. Mr. James is a Republican, active in local politics, and he has held the office of clerk of the school district and supervisor on the town board. He is a man of strength and independence of character, a conscientious member of the Methodist church, and one who has the respect and esteem of the neighborhood where he has spent the greater portion of his life. His brother, William B. James, for many years a sailor on the great lakes, is now retired and is a resident of Wauwatosa.

Benjamin Siegert, one of the respected and highly prosperous farmers of the town of Wauwatosa, Wis., was born in Gorlitz, Saxony, on Jan. 15, 1843, the son of Wilhelm and Elizabeth (Ginsel) Siegert. His parents were also natives of Gorlitz, where his father was born in the year 1797. The elder Mr. Siegert first came to the United States in 1846, though he only remained here for about two years on this occasion, and again returned to the old country. A year or two later he once more came to America, proceeding direct to Milwaukee, Wis. Immediately after his arrival he bought a quarter section of land, which he worked for a time and then disposed of it at a profit. He next bought a twelve and one-half acre piece, situated at what is now Center street, Milwaukee. Here he followed the vocation of a gardener for many years, and finally sold his land some forty years ago. He then retired from active business pursuits and made his home with his son, Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, until the time of his death, in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Our subject's mother died many years earlier, in Germany. They reared a family of four children to maturity, three of whom are still living: Benjamin, our sub-

ject: Henry, who now makes his home in Oregon; Mary, the wife of Henry Lucemore, of St. Catherines, Canada (now deceased); and Anna, who resides at St. Louis, Mo. Our subject is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, as was his brother, Henry. He enlisted as a private in Company H, of the Forty-fifth Wisconsin infantry, Col. Henry F. Belitz commanding, in the summer of 1864, and was stationed at Nashville during most of his term of service. He participated in the battle at that place, also in a number of minor engagements, and was honorably discharged from the service in August, 1865. His brother Henry served during the entire war, having re-enlisted on three separate occasions. Benjamin received a good elementary education in the common schools of Germany, and came to America when still a young boy, accompanying his father on the latter's second trip. He first came to Wauwatosa in 1852, and assisted his father in his gardening work for a number of years, until he was able to buy his own place. He bought his present fine farm of about sixty acres in 1867, and has since made all the extensive improvements on the same, including the beautiful home in which he still lives. Here he has grown prosperous, gardening and farming, and is known as one of the most successful agriculturists in this section of the state. Thrift, industry, sterling honesty, and common sense, qualities inherited from his sturdy German ancestors, have materially contributed to his success in life. He is still hale and hearty, and is now in a position to enjoy the fruits of a long life spent in honest industry and devotion to duty. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, and he has held the office of trustee of the city of Wauwatosa. In the matter of religion he is affiliated with the German church of Wauwatosa, to which he is a most liberal contributor. Mr. Siegert was married on Feb. 9, 1869, to Frederica, daughter of Charles and Mary (Mindeman) Rambatt, of Mecklenburg, Germany, and three children were the fruit of this union: Emma, wife of George Bandurant, who resides in Chicago, Ill.; Herman, married to Annie Landgrebe; and William, who died in early manhood at the age of eighteen years and two months.

Gustav Preusser, one of the pioneer settlers and early residents of Milwaukee, who has retired from active business, was born at Itstein, Prussia, Germany, Dec. 3, 1829. He is the son of Jacob Preusser, a native of Itstein, who was a self-made man who learned the machinists' trade and afterward became a manufacturer of barometers and thermometers. Jacob Preusser earned a sufficient competence by this business to retire some years before his death, in 1854, leaving his widow—who lived to be eighty years of age—and twelve children, of whom the youngest is the subject of this sketch. Gustav attended the public schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when he emigrated to the United States and located in Milwaukee in 1843. He immediately engaged in the watch-making business, but did not remain in Milwaukee any length of time before he went to Detroit, Mich. Six months later he returned and established himself with his brother, Christian Preusser, in business as watch-maker and jeweler, on East Water street, south of the City Hotel. They increased their

stock and continued in that line with continued success until 1887, when Gustav sold out his interest in the store to his brother, and since then has not engaged in active business life. The Preusser brothers were careful workmen, and their store became one of the well-known and best-patronized in the city; and as the years have gone by it has increased until it is one of the best of its kind in the city. Mr. Preusser takes an active interest in the politics of the Republican party, is a member and supporter of the Protestant church, and a liberal contributor to the charitable institutions of his city. He is prominently identified with the educational movements of the city, was one of the charter members of the German-English academy, and since he retired has devoted himself to study and research. He is a charter member of the Natural History Society, the Immigration Society, and he is interested and an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Deutscher Club and of the Horicon Shooting Club.

Dietrich Homeyer, retired, one of the most respected citizens of Milwaukee, was born in Westphalia, Germany, on Feb. 15, 1851. His parents were Christian and Wilhelmina Homeyer, both natives of Germany. The father was a farmer in his native land, and after coming to this country engaged in truck farming near Fort Wayne, Ind., retiring some time before his death, in 1869. The mother died in 1870. Dietrich Homeyer is the youngest of the thirteen children of his father's family. His education was received in the public schools of his native land and the district schools of Adams county, Ind. For a time after completing his studies he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Adams county. Then for four years he served an apprenticeship in the file-maker's trade with C. Schmidt & Company, of Fort Wayne. When he became a master workman he went to Cleveland, and later to Toledo, Ohio, working at his trade in both cities. In 1871 he came to Milwaukee, but remained only a short time, removing to Chicago shortly after the fire which destroyed that city, and worked on the rebuilding. Upon his return to Milwaukee, late in 1872, he entered the employ of Buler & Hart on West Water street and continued with them for five years. In 1878, in partnership with Mr. Westphal, he purchased the Buler & Hart Company, and continued in the active management of it until 1905. In that year he disposed of his interests by sale and retired from active participation in business life. Although nominally a Republican, he is guided more by principle than by party loyalty in the exercise of his right of suffrage in local elections. In religious matters he is affiliated with the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is identified with several German societies. On June 30, 1878, Mr. Homeyer was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Meier, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Herman and Mary (Crusmann) Meier. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meier were born in Germany and came to Milwaukee in 1845. The father was a dealer in ice and milk for some time, and later conducted a flour and feed store. For some years before his death he was in the fire insurance business, having the agency of the Concordia, the Me-

chanics, and the Northwestern Fire Insurance companies. The mother died in November, 1903, and the father passed away just a year later.

Gottlob Schlenstedt, an old and highly-respected citizen of Milwaukee, who has retired from active business, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 17, 1832, the son of Charles and Sophia Schlenstedt, who were natives of the same part of the country. His father, one of the sturdy Germans who did much toward the upbuilding of this great state in its infant years, immigrated to the United States and located in the town of Wauwatosa in 1849, and located on a farm. Here he carried on a truck farm with such success that he came to Milwaukee to live, and in 1852 gave up farming entirely. During his active life he had been a good manager, and when he retired was a man of considerable means. His wife died in 1875 and he survived her but eleven years. Six children were born to them, but only the third, the subject of this sketch, is living. Gottlob attended the public schools of Germany, and later learned the mason's trade before leaving the old country. After coming to America he continued in this occupation for several years and managed so well that in eight years he associated himself with Sebastian Brand and formed the mason-contracting firm of Schlenstedt & Brand. Their business increased rapidly, but in five years the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Schlenstedt continued alone. He showed remarkable capacity and had a keen insight into the requirements of the business, and it continued to grow rapidly until it assumed very large proportions. He constructed fire-station houses Nos. 1 and 5 for the city fire department, soon became an expert at brewery construction, and built breweries for the Pabst, Miller, Schlitz, and many other brewing firms. He retired from active business life in 1886, and now lives at 617 First street. In June, 1857, he married Bertha, the daughter of Gottlob and Dorothea Schuman, of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Schuman immigrated to America from Germany in 1854 and for many years lived on a farm before he retired and took up his residence in Milwaukee. He died in 1882, and five years later was followed by his devoted wife. Two children came to brighten the home of Gottlob Schlenstedt: Herman, and Anna, the wife of G. A. Overmann. Mrs. Schlenstedt passed away on Sept. 25, 1898. Mr. Schlenstedt is always actively interested in both local and national politics, and on national questions is a staunch Republican. He represented his ward as a member of the City Council in 1872, when Mr. O'Neill was mayor. The Sherman Street Lutheran church finds in Mr. Schlenstedt a most loyal supporter, and he is also a member of the Sons of Hermann.

Clement Hackney, deceased, for many years prominently connected with the motor power department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Union Pacific railroads, was born at Warrington, England, May 16, 1848. He was the son of George and Martha (Jepson) Hackney, who were both natives of Cheshire, England. George Hackney came to the United States in 1853, and was superintendent of the Morgan Iron Works for several years. Subsequently he came to Milwaukee to accept the position of master mechanic of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, but left to go to Topeka, Kan., in 1877, to become superintendent of machinery of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Mr. Hackney had the honor of being the first man to have charge of a railroad from Chicago to the Pacific coast. After being in the service of the Santa Fe system for twenty-three years he retired from active life, in 1891, and enjoyed a well-earned rest in Topeka until his demise, which occurred in April, 1907. During his life he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife, who is still living in Topeka, were members of the Episcopal church. Clement, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and in the German-English Academy. After finishing his studies he entered the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad shops and learned to be a machinist. Soon after learning his trade he was given an engine, and when only sixteen years old ran from Milwaukee to Madison, the youngest engineer on the road. He was soon promoted, and went to Bay View as master of transportation. Mr. Hackney's rise in railroad circles was rapid, for he was called to Topeka, Kan., in 1878, when only thirty years of age, to become assistant superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. After occupying this important position for seven years he resigned to accept the position with the Union Pacific railroad, and moved to Omaha, where he became superintendent of motive power for that road. During his period of service with the two roads Mr. Hackney became acquainted with every phase of railroad management, and saw a great future for anyone who would engage in construction work. In 1889 he resigned from the Union Pacific railroad, and a year later became interested financially and as superintendent of the Fox Steel Car Company of Joliet, Ill. At the same time he was interested in the Pressed Steel Tank Company of West Allis, Wis. While at the very prime of life, with the brightest prospects before him, Mr. Hackney was called from earthly cares and crossed the great divide on Jan. 6, 1901. He was a loyal supporter of the Republican party and a member of the Chicago and Pittsburg clubs. On April 12, 1869, Mr. Hackney was united in marriage with Miss Mary Stuart, the daughter of Charles and Mary (McNeil) Stuart, old and well-known residents of Milwaukee. To this union two children were born: Robert Henry, who still lives in Milwaukee; and Ida Stuart, deceased. Mrs. Hackney's father was a native of New Brunswick, and after growing to manhood he became a sea captain. After leaving the sea he moved to Chicago, Ill., and continued to reside there until his death. Her mother was born in the Isle of Man; she lived with her husband in Chicago, and after his death moved to Milwaukee. She was a prominent member of the Congregational church, and it lost an ardent worker when she passed away on Dec. 27, 1896.

Henry Harrison Button, retired, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3, 1849, the son of Henry Harrison and Elizabeth (Pearson) Button, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Providence, R. I. A sketch of the father, Henry Harrison Button, appears elsewhere in this volume. Henry Harrison Button, our subject, was educated in a private school in Milwaukee conducted by Christ Steiner. After

leaving school he worked in his father's drug store for nearly ten years, after which he went to Europe and spent some time traveling through that country. He then learned the cigar-making trade but worked at it for only a short time. His later years have been devoted to looking after the estate left by his father, and from time to time he becomes interested in a few other real estate deals. He lives a retired life at his home at 291 Lyon street. On May 5, 1875, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lyne, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (McGee) Lyne, of Milwaukee. Their union has been blessed with three children: Alice Elizabeth, now Mrs. C. B. Wright, of Milwaukee; Phebe Louise, now Mrs. W. T. Taylor, of Milwaukee; and Hery H., Jr., who lives at home with his parents and is interested in the coal business with his brother-in-law, W. T. Taylor. In politics Mr. Button votes the Republican ticket, and in church affiliations he is a Unitarian.

Otto J. Schoenleber, principal owner and manager of the Ambrosia Chocolate Company of Milwaukee, was born at 291 Third street, Milwaukee, on Oct. 16, 1858. He is a son of Adolph and Margaretha (Kuhnmuensch) Schoenleber, the former of whom was born at Tauberbischofheim, Baden, Germany, on June 16, 1825, and the latter at Werbach, Baden, Germany, on Jan. 18, 1826. Adolph Schoenleber learned the trade of cabinet maker in Europe and traveled as a journeyman in that trade all through Germany, Switzerland, and France. In 1848, during the time of the revolution in Baden, in which Carl Schurz, Frederick Hecker, and many other renowned Germans took an active part, in an effort to wrest Baden from the Prussian dominance, he immigrated to America with the strong tide of sturdy Germans who came to Milwaukee at that time. With a small capital which he had managed to save from the wreck of his German fortune he rented from Byron Kilbourn, the founder of the west side of Milwaukee, the lot where the building numbered 248 West Water street now stands. On this lot Adolph Schoenleber erected a two-story building, in which, until 1854, he conducted a retail furniture and cabinet-making establishment. In the last-named year he purchased from the same Byron Kilbourn the lot which is now 293 Third street, and erected on it a building of three stories in which he conducted the same business for a good many years. The property is to-day in the hands of the Schoenleber family, who possess as an interesting memento of early days the lease, written by Mr. Kilbourn to Mr. Schoenleber, for the property on West Water street. Otto J. Schoenleber, the subject of this review, attended the public and parochial schools of the city and laid the foundation for a business career by a course in Wulkow's Business College of Milwaukee. Under the preceptorship of his father he learned the vocation of cabinet-maker, and for eight years after his father's death was engaged in the retail furniture business. In 1894 he established the Ambrosia Chocolate Company, and has since continued successfully as principal owner and manager of the company. This was the first manufactory of its kind in the state, and the product consists of chocolate and cocoa

made directly from the cocoa bean. At present its trade extends to all parts of the Union and to several foreign countries. A great number of men and women are given employment in the factory. The growth of the industry has been marvelous and exceptional, its output having doubled each year since its inception. The factory occupies a large four-story building, with a floor space on each floor of 50 by 150 feet. The process of manufacture is unique and interesting and annually attracts many visitors. When a young man Mr. Schoenleber was active in politics, especially during the last campaign in which the late Grover Cleveland was a candidate for president. He was secretary and treasurer of the Second Ward Democratic Club, and represented his district on the city and county Democratic committees. Of late years he has grown more independent of party affiliations, although he still sympathizes with the cause of Democracy. He has always refused to become a candidate for public office, but served for six years as school commissioner from the Second ward, his appointment being made in April, 1889. During his term in that office he served as chairman of the executive and high school committees and the committee on supplies. He inaugurated reforms in the method of conducting the school board, and the establishment of the West Division high school was directly due to his efforts to carry it against many seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The custom of observing Arbor Day in the public schools, which tends to inculcate in the youthful mind a love for nature and a desire for the beautifying of school grounds, was an idea fostered and brought into its present observance by Mr. Schoenleber. He is interested in music, and in 1890 served as president of the Milwaukee Liederkrantz, of which he is to-day a prominent member, as he is also of the Milwaukee Musical Society. He is also identified with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and Aurora lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M. He has always taken an active interest in all measures pertaining to the welfare of the city, and was a member of the Milwaukee Auditorium board, the committee of citizens who succeeded in raising the necessary funds for Milwaukee's new convention hall. On July 12, 1887, Mr. Schoenleber was united in marriage to Miss Emma Theede, a daughter of Claus and Marie Theede, of Milwaukee. Three daughters have been born to bless this union. Marie, the eldest, is a graduate of the Milwaukee Normal school, and at present is a teacher in the Twentieth district school. Gretchen is a sophomore in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Louise, the youngest, is a junior in the West Division high school. Mr. Schoenleber was one of the original organizers of the West Side Bank and has been a director of that institution for the past ten years.

Thomas Henry McElroy has been prominently identified with the newspapers of Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, during the entire period of his business career and may be considered one of the veterans of the profession. He was born at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, Jan 26, 1838, the son of Samuel McElroy, a native of the Emerald Isle, and Mary (Laughlin) McElroy, who was born and

reared in Belfast, Ireland. His father was an ambitious young Irishman, who came to America when he was quite young and located in New Brunswick, where he became engaged in business in the shipping trade. In 1850 he heard of the many opportunities open to men in the new state of Wisconsin and came west, locating at Berlin, Wis., where he bought a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which vocation he followed until his death, in 1898. His wife and loving helpmate, the one who shared with him the many vicissitudes and hardships of a frontier home, survived but two years, and in 1900, she too was laid to rest beside her husband in kindly old Mother Earth, all cares and troubles put aside. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy reared a family of five children: William H., of Milwaukee; Alexander, who lives in Rockford, Iowa; Charles J., now a resident of Helena, Mont.; Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. John McKinney, of Berlin, Wis. Thomas received his education in the excellent public schools of Berlin, and after finishing his studies entered the printing office of the local paper at his native town, where he remained two years, learning the printers' trade, and then moved to Ripon, Wis., but remained there only one year, as he desired to live in a larger place. In 1856 he came to Milwaukee and found employment as a printer on the force of the old Milwaukee Morning News, and during his long and active career was associated with that paper for a total of eighteen years. In 1858 he went to Waukon, Iowa, and took charge, as proprietor, of the Waukon Transcript, during the Lincoln-Douglas campaign, but at its close, moved to Lansing, Iowa, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he came to Milwaukee and enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry. This regiment was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, in August, 1862, and left the state on Sept. 5. It took part in several engagements in Kentucky and Tennessee and had an important part in the storming of Missionary Ridge. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga and joined the forces under General Sherman in the Atlanta movement. The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin played no inconspicuous part in that campaign and was in the operations in front of Kenesaw mountain, fought at Peachtree Creek and was with General Thomas through Tennessee and Alabama. It fought valiantly at Franklin, which was one of the severest engagements in which the regiment took part. Mr. McElroy was with the other members of his company all during the long years of the war and was honorably mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865. After returning from the war Mr. McElroy resumed his work on the Milwaukee News, for one year he printed a hotel paper and has since been incessantly engaged in newspaper work. In the seventies he conducted a paper known as the Evening Chronicle, in Milwaukee, for two years. For twelve years he was foreman of the composing room of the Milwaukee News, and for six years worked in other departments. Severing his connection with that paper after several years' employment, he went to Chicago to accept a better offer

made him by the Chicago Times, but four years later returned to Milwaukee and accepted his old position on the News and remained in its service until the paper was consolidated with the Republican. He continued to work for the new organization until it was bought out by the Sentinel, when he resigned and again went to Chicago. Mr. McElroy was an excellent printer, knew the business of a paper thoroughly, and was taken onto the working staff of the Chicago Times. In 1884 he went to Shullsburg, Wis., where he conducted a local paper for ten years, and in 1894 he moved to Iron Mountain, Mich. There he started the first daily paper in the place and conducted it for nearly a decade. After firmly building up the daily he sold out his interests and established himself at New Holstein, Wis., where he carried on a paper for four years before coming to Cudahy, in 1907, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. McElroy is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but has never been willing to accept public office. While residing in New Holstein he was elected to the honorable position of Police Justice and filled that trying and responsible position to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. On Nov. 13, 1858, Mr. McElroy was united in marriage with Ellen F. Hawkins, of Milwaukee. Five children came to bless this union: William, Nellie, Sheridan V., in business with his father; Luttie, deceased; and Bert G. In 1908, Mr. McElroy established the Cudahy Enterprise, a fine weekly paper. His son, Sheridan, is associated with him in the business, and they are two of the most popular members of the newspaper fraternity of Milwaukee county, where they are well known and respected.

Major Oscar Chrysler, M. D., chief of the medical department of the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, is a native of Canada, having been born in Brome county, Province of Quebec, Aug. 9, 1865, his parents being Frederick and Laura M. (Ingalls) Chrysler. The father was born of German parents in the state of Vermont, in 1819, became a resident of Canada when he was but twelve years of age, married early in life, and followed farming in the township of East Farnham, Brome county, until 1877, when he removed to Kent county, province of Ontario. His death occurred near his early home in Brome county, Feb. 7, 1905, and his widow, who is a native of Quebec, is now living in Manchester, N. H. Her people were United Empire loyalists. Dr. Chrysler is the youngest of a family of seven children, and the only surviving son. Following is a brief record of his brothers and sisters: Maria Ellison lives on a farm in Brome county; Elizabeth is the wife of Albert Humphrey, of Kent county, Ontario; Catherine is the wife of George A. Truax, a merchant of Farnham, Quebec; Jesse, died at the age of twelve years; Aldora is the wife of E. A. Hayes, of Manchester, N. H.; and Henry died of typhoid fever at the same time as Jesse, in his eighth year. Dr. Chrysler was educated in the public schools, an academy and McGill University. His professional training was acquired in the medical college of Detroit, Mich., where he completed a three years' course and graduated with the class of 1892. The same

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year he became a citizen of the United States, and immediately upon receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he came to the Soldiers' Home as assistant surgeon. Successive promotions followed, and in 1903 he was placed in charge of the medical department with the rank of major. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the Wisconsin State, Milwaukee county, Milwaukee, and Brainard Medical societies. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Alpha Mu Pi Omega college fraternity, and the Episcopal church. In his political affiliations Dr. Chrysler is a Republican, but is liberal in his views on all questions of public policy. On Feb. 18, 1903, Dr. Chrysler married Miss Birdseye McPherson Knox, a daughter of Kilburn and Annette Knox, and to this union have been born three children, viz: Laura Annette, Harriet Louise, and Frederick Knox. Mrs. Chrysler's father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Europe. In the Civil war Kilburn Knox served as an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. James B. McPherson and was a close friend of that distinguished officer.

Charles Rahn, one of the old and substantial citizens of Milwaukee, was born in Prussia on Oct. 7, 1829. His parents came to Milwaukee in 1851, but the hardship of the journey was more than the father, who was then an old man, could withstand, and he died a year later. His wife followed him in 1853. Charles Rahn received a somewhat limited education in the schools of his native land, and after working at various occupations for some years came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1851. When twenty-four years of age he secured employment with one of the large railways leading into Milwaukee and was continuously engaged with the corporation for thirteen years. For the several years immediately following he was employed in a hardware store, and since that time has worked at various and sundry occupations to earn a livelihood. Being of an industrious, thrifty nature, with exemplary habits, he managed to accumulate a sum sufficient to purchase the property where he now resides, which at the time had on it a small cottage, now standing in the rear of the fine home which Mr. Rahn built in 1878. He has bought and sold real estate rather extensively and always at an advantage. Within the past few weeks (December, 1908) he has received a handsome offer for his home property, and although it is distasteful to him to part with the house which has been his home for so many years, he may accept the offer and purchase another home in a newer portion of the city. Mr. Rahn is distinctively a self-made man, everything which he has achieved being directly due to his own individual effort, and the loyal and faithful interest of his wife. He is a Republican in his political belief, but never sought to become his party's candidate for any public office. He and his wife are communicants of the Lutheran church and his children have all been reared in that faith. In January, 1854, Mr. Rahn was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Tietz, a native of Prussia. Seven children were born to bless this union. Gusta died at the age of seven years; Charles died in infancy; Ernst is a journeyman cigar-maker, is unmarried, and lives with his parents; Robert also makes his home with his parents, and is a litho-

grapher by vocation: Louis married Miss Elizabeth Fels, and is a bookkeeper at the Trostel tannery; Bertha, the youngest, resides with her parents and is employed in the cloak department of Gimbel Brothers.

Aaron Seymour, a substantial farmer residing near West Allis was born in Ulster county, N. Y., on Aug. 6, 1830, a son of Stephan and Mary Seymour. Both parents were born in Ulster county, and the father managed a farm in that county until his death, which occurred in 1856. His widow passed away some two years later. All of Aaron Seymour's educational advantages were received in the district schools of Ulster county. He was the eighth in order of birth of the ten children born to his parents and when but thirteen years of age he began life as a farm hand. For a year he followed that occupation and for the following six months was engaged in work on the Erie Canal. During the two years immediately following he was an employe in a large brick-yard and he gave up the position to become a sailor on an ocean steamship. This work was exceedingly congenial to him and he remained at it for eighteen months, but upon the urgent solicitation of his family he gave it up and returned to work in the brick-yard. After three more years there he determined to remove to the then far West, and in the spring of 1854 arrived in Milwaukee. He secured employment at once in a brickyard of George Burnham, his first month's salary amounting to eighteen dollars. By the end of that period, however, his capacity and ability were recognized and he was accorded a salary during the second month of seventy-five dollars. He was then made foreman and manager of the company at a much more lucrative salary. Later, he located on the farm, where he has since made his residence. Beside the property upon which he resides he is the owner of twenty acres of excellent land half a mile west, twenty acres in Waukesha county, two lots and three houses in West Allis, a lot on Summit avenue, and two lots on Seventy-second avenue. In 1859 Mr. Seymour made some speculation in wheat, purchasing it and raising it from that year until 1864 without selling a bushel. When he did sell in 1864, he realized a large profit by disposing of all he had at three dollars per bushel. While in the employ of Mr. Burnham he took direct charge of a schooner load of brick which was being shipped to South Manitou Island and handled every brick that was used in the construction of the lighthouse on that island. When a young man he learned much from the Indians of their medical lore and put it into practical use. Today he makes and sells many medicines from the herbs which he gathers on his farm, and is said by many people to have found the only sure cure for rheumatism. Patients come to him for treatment from all over the state. Although he has strong Republican proclivities in his political belief, he has never sought to become a candidate for public office. On March 16, 1859, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Tinkham, who was born on the farm where the Seymours now live in 1839. Her father and two of his brothers came to Milwaukee county from Vermont and were pioneer farmers of the locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Seymour have been born six children: Mary, the eldest, lives at home; Ella is employed in Mil-

waukee; and the others, Nelson, Francis, Gusta and Howard, all make their home with their father. Mr. Seymour is a striking example of that class of men who have won their way to affluence and respect in the community entirely through their own efforts. His thrift, industry, and perseverance have made a success of every venture he has undertaken, and he ranks today as one of the most substantial as well as one of the most respected men of the county.

Louis Kerler, a prosperous farmer residing near West Allis, is a native of Bavaria, where he was born on Nov. 10, 1830, a son of John and Veronica (Herman) Kerler. Both parents were born in Bavaria in 1800, and the mother died in her native land about 1840. In 1849 the father brought his family to America, coming direct to Milwaukee county. Milwaukee was then but a small city and the surrounding country was unbroken land. He purchased the farm upon which the subject of this review now resides and devoted the balance of his life to cultivating it. His demise occurred in 1880. Louis Kerler received the limited educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native land and came to this country with his father. He assisted the parent in clearing his new farm, working with him until he was twenty-two years of age. He then purchased forty acres of land from his father, John Kerler, and began his career as a farmer. He gradually added to the farm until he now has some 200 acres, practically all of which is under cultivation. He has a finely-bred herd of cows and does quite an extensive dairy business. Altogether the farm is one of the best equipped and most modern in the county. In 1904 Mr. Kerler built a fine new residence, where he anticipates spending the balance of his eventful life. In his political belief Mr. Kerler is a Republican, but although he takes an active interest in public affairs he has never sought to become the candidate of his party for public office. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and is to-day a devout communicant of that church. In 1852 Mr. Kerler was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Deeg, who was born in Bavaria in 1840 and came to Milwaukee with her parents in 1855. Mrs. Kerler's father was a pioneer merchant of Milwaukee. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerler were born twelve children. William, the eldest, makes his home with his father; Herman is married and is engaged in the shoe business in Milwaukee, his residence being at Hale's Corners; August is unmarried and resides at home; Louis lives with his parents; Eduard lives in Milwaukee and is a steam-fitter; Louisa is the wife of Andrew Oswald, a shoe merchant of Milwaukee; Veronica is the wife of Henry Muhl, a farmer in the town of Muskego, Waukesha county; Amelia is the wife of Barney Jungbluth, a farmer of the town of Greenfield; Regina resides with her parents; Clotelia is at home; Maria is the wife of Henry Kroening, an employe of an express company of Milwaukee; and Emma, the youngest, is the wife of Albert Kurtze, a farmer in the town of Muskego, Waukesha county. Mr. Kerler has gained many friends during the course of his residence in Milwaukee county and has won the respect and esteem of all of them.

Herman Kroeger is the president of the Kroeger Brothers Company, dealers in dry goods at 421 National avenue. He is a native of Coesfeldt, in the province of Prussia, Germany, where he was born on Dec. 16, 1831, a son of Henry and Gertrude (Coelm) Kroeger, the former of whom was born in Prussia in 1792 and the latter in the same province in 1799. Mr. Kroeger's early education was very limited, being restricted to the common schools of his native land. He was untutored in the English language, learning it by reading and association with his fellow men after his arrival in this country. In 1844 he came to the United States and located in Milwaukee. Although but thirteen years of age at the time of his coming here he at once sought to earn a livelihood for himself and found employment with a grocer on Market street. He embarked in business for himself in 1853, the firm being composed of himself and a brother with the same title it now bears, and doing a general mercantile business. For forty-eight years the firm did business on Grove avenue, but at the end of that time the growing demands of the trade necessitated a change to more commodious quarters, and the removal was made to the present handsome five-story building on National avenue. Although his time has been largely filled by the demands of his business interests he has found time to devote to the public weal, and his fellow citizens have evidenced their confidence in him by electing him to public office on different occasions. In 1858, as an independent, he was the choice of his neighbors in the aldermanic contest, and he served one term in the common council. In 1888, as the candidate for mayor of the Labor party, he went down to defeat with that party. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the upper house of the state legislature by an overwhelming majority and served in the sessions of 1889 and 1891. On May 10, 1855, Mr. Kroeger was united in marriage to Miss Mary Artus, a daughter of Conrad Artus, of Milwaukee. She died in 1874, after giving birth to her daughter, Regina. To this union were born the following named children: Casper, Henry C., Maria, John S., Dora and Regina. Mr. Kroeger married a second time in 1875 and as the fruit of this union Joseph M. was born on July 2, 1880. Mr. Kroeger and his family are all communicants of the Roman Catholic church.

William Berger, 530 Galena street, is one of the substantial business men of Milwaukee and is a native of that city. He is the son of Herman and Catherine Berger, the former born in Burgstaedt, Saxony, Germany, Nov. 26, 1840, and the latter at Berghausen, Nassau, Germany, on May 17, 1844. Mr. Berger himself was born on Dec. 28, 1861, and attended the German-English Academy of Milwaukee until he was fifteen years of age. When he abandoned his scholastic pursuits he found employment in a retail dry-goods store for one year. At the end of that time he became associated with the wholesale dry-goods firm of Storm & Hill, and remained with them for a period of five years, the last two years in Chicago, to which city the firm had removed. Upon his return to Milwaukee, in 1883, he became associated with his father in the bedding busi-

ness, and upon the death of the parent, in 1886, he assumed charge of the business. The company since then has done business under various titles. In 1887 it was named Herman Berger & Son, which was changed two years later to the Berger Bedding Company, and in 1906, it was given the title under which it is now doing a flourishing business, namely, William Berger & Company. Much of the company's excellent standing in the business world, and the growth and increase of its trade can be attributed to Mr. Berger's inherent qualities of thrift, industry, and business judgment. Fraternal-ly and socially Mr. Berger is prominent in Masonic circles, having taken the rites of the Thirty-second degree, and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Deutscher Club, the Athletic Club, and the Calumet Club. He is also an influential figure in the Bankers' Club and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. On Sept. 28, 1887, was solemnized Mr. Berger's union to Miss Mathilda Wagner, a daughter of Julius G. Wagner. One son, Walter J., born Sept. 22, 1891, has been the issue of this marriage.

Armin A. Schlesinger.—In this century of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the successful men are those whose courage leads them into large undertakings and to assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in industrial and commercial life. This Twentieth century is also essentially one for the young man, and this is demonstrated in the career of Armin A. Schlesinger, who is a prominent figure in the financial circles of Milwaukee. He is a native of the Cream City, born Sept. 21, 1883, the son of Ferdinand S. Schlesinger, who was born in Germany on Feb. 18, 1850, and Matilda (Stern) Schlesinger, a native of Milwaukee. The father came to the United States at the age of eighteen years and settled in Kilbourn, Wis., where he was a tutor of languages for some years. He saw more of a future in commercial life, however, entered the harvesting machine business as a manufacturer, and he was one of the first to realize the immense wealth of the Michigan iron mines. Mr. Schlesinger became interested in numerous mines, and in 1904 he organized the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company, of which he is president. Four years later he purchased the Northwestern Iron Company, of Mayville, Wis., and when the company was reorganized became its president. He has large holdings in the Newport Mining Company, of Ironwood, Mich., and is the president of the company. His interests are not confined to Wisconsin alone, as he is one of the directors of the Boomer Coal and Coke Company, of Boomer, W. Va. Armin Schlesinger, the subject of this review, received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee and afterward finished in the high school. He subsequently graduated from Harvard University. Like his father he has great executive ability, and in 1905 organized the Milwaukee Solway Coke Company and was elected its president. He has varied commercial interests; is secretary and treasurer of the Newport Iron Company, treasurer of the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company, and vice-president of the Vera Chem-

ical Company. Mr. Schlesinger is regarded as one of the most progressive young business men of Milwaukee, is a man of wide social popularity and influence, and though he leads a busy life and has many business cares and responsibilities he has such mental equipoise that away from business he seems as carefree as a boy. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in his party. Mr. Schlesinger is one of the popular members of the Milwaukee Country Club, the University Club, and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. On June 18, 1906, Mr. Schlesinger was united in marriage with Kathleen, the daughter of Alan and Katherine (McGregor) McCulloch, of Milwaukee. One child has been born to this union, Katherine. The family are members of the Episcopal church. Armin Schlesinger's brother, Henry, who is associated with his brother and father in business, was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and graduated from Harvard University. He is vice-president of the Milwaukee Solway Coke Company, as well as of the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company, the Northwestern Iron Company, and the Newport Iron Company. He is twenty-eight years of age and unmarried.

Anton Asmuth is a prominent member of the firm known as the Milwaukee Malting Company and is an old and highly respected resident of the Cream City. He was born in Germany on Dec. 19, 1851, and is the son of Anton and Elizabeth (Burgintous) Asmuth, both of whom were also natives of the Fatherland, where they lived out useful lives devoted to agricultural pursuits. The son migrated to America in his boyhood days and he received a very good education at the German-English Academy in the city of Milwaukee and at the East Side high school. He began life in America by working at anything honorable that he could find to do, and for several years followed no certain occupation. In 1871 he entered the employ of the Philip Best Brewing Company and remained with that concern for five years. In 1876 he became a member of the firm of Salomon, Asmuth & Company, which engaged in the produce business. In 1878 Mr. Salomon retired from the firm, and the business was thereafter conducted by Asmuth, Grau & Company, till 1879, when the firm of Asmuth & Kraus succeeded to the business. Soon after the inauguration of this industry the firm added grain to the produce line and did a general commission business in coarse grains, hay and feed, making a specialty of barley. It also had a large feed mill at the foot of Broadway, on Erie street, where the office was located. In 1879 the firm of Asmuth & Kraus commenced the business of malting, and erected a malt-house at the corner of South Water and foot of Park street, in the Fifth ward, with a capacity for the manufacturing of 175,000 bushels of malt annually. In 1881 a barley elevator was erected adjoining the malt house, with a storage capacity of 250,000 bushels. Some years later the firm name was changed to the Asmuth Malt Grain Company, and in 1898 Mr. Asmuth disposed of his interest in the business. In 1901 the Milwaukee Malting Company was formed, the location of the business being at the corner of Reynolds

and South Bay streets. Mr. Asmuth has been twice married, first in 1876, to Miss Johanna Stolz, who died in 1887, leaving no children. The second marriage occurred in 1889 to Miss Gertrude Stolz, a sister of the deceased wife, and to this union there has been born one child, Anton William Stolz Asmuth. Mrs. Asmuth is a sister of Joseph Stolz, who is also connected with the Milwaukee Malting Company, and who is given a more extensive mention on another page of this volume.

Francis Daniels Hinkley, chief grain inspector of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was born at Eagle, Waukesha county, Wis., on Oct. 18, 1842. He is a son of Ahira Rockwell and Mary (Daniels) Hinkley, the former a native of Lebanon, and the latter of Plainfield, N. H. His ancestors were immigrants from County Kent, England, who came to Plymouth Colony in the "Hercules," settling later in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Ahira Rockwell Hinkley came to Wisconsin first in 1836, by way of Detroit, arriving at Milwaukee on Aug. 18. He entered a claim for land at what is now Eagle, Waukesha county, and spent the winter of 1836 and 1837 in Milwaukee and in the fall of the last named year returned to Lebanon, where he was married. In 1838 he returned with his wife to their claim in Waukesha county with a few household goods, and there they spent the balance of their lives, both living to advanced ages. Both parents were from families members of which took prominent parts in the Revolutionary and other early wars of the nation, the grandfathers on each side having been enrolled in the Continental army in the struggle for independence. Through the marriage of earlier Hinkleys the father was descended from the Lathrops, Breeds, Palmers and Capt. George Dennison, all of good Colonial stock. Thomas Hinkley was governor of Plymouth colony the greater part of the time from 1681 to 1692, was the son of the immigrants—Samuel and Sarah Hinckley—and brother of Ensign John Hinckley, from whom this branch of the family is descended. All the earlier Hinckleys used the "c" in the spelling of the name, but it was dropped by Ahira R., who considered it superfluous. Ahira R. Hinkley was one of the original directors of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad and aided the project materially. He and his family have always had the privilege of free transportation over what is now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, under the terms of the contract made at the time the original Milwaukee & Mississippi road obtained right-of-way through the farm. He was an ardent Whig in his political belief, and later was an equally strong Republican, and he and his wife were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Francis D. Hinkley, to whom this review is dedicated, received his early education in district schools in Waukesha county and finished with a year at Milton Academy. Shortly after he had attained his majority he began his career by teaching school at Monticello, Green county, and in April, 1864, went to Monona, Clayton county, Iowa, to engage in the grain and shipping business. Ten years later he removed to

Milwaukee and became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, with which he has been variously associated since, engaged at different periods in the general business of the board, as director and vice-president. In 1889 he was selected chief grain-inspector and has since filled the position to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. His standards are recognized in every grain market of the world. Besides these interests he has a large wheat farm near Aberdeen, S. D., and is also recognized as a leading breeder of high-grade Jersey cattle and a fine class of horses. On Oct. 8, 1873, was solemnized Mr. Hinkley's marriage to Miss Sarah Anna Dean, a daughter of Charles A. and Lucretia (French) Dean. Five children were the issue of this union, namely: Lucretia French, Anna Dean, Marie Gardiner, Cora Case and Ahira Rockwell.

Edmund K. Swigart, secretary and treasure of the Bucyrus Company, of South Milwaukee, and one of the prominent men in the business circles of the Cream City, was born at Bucyrus, Ohio, April 16, 1867. His parents were Joseph R. and Augusta M. (Sweeny) Swigart. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and his mother was a native of Bucyrus, Ohio, born there in 1841. Joseph Swigart was carried by the tide of western migration to Bucyrus, where he met and married Augusta M. Sweeny. When the call to arms was made by the Union, Joseph R. Swigart was one of the first to offer himself as a soldier, and he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio, which was organized at Camp Dennison in June, 1861, and he served with that gallant organization of men at the battles of Romney, Winchester, Front Royal, and Antietam, where he was seriously wounded. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he returned to active duty in the field and was promoted for gallantry in action, receiving a commission as major. For some time he served on General Kimball's staff and took part in the many hard battles toward the close of the war. When the regiment was mustered out, after leaving the trenches before Petersburg, it had only seventy-two officers and men fit for duty. After the close of the war, Mr. Swigart lived in Ohio for a few years, and in 1870 moved with his family to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession and was soon recognized as one of the leading lawyers of that city. Both he and his wife were called from the cares of life in 1891. Edmund, the subject of this sketch, received his scholastic training in the public schools of Toledo, and soon after finishing his studies entered the service of the government in the postoffice at Toledo. In 1890 he resigned from the service to accept a position with the Bucyrus Company of Bucyrus, Ohio, and when that company moved to Milwaukee, in 1893, came to the Cream City with the other members of the firm. When first associated with the company, Mr. Swigart acted as an accountant, in 1898 was made assistant secretary and treasurer, and in 1901 became secretary and treasurer of the company. During the fifteen years he has resided in Milwaukee he has been associated with some of its leading manufacturers. He is interested in different construction companies and at present is vice-president and

treasurer of the Engineering Construction Company, and vice-president and treasurer of the Atlas Construction Company, both of which are Wisconsin corporations. In 1890 Mr. Swigart was united in marriage with Henrietta, the daughter of Jesse and Jennie M. Meyers, of Delphos, Ohio. They have one child, Harry S., born in 1892.

Patrick Meehan, deceased, for many years one of the most prominent lumber dealers in the state and subsequently a foremost figure in the realty business in Milwaukee, was born in Canada on Aug. 15, 1838. He was a son of John and Mary (Crahen) Meehan, both natives of Ireland. The father came to Sauk county from Canada at an early date and subsequently moved to Wood county, where he was engaged in the lumber business. The father passed away in 1883, and the mother's demise occurred ten years later. Patrick Meehan, the subject of this review, received the limited educational advantages afforded by the public school in his day. In the year 1859, with his brother James, he removed to what is now Portage county, Wis., and there erected the first lumber mill ever built in Wisconsin, on the site of the present village of Meehan. For many years they were engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and they were among the pioneers of the industry in the state. Mr. Meehan continued in the industry in Wisconsin and Minnesota until 1902, meeting with great success in every undertaking. In the above-named year he retired from active participation in the lumber business and removed to Milwaukee, where he devoted all his time to the management of his real-estate interests. His death occurred on Sept. 15, 1908, and the loss was not only a severe one to the commercial circles of the city and state but also to the community in which he made his home. In his political belief Mr. Meehan was a stanch adherent of the tenets of the Democratic party, but never sought public office. He was reared in the Catholic faith and was a life-long communicant of the church of that denomination. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the Academic Club, the Knights of Columbus and the Old Settlers' Club. In 1855 occurred Mr. Meehan's marriage to Miss Mary Connolly, a daughter of Terence Connolly, a native of Ireland. They had no children. Mrs. Meehan is still living in Milwaukee, beloved and esteemed by all who know her.

Gustav Prasser is numbered among the leading business men of the city of Milwaukee, where he and his brothers are continuing a business which was firmly established by their father more than forty years ago. Mr. Prasser was born in the city that has been the scene of his active business career on April 8, 1867, the son of George I. and Amelia S. (Wolf) Prasser, the former of whom was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 12, 1838, and the latter in Alsace, France, on Sept. 23, 1838. The father migrated to America about 1855 and located first in the city of New York, where he resided seven years. Then, about 1862, he established his residence in Milwaukee, where he continued to live the rest of his life, dying on May 5, 1902, his wife dying Sept. 9 of the same year. The father took the interest of a

good citizen in public affairs and in the early '80s was a member of the board of aldermen in Milwaukee. Soon after his arrival in the Cream City he established the business which later became known as George I. Prasser & Sons, dealers in furniture and caskets, and under his supervision the business grew to almost its present mammoth proportions. At his death the management was assumed by his sons: Gustav, George and Emil, and later Fred Reuter and Charles Troxel were taken in as partners, and the establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the city of Milwaukee. The firm does an upholstering and manufacturing business, deals in furniture, carpets, lace curtains, caskets, etc., and gives permanent employment to about twenty-five men. When the enterprise was first started, back in the '60s, it occupied a store 25 x 30 feet in size, with only one floor in use, the same being located at No. 456 National avenue. Later a building was erected, 25x80 feet in size, with two floors, and seven years afterward trade had so increased that another building was put up, a half block in length with two floors. In 1899 the building which is now in use was erected. It has a frontage of fifty feet, is half a block in length, and has four floors, while the old building is retained and used as the factory. The undertaking rooms are also in the old building. Gustav Prasser received his early education in the public schools of the city of Milwaukee, as well as the parochial schools in that city. He later took a course in the Spencerian Business College and was a student for a time in the Northwestern University at Watertown. After leaving college he engaged in the drug business in Milwaukee during a period of two years, and in 1890 joined his father in the furniture business; and in that line of endeavor he has since exercised his talents, contributing in no small degree to the success of the firm, of which he is a member. In political affairs Mr. Prasser gives an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, and he keeps in touch with advanced business ideas by membership in the South Side Civic Association, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Furniture Dealers' Association, and of the last named he has officiated as president for a period of fifteen consecutive years. He and his wife are members of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church, and for five years he has been the treasurer of that organization. Mr. Prasser was married on Sept. 9, 1892, to Miss Clara Walschlaeger, daughter of William and Wilhelmina Walschlaeger, old and highly respected residents of Milwaukee.

T. J. Neacy is a prominent figure among those interested in the manufacturing industries of the city of Milwaukee, and in that line of endeavor few have to a greater extent impressed their individuality upon the city. Mr. Neacy was born in Ireland on Jan. 17, 1848, and was one of thirteen children of Lawrence Neacy, a farmer in the Emerald Isle. His mother was Rose (O'Byrne) Neacy, and both his parents lived their lives and died in Ireland, the father at the age of eighty-three years and the mother at fifty. The subject of this review received his early industrial training on the farm and his early education in the common schools of his native land. In 1866 he migrated

to America and located at East Troy, Wis. Later he spent four and one-half years at Whitewater, in the capacity of a machinist, and on Oct. 9, 1871, took up his permanent residence in the city of Milwaukee, where as a machinist he entered the employ of Filer & Stowell, in the establishment then known as the Cream City Iron Works. By gradual stages he became one of the chief factors in the concern, and for a time represented it as a traveling salesman. In 1880 a stock company was organized under the style of the "Filer & Stowell Company," and two years later Mr. Neacy became a stockholder. In 1893, in company with his present partner, Mr. Read, he purchased all of the stock, and these two gentlemen have since been the sole owners, the presidency of the company being alternated between them. In 1871, when Mr. Neacy first became associated with the company, its annual business amounted to about \$80,000, but together with its subsidiary companies it now has the capacity for the manufacture of two million dollars' worth of goods each year. Under the intelligent management of Messrs. Neacy and Read the enterprise has steadily developed until it is now one of the most widely known manufactories of its kind in the United States, and mill machinery and all kinds of engines are representend in its manufactures. In politics Mr. Neacy is decidedly independent in his views, and while he has been to a large extent absorbed in business he has found time to devote himself to public affairs, and has been called upon to fill important local positions. He is now a member of the trade school commission of the school board in the city of Milwaukee and is also a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and he and his wife both adhere to the religious faith expressed in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Neacy was married on April 16, 1885, to Miss Mary Conway, a native of Franklin, Wis., where her parents were early settlers, and to this union there have been born six children: Anna C. and Rose C., who are students of Lake Forest Academy; Ralph C., an apprentice in the manufacturing establishment of his father; Paul C., Eugene C., and Conway John.

Perley Roddis Sanborn is the second vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which corporation he has been associated for a third of a century. He was born at Appleton, Wis., on Feb. 1, 1853, the son of Hon. Alden Sprague and Huldah M. (Eastman) Sanborn, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and the latter of New Hampshire. The father was born at Corinth, Vt., Oct. 21, 1820, and was the son of Amos Sanborn and Sophia (Frost) Sanborn. The ancestors on both sides settled in Vermont a short time prior to 1790, the Sanborns locating at Corinth and the Frosts at Groton, and both families hailed from Massachusetts. Alden Sprague Sanborn had the ordinary common school advantages until sixteen years of age, and although he did not graduate at any college or university he pursued a classical course of study for four years in academic schools and with private tutors. He read law with Hon. Seth Austin, of Bradford, Vermont, and subsequently for a short

time with Hon. Richard P. Marvin, of Jamestown, N. Y. He was admitted to practice in Orange county, Vermont, and came to Wisconsin in 1845. He first located in Milwaukee, where he taught school for several terms, and was elected the first treasurer of Milwaukee county under the state organization in 1848. In the spring of 1850 he removed to Appleton, Wis., which was then in Brown county, and he served as district attorney of that county in 1851 and 1852; and after the county of Outagamie was organized was district attorney thereof for 1853 and 1854. He was one of the commissioners to locate the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, and he removed to Dane county in the fall of 1854, locating at Mazomanie, where he resided until May, 1864, in the meantime being a member of the Assembly from the west Assembly district of Dane county, for 1862, '63, and '64. At the expiration of the session of 1864 he removed to the city of Madison, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was elected mayor of Madison in 1867, and city attorney in 1869 and in 1870. He was a member of the Assembly for the Madison district in 1870, and in a triangular candidacy in 1877 he was elected county judge of Dane county by a plurality vote, for the term of four years, commencing Jan. 1, 1878. He was re-elected to the position in 1881, and died in 1885, before the expiration of his second term. Perley Roddis Sanborn is the eldest son of Judge Sanborn and received his schooling in the excellent educational institutions of Madison. He studied law in the office of his father and with Judge J. C. Hopkins of the United States court, and at the time of the organization of the Eastern district of Wisconsin and the appointment of Judge Hopkins as judge of the same he accepted the position of clerk of the new tribunal. In 1873 he removed to the city of Milwaukee and for the ensuing two years was employed in the banking house of Marshall & Ilsley. In 1875 he accepted a position with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the place being offered him by Judge Henry L. Palmer, who was a warm friend of his father, Judge Sanborn. Mr. Sanborn worked in the loan department of that mammoth corporation until 1890, when he was made superintendent of that department, and later in the same year he was given the title of second assistant secretary. In July, 1904, he was promoted to the third vice-presidency of the corporation, and in July, 1908, was elected to the office of second vice president, which position he occupies at the present time.

Charles Alvin Loveland has occupied a responsible position with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for nearly forty years, during half of which time he has filled the station of actuary, discharging the duties thereof in a most acceptable manner. Mr. Loveland was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., on Oct. 3, 1841, the son of Horace and Sarah (Vail) Loveland, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of the state of New York. In 1855 the family removed to Wisconsin and located in Milwaukee, where the father engaged in the fire insurance business, he having formerly been engaged in the lumber business in New York. He died in Milwaukee in the year 1881. His wife survived him for a number of years and died

James Washburn Skinner, who has for many years been in the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and now vice-president, was born in Warren, Pa., on Aug. 8, 1838, a son of Archibald and Nancy G. (Washburn) Skinner. The father was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1811, and the mother in Homer, N. Y. Mr. Skinner received his education in the common schools of Sheboygan county, Wis., and at Fredonia (N. Y.) Academy. When but thirteen years of age he was employed by his father in a general store at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., and when he grew older he was made a partner in the business. Later he was engaged in manufacturing in the same place. With the discovery of gold in Colorado he went to that state and for three years experienced the hardships and difficulties of pioneer life, mining, etc. On Dec. 26, 1865, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1872, and on Jan. 25, 1882, was elected secretary of the corporation. On July 19, 1905 he was elected second vice-president and on Oct. 21, 1908, vice-president. Mr. Skinner is devoted to business but is also interested in educational work, especially in regard to neglected boys. He has little time for club life, but is a member of the Blue Mound Country Club and the Old Settlers' Club. On Oct. 14, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Lewis, a daughter of H. H. Lewis, of Sheboygan Falls. To them two children were born: a son, Harry W., and a daughter, now Mrs. Frances S. Curel.

Joseph R. Dyer, first assistant counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Racine, Wis., on Oct. 7, 1862. He is a son of Charles E. and Sarah E. (Root) Dyer, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ohio. The father came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1839, but at an early age left the state for some years. On his return to the Badger State he opened a law office at Racine and there was continuously engaged in the practice of his profession until his appointment as judge of the United States district court at Milwaukee. Subsequently he removed to this city, and passed away in 1905. Joseph R. Dyer, the subject of this review, received his early educational training in the public schools of Racine and Racine Academy, conducted by Colonel McMynn. When he left the last named institution he attended other institutions of learning, including Racine College. He pursued the study of law in connection with office work in the offices of Judge J. V. Quarles, later United States senator from Wisconsin, and in January, 1886, passed creditably the state bar examinations and was admitted to practice. He became associated with the firm of Quarles & Spence, and was associated with that firm until it removed to Milwaukee. Then for a period he practiced alone at Racine and later formed a partnership with T. M. Kearney, which lasted until a short time before his removal to Milwaukee in March, 1892, to accept the position he now holds with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In politics Mr. Dyer is a Republican, but has never accepted public office. He devotes himself strictly to busi-

ness, his chief recreation being hunting and fishing. On Dec. 22, 1886, Mr. Dyer was united in marriage to Miss Lucy H. Burrall, a native of Dodgeville, Wis. To this union have been born three daughters: Mary B., Hester N., and Josephine R.

William D. Gray, president of the Foster Construction Company of Milwaukee, and vice-president of the German American Bank, is a prominent business man of the Cream City and one of the best known and prominent milling engineers in the United States. He is a Scotchman by birth, born in the land of the "canny Scot," with its granite hills and heather-covered braes, July 22, 1843, the son of William D. and Elizabeth (Valentine) Gray, both of whom were born and reared in Scotland. William D. Gray, Sr., was a farmer who emigrated to America, the land of promise to the farmer, and settled in Canada, where he worked as a faithful husbandman of the soil for many years. Mr. Gray died in Canada without returning to his native land, and was followed in a few years by his faithful wife and helpmate. William D., Jr., grew up on the farm, accustomed to the hardships and privations that fall to the lot of the hardy pioneer in a new country, but these only strengthened the character of the energetic young Scotchman. Before leaving Scotland he had attended the lower schools, and after settling in Canada he showed a strong inclination and natural ability for study, and applied himself diligently at the public school near his home. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed this occupation for several years, but machinery had always attracted him and he gave up carpentry to study flour milling. Mr. Gray entered a mill in order to learn the practical side of the business; he became a millwright and moved to Minneapolis, which had been the Mecca of milling interests for years. There a broader field was presented in which to study milling on a large scale, and he changed from practical to scientific and engineering miller, passed from millwright to draughtsman, and subsequently was promoted from that position to mill engineer. While in Minneapolis Mr. Gray became associated with some of the prominent milling men of that city and was engaged as milling engineer for mill-building concerns. In June, 1876, he came to Milwaukee to accept a position with the Allis Milling Company, at first as head of the designing and construction departments, but he soon became superintendent of the milling and machinery department and held this responsible position for twenty-seven years. During this time Mr. Gray became a recognized authority as a mill engineer and constructor and an inventor of much of the modern flour-mill machinery in use. When the Allis company was consolidated he determined to go into business for himself, and became a mill constructor. In 1906 the Foster Construction Company was organized, with Mr. Gray as president, and since that time it has built a number of mills in different parts of the country. At present this company has just finished the largest mill in the world for the Hecker, Jones & Jewell Milling Company of New York city. In 1873 Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Kathrine E. Chipman, a native of Wisconsin, who was living in Minneapolis at the time of her marriage. Their home has been made happy by the birth of two daughters, Helen Maud and Mabel Marjorie.

The family are members and supporters of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church, and Mr. Gray's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a prominent figure in Masonic circles, having served as the first Worshipful Master of Lafayette Lodge, and he is a member of Calumet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar; and a Thirty-second degree member of the Wisconsin Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

William R. Nethercut, second assistant counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, was born at Lake Geneva, Walworth county, Wis., on Feb. 15, 1859. The parents, George S. and Mary B. (McConnell) Nethercut, were born on Dec. 17, 1826, and July 27, 1827, respectively, and migrated to Lake Geneva, from New York city in 1855. William R. Nethercut attended the public schools of his native city and graduated at the high school in the class of 1874. He then became apprenticed to the printer's trade, in the office of the Lake Geneva Herald, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Heg & Nethercut, owners of the Herald Company. In September, 1881, he matriculated in the law department of the University of Wisconsin and was graduated at that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1883. From 1882 to 1884 he was assistant to the reporter of the state supreme court, but gave up that position to enter the office of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, as title examiner, in April, 1884. He held that position until Feb. 3, 1896, and on that date, by election of the trustees, he was made second assistant counsel of the company, the official capacity in which he is now employed. He was actively interested in the organization of the First National Bank of Wauwatosa, which was organized in 1907, and he is a director therein. In political matters Mr. Nethercut is allied with the Prohibition party, believing that the liquor traffic is the dominant issue before the American people to-day. His home is in Wauwatosa and he has served that community in various capacities. In 1894-'95 he was a member of the village board; in 1896-'97 was clerk of the school board; and since 1897, except one year, has served continuously as a member of the board of education, seven years of the time as chairman, of which office he is now the incumbent. On July 12, 1887, Mr. Nethercut was married to Miss Helen C. Warren, a daughter of Luther A. and Anna (Hoppin) Warren, of Milwaukee. Six children have been born to bless this union: Ruth B., William R., Jr., Marjorie Warren, Donald Warren, Glenway Warren, and Robert Clifford. Mr. and Mrs. Nethercut are communicants of the First Congregational church of Wauwatosa.

Henry B. Frantz, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Milwaukee county and one of its honored citizens, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Jan. 4, 1843. His parents were Henry and Anna (Herr) Frantz, who were born in the same county, where the father was a farmer until 1849, when he disposed of the farm to advantage and moved to Baltimore county, Md., where he resided until 1871. About that time there was a general movement westward, and the father sold his farm in Maryland and located in Rock Island, Ill., where he

resided the remainder of his days, which were but few in his new home, as his spirit took its flight in 1872. His widow survived him but three years. There were seven children in the family, namely: John, now deceased, a surgeon in the army of the United States, and whose death occurred at Carlisle, Pa.; Milton, now deceased, who up to the time of his death, in 1907, was the proprietor of some baths in California; Henry B., the subject of this review; Ira, living retired in California; Emma, a resident of Rock Island, and the widow of Captain Havertick; Albert J., formerly a hotel proprietor, now living retired near Los Angeles, Cal.; and Anna, who is a teacher of stenography at Philadelphia. Henry B. Frantz, the subject of this review, received his first educational training in the public schools near his father's farm in Pennsylvania and later had additional instruction in the common schools of Maryland. He remained with his parents until after the outbreak of the Civil war, and then, upon the organization of the Eleventh Maryland infantry, he enlisted as a private in Company G for the 100-days' service. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on June 16, 1864, and on July 1 left Baltimore for Monocacy, where it fought under Gen. Lew. Wallace on the 9th, holding the Confederates under General Early in check until re-inforcements could be sent to Washington, which was threatened. The regiment was on guard duty until October 1, when it was mustered out. Among the men of the regiment who re-enlisted to form the nucleus of a new Eleventh was Mr. Frantz, the term being for one year, but he saw no more active fighting, as the regiment did guard duty until it was mustered out, in June, 1865. He returned to his father's home after the cessation of hostilities and assisted him in the conduct of the farm until 1870, when he came to Milwaukee to become superintendent of the farm at the National Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee. There he remained, having charge of the construction work also, until 1889, when he resigned to engage in the creamery business at Truesdell, Kenosha county, Wis. A year later he inherited his present farm of 123 acres in Milwaukee, which he continued to conduct until within the past few years, the burden of the labor being assumed by his son. Mr. Frantz devoted himself to the raising of vegetables for the Milwaukee market and the breeding of fine trotting horses. In politics he is a Republican, but has never aspired to public office. Three children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frantz. Amy, born in 1878, died at the age of three years; Harry S., born in 1881, now lives with his father; and Bessie A., born in 1883, is the wife of Harold Mead Stratton, who was born at Troy, Wis., Nov. 12, 1878, and is now a resident of Milwaukee, where he is a member of the Board of Trade, in partnership with C. R. Lull. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton have one child, John Frantz, born April 2, 1908. Mrs. Frantz breathed her last on July 14, 1886. Although not a member, Mr. Frantz attends the divine worship of the Episcopal church.

Stutley I. Henderson, to whose industry may be accredited the culmination of many of the large enterprises in West Allis, just west of Milwaukee, was born in a house on the site of the present

Home for the Friendless, in Milwaukee, on Jan. 17, 1864. He is a son of Stutley W. and Mary Adelia (White) Henderson, both natives of Watertown, N. Y. His father came to Wisconsin in 1853 and located in Milwaukee, where for many years he was engaged in general land speculation. He was the owner of ninety-eight acres of land in the heart of what is now West Allis, and besides he held the title to considerable city property. His death occurred in 1873 and his widow passed away in May, 1907. Stutley I. Henderson, the subject of this review, is the sole survivor of the three children born to his parents. His education was received in the Eighth district school, and until he was sixteen years of age he made his home with his parents. He then secured a position as a laborer with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, working between Milwaukee and Madison, and during the season following was occupied in a like position with the Wisconsin Central between Schleisigerville and Fond du Lac. During the year immediately following he was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and when he severed his connections with that company it was that he might attend the Spencerian Business College. In the following spring he followed the advice of Horace Greeley to "go west," and he arrived in Colorado early in 1882. During the balance of that year he was employed as a teamster between Deer Trail and Denver, and at the end of the season, finding himself out of funds, he stabled his horses and secured employment in a brickyard, afterward traveling through Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Mr. Henderson still retains as a memento of his first visit west a piece of brick which he made in this brickyard. In 1884 he returned to Milwaukee. Here for a time he was engaged in various occupations, among others, the buying and selling of wood and the sale of books. In 1887 he and his brother, F. W. Henderson conceived the idea of platting the land on which the village of North Greenfield now stands. The venture proved highly successful and the result was the establishment of the village of North Greenfield. The money which accrued to him from the sale of lots in North Greenfield he invested in the sawmill business in Arkansas. At different times he has been highly successful in mining ventures. In 1890 he invested heavily in a quicksilver mine in old Mexico, and in 1901 he and W. E. Bell sold the California mine in Texas for \$105,000. He was the incorporator of the North Greenfield Land & Improvement Company, and of the Milwaukee and Waukesha electric line. He had started to build the Waukesha and Milwaukee line when he disposed of his interests to H. C. Payne. He also obtained a franchise to build the Muskego Lake line, but being unable to obtain right of way into the city he sold his interest to John I. Beggs, under whose direction the line was completed. The electric line now connecting Beloit and Janesville with Rockford, Ill., was also one of Mr. Henderson's schemes but he did not carry it through. Among other interests he was engaged in the real-estate business, and within a period of six months he located six large manufacturing plants in what is now West Allis, among

them the Allis-Chalmers Company. Prior to the building of the latter plant Mr. Henderson made a verbal agreement with Charles Allis, that the naming of the city which would grow up about the plant would be left to Mr. Allis, who accordingly named it West Allis, in memory of his father. Mr. Henderson at the present time has about a hundred lots in the city and eighteen acres of unplatted ground. The lots he sells for twenty-five dollars down and five dollars a month until paid for, the title to revert to the heirs in case of the death of the original purchaser. He also owns a half interest in the Airopine Company, doing a patent medicine business at West Allis. To Mr. Henderson may be credited the inauguration of horse-racing in the county. He leased from the state agricultural association the state fair grounds and carried on harness racing until the legislature of 1897 prohibited it. In his political relations Mr. Henderson has been a lifelong Democrat, although at the present time he is not in accord with the policies exploited by William J. Bryan. When but sixteen years of age he became a deputy clerk of his town, under his brother, Fred W. Henderson, and has been the candidate of his party for the lower house of the state legislature. On Dec. 14, 1887, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth C. Neeb, born at Burlington, Wis., in August, 1864, a daughter of Charles and Dorothy Neeb. Both parents were born in Indiana, and came to Wisconsin before the war. The father was a private in one of the Wisconsin volunteer regiments during the Civil war and died in 1865, one year after his honorable discharge, as a result of the hardships and privations of his army career. His widow still lives in Burlington. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were born two children. Georgiana, born Jan. 6, 1890, is now a student at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison; and Stutley C., born Oct. 6, 1892, is a student in high school at West Allis.

Siegfreid W. Gottschalk, one of the prominent real-estate dealers of Milwaukee, also engaged in the insurance, loan and investment business, was born in Trier, Germany, on August 27, 1863, the son of Isaac and Bertha (Hess) Gottschalk, the former a native of Kottenheim and the latter of Trier, Germany. Mr. Gottschalk came to this country and Milwaukee while still a youth, and attended the Milwaukee public schools, later taking a course and graduating in the Spencerian Business College, there gaining a knowledge of American business methods. He began his business career in a wholesale gent's furnishing establishment, and later, for seven years, he was engaged as a traveling representative for furniture manufacturers. In 1893 he engaged in his present business, which he is successfully conducting under the firm name of S. W. & G. H. Gottschalk, at 123 Grand avenue, Milwaukee. The enterprise was started just before the panic of 1893, and the fact that it was enabled to become so well established in a year of the worst financial depression ever known in the history of the country speaks more highly for Mr. Gottschalk's capacity as a business man than any words of commendation. The firm is now doing a great deal of

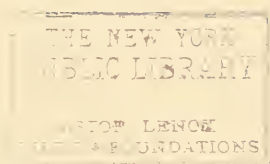
building of houses, stores and flats for homes, selling for cash or on the monthly payment plan and it has the reputation of doing first class work. In his political belief Mr. Gottschalk espouses the Republican cause, but has never sought public preferment for himself. His religious nature finds expression in membership in the Temple B'ne Jeshurun. He is a member of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., Calumet Chapter, No. 73, Kilbourn Council, Kermat Grotte, Real Estate Board, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Old Settlers' Club and the West Side Turners, of which he has been a member since boyhood. On Dec. 1, 1891, was solemnized Mr. Gottschalk's marriage to Miss Flora Black, daughter of John and Mary (Pereles) Black, of Milwaukee. The children of this marriage, in order of their birth, and their ages are: Marie Black, thirteen years; Janet Black, a twin of Janet; John Black, nine years; and Elizabeth Black, an infant less than a year old.

Gustav H. Gottschalk, who is prominently identified with the real-estate business in Milwaukee, is a son of Isaac and Bertha (Hess) Gottschalk, the former a native of Kottenheim, and the latter of Frier, Germany. Gustav was born in Milwaukee and acquired his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the Spencerian Business College, of which he is a graduate. Having fully equipped himself for a business career, he entered at once upon the active duties of life. He started as office boy in the office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Upon attaining his majority he became connected with his father in the live-stock business, which he followed until 1900. Realizing the opportunity presented in suburban real-estate he purchased the farms where South Milwaukee now is and became one of the original promoters of that thriving suburb. Mr. Gottschalk's ventures have proven fortunate and he has acquired a competency ample to satisfy most men. He is yet a large owner of lots and subdivisions. Politically he is a Republican, and socially and fraternally belongs to the following organizations: The Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council in Masonry; the Old Settlers', Athletic, and Progress clubs; the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; and Real Estate Board. Mr. Gottschalk is a bachelor.

Charles O. Manegold, deceased, who for more than twenty years was a foremost figure in the business life of Milwaukee, was a native of Germany, and one of those shrewd, calculating and enterprising citizens who aided so materially in the upbuilding of Milwaukee's commercial life. He was born in Holzminden, Germany, on March 11, 1851, the son of William and Johanna (Comloehn) Manegold, both natives of Brunswick, Germany, and with them came direct to Milwaukee from the Fatherland in 1858. Here he attended school and as a youth learned the tinner's trade, but the work of the vocation was not congenial and after a few years he abandoned it for more congenial labor. In 1875 he purchased from T. W. Hart, a half-interest in the stone quarry, which was operated by Schweickhart & Hart, and the firm name was changed to Schweick-



CHARLES O. MANEGOLD

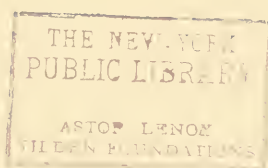


hart & Manegold, Mr. Manegold becoming the junior member of the firm. With this enterprise he was actively and successfully occupied until 1890, in which year he retired from active participation in the affairs of the business world to devote himself to the management of the property which he had accumulated. In May, 1895, with several others—among whom was H. J. Steinman, a brother-in-law,—he opened the Hardwood Lumber Company, which was located on First avenue, and remained a member of the firm until the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 6, 1897, after a lingering illness. When the West Side Bank was opened he also became a stockholder in that institution. Throughout his life he was prominently identified with the German Lutheran church, to whose material well-being he contributed liberally. Personally he was a man of fine carriage and deportment, courteous and kindly in his treatment of all with whom he had dealings. Mr. Manegold was united in marriage in 1875 to Miss Louisa Schweickhart, by whom he had two children.

Michael Kruszka, founder of *The Kuryer Polski* (1888), of Milwaukee, the leading newspaper in the Polish language in the United States, was born in Slabomierz, in the German province of Posen, Sept. 28, 1860; and in 1880, his adventurous spirit pining for greater freedom and opportunities than his native country afforded him, he landed in the United States hopeful of gratifying his heart's desire. His first services after landing in the United States were for the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Elizabeth, N. J. Then for a time he worked on a farm and later in a factory, attending night school while occupying the last position. Subsequently he became a member of the agency force of a life insurance company of New York, working in that city one year, and in the fall of 1883 he came to Milwaukee as a representative of the company. He started a Polish weekly paper in 1885, calling it "*The Krytyka*," which had for its special purpose the advocacy of the rights of the laboring man, the first paper of its kind in this country, and his labors were crowned with success. In company with others, in 1887 he launched a daily paper on the troublous sea of journalism, naming it *The Dziennik Polski*, but by bickerings and dissensions among the stockholders it expired in half a year, and our subject saw all his accumulations vanish with it. Being of courageous and heroic disposition he did not repine and lament over his losses, but with the assistance of a few friends he determined to seek his fortune where he lost it, and he gave to the newspaper world the present great champion of the Polish people, the daily *Kuryer Polski*, the oldest, the most extensively read, and the most influential newspaper of its kind in the nation. In 1899 Michael Kruszk organized the *Kuryer Publishing Company*, of which he is the main stock holder and president, and which publishes the daily *Kuryer Polski*, the *Semi-Weekly Kuryer*, the *Gazeta Wisconsin*ska, and the *Kuryer Ilustrowany*, the first and only Polish fine-grade illustrated magazine in this country. Michael Kruszk also organized and is president of the "*Polish Newspaper Association of America*," an organization composed of all prominent Polish papers in this country; and he is stockholder and otherwise interested in several

Polish newspapers. He is a member of many Polish societies and organizations, and certainly one of the most prominent if not the most prominent Polish-American. The *Kuryer* at first advocated the political principles of the Democratic party; but during the Spanish-American war supported the Republican administration and remained Republican thereafter. In 1890 Michael Kruszka was elected Assemblyman from the Twelfth and Fourteenth wards by 2,000 majority; and as a candidate for State Senator in 1892 he received a majority of 540. During his incumbency as Senator he advocated the cause of the people and introduced and passed several bills, especially one compelling the register of deeds of Milwaukee county to accept a fixed salary and turn his fees into the county treasury, thereby saving the people many thousands of dollars per year; one compelling the street car companies to provide vestibules on their cars; one favoring the Australian Ballot laws; one reforming the caucus system, and many other statesmanlike laws. His chief object in life seems to be to bring the people of his country up to the ideal standard of American citizenship. He is proud of our American institutions out of gratitude for what they have done for his advancement, hence he urges upon the people the blessings of an education and respect for law and order. His ambition is to make of them American citizens in the fullest meaning of the word and to a large degree he is succeeding. To afford his people a better opportunity for understanding the local laws he has caused the official acts of the city council to be published in Polish so that his readers may obtain a clearer knowledge of laws and customs. He is anxious to make them understand that this is their government in reality. He advocated the teaching of the Polish language in the public schools, and through his efforts Polish books were added to the public library. In 1882 our subject married Miss Hedwig Linkiewicz, of Znin, Province of Poland, and their union has been blessed by one child, Felicia Aurelia, now engaged to be married.

William Goodrich, proprietor of the Milwaukee Linseed Oil Works at Keefe avenue and Hopkins road, was born in Milwaukee in 1862. His father, Timothy Goodrich, was born in Benson, Vt., and his mother, Gertrude (Hunter) Goodrich, was born in New York. The parents came to Chicago from the East in 1836, and for twelve years was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in the Windy City. In 1848 he came to Milwaukee to accept the Northwestern agency for a large sugar company, and later entered the wholesale grocery business again with a partner, under the firm name of Goodrich & Hunter. Mr. Hunter disposed of his interest sometime later and the firm became Goodrich & Terry. In 1871 he disposed of his wholesale grocery interests and with a Mr. Hamilton opened a linseed oil mill on the south side. This continued to be his occupation until he retired from active participation in business affairs in 1900. His death occurred in 1906 and his widow passed away in 1907. William Goodrich, the subject of this review, received his primary education in the schools of the Cream City, and then went abroad to study, being a student for different periods at Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort. On his return from abroad he entered the employ of his father in the oil business, and





GEORGE SCHWEICKHART

upon the latter's retirement, in 1900, he purchased the controlling interest in the concern of which he has since been proprietor. Business was continued at the old location on the south side until 1907, and then, additional room being necessary, Mr. Goodrich built the fine plant at Keefe avenue and Hopkins road, where the company is now housed. His other business interests include the presidency of The Dutcher Company and a directorship in the Pabst Brewing Company. His social relations are with the Milwaukee, Country, and Town clubs. In 1892 Mr. Goodrich was united in marriage to Miss Mary Pabst, a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Best) Pabst, of Milwaukee. To this union have been born six children: Lorine, Frederick Pabst, William, Jr., Mary Best, Hunter, and Timothy Watson.

George Schweickhart, deceased, whose business career in Milwaukee is closely associated with the growth of the city as a commercial center, was born in Alsace, July 10, 1824. With his parents he came to the United States in 1838 and located in Erie county, N. Y., and there learned the brewer's trade under the able preceptorship of his father, J. Daniel Schweickhart. In 1856 he made his way to Milwaukee, and with little capital save unlimited ambition and a capacity for work he founded a brewery known as the George Schweickhart Brewing Company's plant, which was the nucleus of the present Gettleman Brewing Company. At the start the establishment had a capacity of but thirteen barrels a day, but later the plant was enlarged, and Mr. Schweickhart owned and conducted it alone until 1870. In that year he sold a half-interest to a son-in-law, Mr. Gettleman, and five years later disposed of the remaining half interest to a brother-in-law of Mr. Gettleman. In 1868, with T. W. Hart, Mr. Schweickhart had bought a stone quarry in the town of Wauwatosa, and in 1875 Mr. Hart sold his half-interest in the business to Mr. C. O. Manegold, a son-in-law of Mr. Schweickhart, and under the name of Schweickhart & Manegold they continued in the active conduct of the business until 1890. In that year a syndicate purchased the property and both gentlemen retired, and Mr. Schweickhart devoted himself thereafter to his private affairs until the time of his death. Although he had never sought public office he was twice elected a member of the board of supervisors, first in 1872 and again in 1882. Throughout his residence here he was known as one of the foremost members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Schweickhart's wife was formerly Miss Margaret Schultz, and they were the parents of seven children. He died April 30, 1905.

George Brumder, president of the Germania Publishing Company, the Germania National Bank, and the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, and one of the best known of Milwaukee's German-born citizens, is a native of Alsace-Lorraine. His birthday was May 24, 1839, and he is a son of George and Christena (Noepfel) Brumder, who spent all their lives in Alsace-Lorraine. His father was engaged in pedagogic work, and gave all his attention to his labors, being a deep thinker and a broad reader. When George Brumder, the subject of this memoir, was but eighteen years of age he came to the United States and located at once in Milwaukee. In order to acquire a thor-

ough knowledge of the English language he studied under the preceptorship of a tutor.[^] His first business enterprise he started in 1862, opening a store for the sale of books and periodicals. His inherent qualities of thrift and integrity assured him success from the start, and as the business developed he combined with it a publishing company. In 1872 he became the owner of the Germania Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily and Weekly Germania, one of the most widely circulated German periodicals in the country. His sagacity and keen business acumen have contributed largely to the upbuilding of the firm. For a number of years Mr. Brumder has been president of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, and since 1904 has been at the head of the Germania National Bank. Politically Mr. Brumder is absolutely independent of party ties, and the policy of his paper has always been to support the men and measures which in his judgment were for the betterment of the city, state and nation. Mr. Brumder's wife was formerly Miss Henrietta Christena Erandharst, a native of Germany. Four sons and three daughters born to the union survive. They are William C., associated in business with his father; Amelia C., wife of George P. Mayer; Ida, Emma, George F., Herman Otto, and Herbert.

William C. Middleton, president of the Middleton Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, was born July 25, 1849, a son of Thomas B. and Lucy (Davison) Middleton, the former born in Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter in Ohio. The parents came to Milwaukee in 1854, then went to Horicon, where the wife died, and the family returned to Milwaukee, where the father spent the remainder of his life and died July 13, 1906, aged eighty-seven years. The father was all his life a railroad man, working in various capacities for the Milwaukee & Horicon railroad, the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, which was afterward the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and the Huntsville & Alabama railroad. He was in Huntsville, Ala., when the war broke out and by the authorities he was given twenty-four hours for him and his men to enlist in the Confederacy or leave the state, so he came north at once. Our subject received a limited education in the public schools of Horicon, Wis., but at the age of twelve began working for the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, and at the age of thirteen years he was braking on the same railroad. He followed railroading until he was twenty-eight years old, advancing from stage to stage until he became conductor, and finally became train dispatcher. After abandoning the railroad business he was a traveling salesman for several years, until in 1879 he reached his present position with Shaw, Ellsworth & Company, the firm afterward, 1891, being changed to the Shaw-Ellsworth Manufacturing Company. In 1901 the firm divided, our subject taking as his part of the assets the manufacture of hats, caps, and straw goods, and the other members took for their share the manufacture of fur coats and gloves. Our subject took in other partners and has prosecuted his branch of the business with signal success ever since the dissolution of the older firm, under the firm name of the Middleton Manufacturing Company. On Jan. 27, 1868, he married Miss Martha A. Weaver, of Can-

ada, whose parents are both deceased. This union was blessed with two children: Florence, now the wife of A. L. Pike, of Milwaukee, a member of the firm, and Fred S., also a member of the firm. Fred S. married Miss Sylvia Morgenson, of Sheboygan, Wis., who is a native of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pike are the parents of one child, Corinne, aged seven years. Mr. Middleton, while never taking anything but a casual interest in politics, is a member of the Republican party, and he and all the members of his family are adherents of the Episcopal church. Since he was twenty-one years of age he has been a Free Mason, being a charter member of Damascus Lodge, No. 290. Mr. Middleton is proud of tracing his lineage back to some distinguished ancestors who won imperishable renown on the fields of bloody carnage and in the highest councils of the nation in those days that tried great men's souls, during the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. His paternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the War of 1812 and received advancement from the ranks for conspicuous bravery, while the famous General Stark, the husband of brave Molly Stark, is on the mother's side in the direct line of kinship; and finally, Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a paternal ancestor. Unaided, but by slow and sure progress, Mr. Middleton today occupies a front rank as a business man, because he is made of the right kind of fiber, and blood and fiber count for much in every age. He is a self-made man, having the high respect of all who know him.

Albert N. Fairchild, of 643 Shepard avenue, Milwaukee, principal of the Seventh district school of that city, is probably one of the best known educators in the state. He is a native of Wisconsin, having been born Jan. 23, 1854, on a farm in Walworth county. His parents, Nelson and Laura C. (Kinney) Fairchild, came from New York to Wisconsin before it had been admitted to the union and located on a farm near Elkhorn. Besides being an agriculturist, the father was a contractor. He built the first store in the city of Kenosha, and many of the private and public buildings in the early history of Walworth county were the fruits of his labors. The latter years of his life were spent in Delavan, where he died in 1902. Mr. Fairchild was the third child in order of birth in a family of five sons and a daughter. He received his early education in the district and high schools of Walworth county. Following the completion of his studies there, he took a commercial course in Madison, Wis., with the intention of making business his life work. Circumstances, however, led him, at the age of sixteen, to engage in teaching district schools, which he followed for five consecutive winters, in the meantime pursuing a practical course in banking in the First National Bank at Elkhorn, under the direction of William H. Conger, cashier. Encouraged by success attained in some of the most difficult schools in the county, he entered the State Normal School, at Oshkosh, in 1876, and there he remained for four years, having earned the money to defray his entire expenses. Upon graduation from that institution, in 1880, he was

called to the principalship of the schools of Mechanicsville, Iowa. Two years later he resigned to accept the position as principal of the Garfield School, in Racine, Wis., where for several years his pupils took the lead in competitive examination with other schools in the city. His residence in Racine continued for nearly eight years. He left there to come to Milwaukee in November, in 1889. Ever since that time Mr. Fairchild has been principal of the Seventh District School, and he has been a powerful factor in the growing educational development of the Cream City. It was his influence which brought about the introduction of teachers' rest rooms in the schools of the city, the first being introduced into the Seventh District School. In 1890, he organized in the seventh and eighth grades of his school the Whittier Literary Society, an organization still in a flourishing condition. On an easel in the room hangs a framed autograph letter from the poet, thanking the members of the society for the honor conferred upon him. Ever since his connection with the school, Mr. Fairchild has endeavored to bring about an aesthetic decoration of the building, believing that it has much to do in the proper training of the child's mind. The finest reproductions of masterpieces have been selected, artistically framed, and hung so as to represent schools of painting, thus carrying out a definite theme in the decoration of each class room. To what extent he has succeeded may be judged from the high compliment paid Mr. Fairchild by art critic, Henry Turner Bailey, agent for the promotion of industrial drawing in the Department of Public Education of Massachusetts, who, while visiting Milwaukee, remarked that the Seventh District School was one of the most satisfactorily decorated school buildings in the United States, so far as he knew, outside of New England. In 1884, Mr. Fairchild married Miss Marion Elma Brey, a prominent teacher, who for many years has been closely identified with philanthropic and club work in the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Fairchild has always been deeply interested in the advancement of his profession and the educational development of both city and state. He has been one of the leading members of the Milwaukee Principals' Association. He has filled every office in that association, from secretary to president. His administrative term was one of the most successful and progressive in the history of that association. For many years he has been an active member of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association. He has never sought any administrative offices, but has done efficient service as a member of many of its important committees. He has always stood for thorough, conscientious work in essentials, and has been ready to take the initiative in advanced educational methods, provided such a course was consistent with his duty as a principal in a large public school system. While he has been engaged in educational work, he has not lost sight of his early training and has kept in touch with certain lines of business. In 1902, he was made executor, without bonds, of his father's estate, and received high compliments from attorneys and judge for a most carefully prepared report, which was filed among the records of the

probate court of Walworth county. He was one of the first who saw the advantages of Prospect Hill as a residential site, and built his home before a street was paved in that district, which has grown to be one of the most beautiful in the city of Milwaukee.

Jerome Van Alstyne, of Oakwood, a descendant of a long line of gallant pioneer ancestors, is a native of New York state, having been born at Danube, Herkimer county, June 10, 1839. He is the son of James and Delia (Timmerman) Van Alstyne, both natives of New York, the former born at Utica on June 3, 1806, and the latter at Danube. The Van Alstynes are descended from a royal line, the ancestry dating back to William, Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, who was born April 16, 1533, at Dillenburg, and was assassinated at Delft by Balthasar Gerard on July 10, 1584. Another ancestor was at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 when Protestantism was finally established in England. William and Mary, rulers of England, who established the second higher institution of learning in the United States, were also numbered among the ancestors. The father's ancestors located at Albany, N. Y., soon after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shore of Massachusetts Bay, and his mother's ancestors were among the first pioneers to venture into the unbroken wilderness of the Empire State. Both maternal and paternal great grandfathers were participants in the War of the Revolution and were captured by the British when New York fell. An older brother of our subject, Harvey, responded to the call for volunteers during the War of Secession and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second New York infantry as orderly sergeant. During the fighting in the Wilderness campaign Harvey and a cousin, Eli Pettibone, of Syracuse, N. Y., were wounded and captured by the enemy, taken to Andersonville prison, and there died as the result of their wounds and the privation incident to their confinement. Jerome Van Alstyne, the subject of this review, received his elementary education in the public schools of New York state and then went to work in a grocery store at Frankfort, near Utica, N. Y. To this labor he devoted himself for two years, and by close application and diligent work saved sufficient capital to buy some land. Hearing of the excellent opportunities offered a young man in Wisconsin he came to the Badger State. He first settled in Racine and continued his studies under J. J. Macman, but it became necessary for him to earn a living immediately, and he abandoned his studies and came to the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county, where he engaged in farming. From time to time Mr. Van Alstyne has added to this farm, and now is the owner of 136 acres of the best farming land in the county. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte C. Healy, daughter of James Patrick and Lucinda (Francisco) Healy, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New York. Mr. Healy came to America when but sixteen years of age and located first in Canada, but later removed to Geneva, N. Y., in 1835, and after four years came to the town of Franklin, where he purchased a section of land and engaged in farming. He continued in this occupation until he retired from active life, in 1898, and passed his last days in Racine. Mrs. Van Alstyne's maternal grandfather fought for the freedom of

the colonies during the Revolution, and her father's cousin was a member of Parliament in England. She was the second female child born in the township. Her brother, Francis Maurice Healy, served throughout the Civil war in the Thirty-first Wisconsin volunteer infantry under General Sherman, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war.

Adolph George Schwefel, A. B., LL. B., was born in the town of Lebanon, county of Dodge, state of Wisconsin, on April 5, 1871, in a log house upon a farm on which his paternal grandfather, Ernst Schwefel, took out a patent granted by the Federal government, and built his homestead. The paternal grandparents were peasants near Freierwalde, in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, where, on Jan. 8, 1836, William Schwefel was born. The paternal grandparents immigrated to the United States, together with four children, and settled at Lebanon, Wis. The paternal grandfather died at the age of ninety years, on the land taken from the government, and the paternal grandmother lived to the age of ninety-five. The father continued the occupation of a farmer up to the time of his death, in the fall of 1906; and the mother, Wilhelmina (Heilman) Schwefel, died when Adolph G. was seven years of age. The subject of this review received his early education in the public and private schools at Lebanon, Wis. He took up private instructions and preparatory work for admission in Capital University; and in the fall of 1890 entered as a freshman the university, taking the Ancient Classical course. He was graduated in the class of 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin and was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September, 1896, he came to Milwaukee as a Democratic delegate to the State convention held here, and ever since has remained as a practicing attorney in the city. He opened an office for the general practice of law on Sept. 7, 1896, and continued to practice his profession alone until Jan. 1, 1905, when the law firm of Schwefel & Kneill was formed. Mr. Schwefel has always taken an active interest in politics, and in 1906 was the Democratic candidate for district attorney for Milwaukee county. Mr. Schwefel was married on June 27, 1901, to Josephine Kissinger, of Milwaukee. To this union there was born two sons, William Allen and Norman Edward. In both politics and religion, Mr. Schwefel has adhered to the teachings of the fathers, and where in the former instance he is affiliated with the Democratic party, he has in religious matters adhered to the Lutheran church. He belongs to various clubs of political, religious, and social natures, and is a member of the Milwaukee County and Wisconsin State bar associations.

Theodore Kronshage, Jr., of Milwaukee, is one of the leading attorneys of that city. He was born at Boscobel, Grant county, Wis., on Nov. 6, 1869, and is a son of Theodore, Sr., and Pauline (Hildebrand) Kronshage, both natives of Germany, the former born at Lippe-Deumold and the latter at Bielefeld. Both are still living. The parents came to Wisconsin in 1866, the father entering business in a general mercantile line, in Boscobel, and was very prosperous, building

up a large trade in the town and surrounding country. He has now retired from active business life. The family consists of the parents and two sons, the brother, Ernest H., being the editorial writer of the Milwaukee Free Press. Theodore, Jr., acquired his elementary education in the public schools and then entered the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of A. B., and in the college of law with the degree of LL. B., in 1892. The following autumn he began the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Tarrant & Kronshage, the partnership continuing until 1898, when Francis E. McGovern, former district attorney of Milwaukee, was added to the firm. Since that time several changes have been made in the firm name. In 1899 Charles Dielman joined them, and later dropped out as did Judge Tarrant after his election to the circuit bench, in 1902. In 1906 two new members were added, the firm now being Kronshage, McGovern, Corrigan & Fritz. Many important cases have engaged Mr. Kronshage, especially those involving trade-marks and unfair competition, and he has made a special study of this line of litigation. He is the attorney for the Pabst and Schlitz companies, and the Milwaukee Brewers' Association, in all litigation involving these subjects, and has stopped all outside brewers from using the word "Milwaukee," on beer not brewed in the city. He was the principal attorney in the case of the American Publishing Company vs. Fisher, et al.—in which the Utah law allowing nine jurors to give a verdict was set aside—winning the case in the United States supreme court. He is at the present time engaged in an important case, Ellinge vs. the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York. The Wisconsin supreme court held that a policy holder, at the completion of a Tontine policy, had a right to examine the books of the company and see to how much surplus he was entitled. This new principle of law is now on examination in New York. Mr. Kronshage was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Free Press Company and has been its president since 1901. In politics he is a Republican and has served as a normal school regent, on the Republican county committee, and a number of times on the state central committee, serving in that capacity in 1904 on the memorable occasion when there was a split in the convention in session at Madison, and a part retired, holding an independent convention in the Fuller Opera House. This committee passed on the credentials of all delegates, and upon their report the litigation which followed was based. Mr. Kronshage has been an active factor in the politics of the state, particularly those connected with the recent reforms, in which Wisconsin has led in many particulars, other states following and supporting the stand taken in this state. Mr. Kronshage is a member of the Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee University clubs and of the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Dr. George G. Hirth, deceased, one of the founders of the Milwaukee Medical College, and one of the most expert and successful physicians who ever practiced in Milwaukee, was born in the city of Quincy, Ill., Sept. 25, 1865, of German parentage. His parents, Jacob and Katherine (Maus) Hirth, are both natives of Germany, and his father has been a farmer by occupation all his life, but

has lived retired for some fifteen years past. He came to America shortly before the Civil war, and spent a number of years in New York state before coming west to Illinois. Dr. Hirth was the youngest member of a family of seven children, and obtained his early education in the common shools and high school of Quincy, Ill.; he then pursued a course in chemistry and pharmacy at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and subsequently took the medical course in the same institution, graduating therein with the class of 1891. He then spent something over a year abroad, where he studied under some of the most renowned surgeons of the world. He remained for several months at the celebrated Eppendorf Hospital in Hamburg, Germany, and studied under the great surgeon, Dr. Schede. He furthermore pursued special post-graduate work at the University of Berlin, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery from that university in 1892. In the fall of the same year he returned to the United States and located in Milwaukee, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. His splendid equipment and genuine enthusiasm for the work brought him into immediate success, and he speedily acquired, not only a lucrative practice, but a most enviable reputation as a skillful operator and highly trained specialist. After three years of active practice, he again went to Europe, and spent five months more at the University of Berlin and the hospitals of Hamburg. It was at this time that the fearful epidemic of cholera raged in Hamburg and Dr. Hirth assisted materially in stamping out this dreaded disease. Returning to Milwaukee he continued in successful practice up to about a year before his death, which unhappy and premature event took place in the fortieth year of his life, Sept. 15, 1904. Cut off thus in the very prime of life, the profession lost an eminent physician and surgeon, who gave every promise of achieving a brilliant career, and his family mourned the death of a kind and most indulgent husband and father. Dr. Hirth actively assisted in the organization of the Milwaukee Medical College, and was an efficient aid of Dr. Neilson, and later held the chair of lecturer on rectal diseases at the college. Dr. Hirth was a faithful attendant at St. Paul's Cathedral, and was an earnest Christian gentleman. He was a member of the Masonic order, in which he had attained the Thirty-second degree, and was a Knight Templar, and he was also a member of both the State and Fox River Valley medical associations. He was married on May 26, 1897, to Miss Ella, daughter of August F. and Julia (Kraus) Gallun, of one of the old pioneer families of Milwaukee. Two charming daughters, Helma and Elfriede, were the fruit of this union, and they make their home with their widowed mother at 883 Cambridge avenue, Milwaukee. The parents of Mrs. Hirth were both natives of Germany, her father having been born in the town of Osterwick in the Harz mountains, and her mother in Holzminden, a town in the duchy of Brunswick, located on the river Weser. They came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee in 1854.

Mr. Gallun is a prosperous tanner, and is still in business on North Water street, under the firm name of A. F. Gallun & Sons, tanners and leather dealers.

George C. Markham has been recently elected to the responsible position of president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and he brings to the duties of this high station the experience of years in the service of the company. He was President Palmer's right-hand man and counsellor for years, and during the more recent ones has practically carried all the burden of the details of the chief executive office upon his own shoulders. Mr. Markham is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Wilmington, Essex county, that state, on May 7, 1843. He decided upon the legal profession as his life's vocation and was admitted to the New York bar in 1868. The year following he removed to the city of Milwaukee and became associated with his brother, Henry H. Markham, which association continued until 1879, when the latter removed to California. After the removal of his brother to California, George C. Markham formed a partnership with Judge George H. Noyes, who is now the General Counsel for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and this professional association continued for a number of years. Mr. Markham was first elected a trustee of the company in 1895 and in January of 1901 he was elected third vice-president. In 1904 he became the second vice-president and one year later was elected to the position of vice-president, which he retained until the meeting of the board of trustees on July 15, 1908, at which time he was chosen to succeed Henry L. Palmer, as president of the company. He is eminently fitted by long training and an intimate knowledge of all the company's affairs to fill the office of president, and his election was greeted with the liveliest expressions of approval by all the home office staff and agency force of the company. He has the enthusiastic support of all his subordinates, and under his intelligent management and administration of affairs the fine old Northwestern is continuing its phenomenally successful career.

Rudolph Weise, deceased, a prominent druggist of Milwaukee, was born at Schanschoenlanke, Posen, Germany, April 4, 1830, the son of Gottfried and Wilmina (Michelsteder) Weise, both natives of Germany. The father was a manufacturer of woolen goods and never came to the United States, but the mother came, however, after the father's death, and resided for several years in Chicago, where she died. There were four children in this family: Rudolph, Wilhelmina, Augusta, and John, all deceased except John, who is living in Chicago. By a second marriage of the mother to Louis Kussman, there were two children, August and William, both deceased. Our subject received his primary, advanced and scientific education in Germany, where he was a pharmacist for ten years, until he came to the United States in 1854. He located in Milwaukee, where he continued in the drug business and resided on Juneau avenue until he died, Aug. 5, 1905. On April 1, 1860, he married Miss Louise, daughter of Carl and Johanna Marssa Stamm,

of Milwaukee, and their union was blessed by fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Charles, wholesale druggist, city; Wilhelminia, wife of W. Ferore, Fond du Lac; Johanna, wife of F. Griebel, city; Rudolph, druggist, city; Edward, machinist, city; George, resident of Fond du Lac; Louise, wife of B. Prepps, Fifeield, Wis.; Alfred, at home; and Walter, machinist, city. Mrs. Weise's parents were natives of Germany, where her father had a large farm and occupied the important government position of revenue officer. He came with his family to the United States in 1852, locating on a farm near Milwaukee, but the mother dying in 1875 caused him to retire from all work till he died, Dec. 4, 1886. In religion the family were Lutherans and in politics the father was a Republican. Rudolph Weise was a Lutheran in religion and in politics he associated himself with the Republican party. He was also a member of the United Workmen, the Legion of Honor, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was a substantial and careful business man, a lover of his home circle, toward which his every effort seemed to center, for his greatest joy was to gather his large and interesting family around the circuit of his bounteous board, and then his cup of pleasure was filled to the fullest measure.

Milwaukee Yacht Club.—Organized in 1894 by a number of enthusiastic lovers of water sports, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, has become a decided factor in the club life of the Cream City and a power to be reckoned with in the annual regatta of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association. It was organized on Feb. 17, 1894, and incorporated on Feb. 21, the first officers being: C. J. Williams, commodore; H. A. Coleman, vice-commodore; John Joys, Jr., rear-commodore; E. T. Balcom, secretary; and Fred P. Cook, treasurer. Since 1894 the following gentlemen have filled the office of commodore: 1895, C. J. Williams (resigned and succeeded by E. T. Balcom, who also resigned and was succeeded by A. B. Cambier); 1896, C. J. Williams; 1897-1898, H. A. Coleman; 1899, B. H. Dally; 1900-1901, R. B. Mallory; 1902-1903-1904-1905-1906, E. P. Vilas; 1907-1908, E. P. Vilas (resigned and succeeded by R. B. Brown, whose term of office expired in October, 1908, when Charles J. Wild was elected for the term, extending from October, 1908, to October, 1909). The other officers of the club for the same term were John J. Rice, vice-commodore; Dr. Herman Stolte, rear-commodore; Fred W. Dickens, secretary-treasurer; John T. Mason, fleet captain; and Dr. H. E. Bradley, fleet surgeon. The present board of directors is composed of S. S. Tatum, 1908-1909; R. B. Mallory, 1908-1909; R. B. Brown, 1909-1910; Adam Strachan, 1909-1910. The club at present has 166 members, of which 134 are active, 11 non-resident, 17 life and 4 junior. The boat roster records twenty-five boats, as follows: four yawls, one schooner, three 21-foot raceabouts; one 21-foot cabin class; six 18-foot sloops, four brig class, and six power boats. The club maintains a commodious club house and anchorage on the lake at the foot of Kane Place and during the season holds a number of interesting racing events, the feature being the annual race for the Corinthian trophy. It also holds

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SAMUEL WALWIG

several club races and is always represented in the annual regatta of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association, while the annual club cruise is a most enjoyable event.

Samuel Walwig, the popular general agent of the Wisconsin National Loan & Building Association, is a native of Milwaukee, in which city he was born on Feb. 20, 1857. He is a son of William F. and Grunhild (Clasen) Walwig, both natives of Norway, who came to the United States early in life. The father enlisted as a private in the regular army in 1866, and participated in Indian campaigns in the West. A portion of the time he was in the hospital service, from which branch he received an honorable discharge at the close of his term of enlistment. Samuel Walwig has seen Milwaukee become a large and prosperous city from a mere village, whose adjacent rivers teemed with fish and whose marsh lands and surrounding woods were frequented by wild ducks and wild pigeons in great numbers. He received his education in the public schools of the city, and at the age of fourteen years assumed the duty of earning his own living. His first employment was in the rolling mill at Bay View, and his next as a railway newsboy on trains running out of Milwaukee. Following this employment he became a jobber in cigars, and subsequently a dealer in safes. In 1896 he became associated with the Wisconsin National Loan & Building Association, with which institution he has since been connected almost continuously. His promotion of the association's business has been marked by characteristic energy, scrupulous integrity, and a devotion to detail, which is the secret of success in undertakings of that kind. He has been a business man bent upon the achievement of results, and has refrained from politics further than the exercise of his right of suffrage in accordance with the dictates of conscience and business judgment. Mr. Walwig's religious interests are allied with those of the followers of John Wesley. Mr. Walwig inherited a love for the sea from his Norwegian forefathers, and became devoted to yachting when a mere boy, long before amateur sailors had become sufficiently numerous in Milwaukee to sustain a yacht club. His boyhood sport on Lake Michigan in sailing and cruising embraced many riskful ventures far from port in small open sail boats. In 1893, feeling that the time was ripe for an undertaking of that kind, Mr. Walwig joined with other enthusiastic amateur sailors in the organization of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, of which body, early in its history, he was a member of the board of directors and chairman of the regatta committee. He is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Sons of Norway, and is now one of the trustees of the latter organization. While engaged in promoting the interests of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, Mr. Walwig noted the importance of the harbor of refuge breakwater for the formation of an anchorage basin for storm-driven vessels, and observed also that the basin would provide sheltered water for a yachting station and anchorage, and for inside sailing. Work on the breakwater had dragged through a dozen years or more, and there was no prospect of its early completion. Despite adverse predictions as to the outcome of his labor, Mr. Walwig set out to hasten matters. He obtained sig-

natures to a memorial to Congress urging an early completion of the breakwater, and in addition secured the adoption of a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce, endorsing the purpose of the memorial. This entailed considerable labor, but Mr. Walwig persisted, and through the energetic assistance of Congressman Theobald Otjen at Washington, an appropriation of \$200,000 was secured to further the work, which was placed under the continuous contract system, thus insuring steady progress. This achievement was a revelation of the energetic methods which have insured results in everything that Mr. Walwig has undertaken.

Moritz Krauskopf, retired, for many years one of the prominent tailors of the city, was born in Prussia, Germany, on April 16, 1844. He is the fifth child in order of birth of Harry and Rosalie Krauskopf, both natives of Prussia. The father was a tailor who spent all his life in Germany. The mother came to the United States after his death and passed the rest of her life in New York. Moritz Krauskopf, the subject of this review, received his education in the common schools of Germany. In 1858 he came to the United States and located in New York city, where he was engaged at his trade until the breaking out of hostilities in the Civil war. Then he enlisted in Company C of the Thirty-first New York infantry, known as the "Montezuma Regiment," and served in the capacity of a private for two years. The regiment left New York for Washington on June 24, 1861, and became a part of the Second brigade, Fifth division, Army of Northeastern Virginia. On proceeding to the seat of war its first encounter with the enemy was at Fairfax Court House. Then it participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and upon its return to Washington it was made a part of the Third brigade of Franklin's division. The winter of 1861-62 was passed at Fort Ward. After some maneuvers in the northern part of Virginia as a part of the Third brigade, First division, First army corps, Army of the Potomac, the regiment returned to Alexandria in March, 1862. On May 7, the Thirty-first was engaged at West Point and lost in killed, wounded, or missing, eighty-three men. Later in the same month the division became a part of the Sixth corps and was one of the participants in the disastrous Peninsular campaign. It was in camp at Harrison's Landing until August 15 and was then ordered to Newport News, and it guarded the Fairfax railroad at Burke's Station. At Crampton's Gap in the battle of Antietam the Thirty-first saw some hard fighting, as it did also in the battle of Fredericksburg in December. The regiment went into winter quarters at White Oak Church, but in January of the following year left them to engage in the "Mud March." Later the winter quarters were again occupied until the beginning of the Chancellorsville movement in the spring. At Mary's Heights the loss of the Thirty-first was 142 killed wounded, or missing. On June 4, 1863, the regiment was mustered out in New York city, its term of enlistment having expired. After Mr. Krauskopf had received his honorable discharge he again became actively engaged in his vocation in New York city. In 1876 he came to Milwaukee and opened a tailoring establishment. This business kept him occupied until 1898, when he retired from active business and is

now living comfortably in the fine residence at 2949 Chestnut street, which he built in 1897. In politics Mr. Krauskopf is not allied with any of the existing political parties, being guided more by principle than party in the exercise of his right of suffrage. His religious associations are with Temple B'ne Israel Anshe Ungran. Mr. Krauskopf was united in marriage on Jan. 16, 1866, to Miss Hannah Krunt, of New York city. Seven children came to bless this union. Max, the eldest, is employed in the office of the city tax commissioner; Ned is a druggist; Jacob is a traveling salesman; Harry is a bookkeeper; Samuel is in business in Texas; Regina is the wife of Dr. D. H. Lando, of Milwaukee; and Laura is at home.

Joseph A. Warren, late of Wauwatosa, Wis., and one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers of Milwaukee county, was born at Grafton, Mass., on June 17, 1815. He was the descendant of sturdy New England stock, and his paternal grandfather, Joseph A., was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. On that memorable 19th of April, 1775, the grandfather marched from Grafton to Lexington as a sergeant in Capt. Luke Drury's company, which performed valiant service against the British "Redcoats" on that historic occasion, and he afterward participated in numerous other expeditions for the relief of various towns besieged by the British. The great-grandfather of our subject commanded the relief expedition to Fort William Henry, March 25, 1857. Our subject's father was John Warren, born in Grafton, Mass., Nov. 28, 1767, and a prominent shoe manufacturer of that city, where he established the first shoe factory ever started there. The mother was Susanna (Grout) Warren, a native of Westborough, Mass., born in the year 1780. John E., a son of our subject, is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war. He enlisted first in Company B, First Wisconsin volunteers, in May, 1861, and left the state June 10, returning in August after the expiration of a three months' period of enlistment. He served in the Harper's Ferry region, crossing the river into Virginia at Williamsport on July 2. He again enlisted in the Seventh Wisconsin Battery in the fall of 1861. This battery was in camp in Racine until March 15, 1862, when it went south; serving through the Island No. 10 campaign, and afterward in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi until the expiration of the war. A considerable part of the members of this battery accepted what was known as the veteran enlistment, early in 1864, agreeing to serve until the expiration of the war; their original enlistment having been for three years. John E. Warren was one of that number. He was captured after the battle of Brice's Crossroads, June 10, 1864, and was taken to the Andersonville stockade, where he remained until November 19, eventually returning to the battery at Memphis, Tenn., in March, 1865. Shortly afterward he was detailed to service with Company F, Second United States Colored light artillery, with which battery he remained for a considerable period, but afterward returned to the Seventh Wisconsin battery and was mustered out with it at Milwaukee in August, 1865, having served somewhat more than four years. He participated in

the battle of Falling Waters, in Virginia, in July, 1861; in the Island No. 10 campaign in the spring of 1862; the battle of Parker's Crossroads, December, 1863; and Brice's Crossroads, in June, 1864. He has prepared a highly interesting and vivid picture of his experiences in Andersonville prison, in the form of a lecture. Joseph A. Warren, our subject, received an excellent education in a Quaker school at Bolton, Mass. In early life, and while still living in the East, he followed the vocation of architect and carpenter. He came west in the year 1839, to Wauwatosa, Wis., where he bought the fine farm which he subsequently cleared and improved, and which now forms a part of the estate left by him on his death, June 24, 1903. He was long known as one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of Milwaukee county. He was a man of strictest integrity in all his dealings with his fellow men, and has bequeathed to his descendants an honored and respected name. Mr. Warren was a prominent member of the Pioneer Association of Milwaukee county, and devoted much time and energy to promoting the movement which led to the formation of this society of pioneer settlers. From the time the Republican party was first organized, he was a firm believer in the great underlying principles of that political organization, though he never sought public preferment on his own behalf. He was a sincere Christian gentleman, of simple and earnest faith, and a liberal-handed supporter of the Congregational church, with which he was affiliated for so many years. Mr. Warren was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Potter, daughter of Ebenezer and Susanna (Brigham) Potter, of Fitzwilliam, Cheshire county, N. H. This marriage took place on Feb. 10, 1837, and three children were the fruit of the union, two of whom are still living. The oldest child, Maria S., is the wife of the late H. R. Hayden and resides at East Hartford, Conn.; the second child, John E., already referred to as a veteran of the Civil war, is identified in a business way with the paper mills at Cumberland Mills, Maine; the third child, Sarah H., died in early maturity, at the age of twenty-one. The father lost his first wife in February, 1842. His second wife, whom he married in September, 1844, was Harriet Green, a daughter of Noah and Betsey (Harwood) Green, of Windsor, Mass., where she was born Dec. 29, 1817. She came to Wisconsin with her parents in June, 1844, and died Jan. 28, 1899. Three children were born of this union: George H., who died in early childhood, at the age of eight years; Harriet F., wife of Oliver Loomis, deceased, late of Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Carrie G., who resides at Wauwatosa, Wis. Miss Carrie G. Warren is a charter member of the Milwaukee chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Woman's Club, of Wauwatosa, in both of which she takes an active part. She is a lifelong member of the Congregational church.

Thomas W. Dunbar was born in Caledonia, Minn., March 10, 1872, being the son of Thomas and Marion (Hicks) Dunbar, the father born in Suffield, Conn., Jan. 6, 1840, and the mother in Nassau, New York, Feb. 7, 1845. Marion, Luella, and Charles B., are the other

members of the family. The paternal grandfather and his family came West in the fifties, settling at Caledonia, Minn. The father moved to La Crosse, Wis., where he lived until 1879, when he located in Milwaukee, where he and his family have resided ever since, excepting the few years his business called him, first to Cleveland, Ohio, to manage the Gordon Stock Farm, and then to Trenton, N. J., as manager of the famous Fashion Stud Farm. Soon after moving his family to Milwaukee, Mr. Dunbar purchased a piece of land on the Watertown Plank Road, and then lying outside of the city limits but since annexed, and which is now one of the beautiful residence points on the West Side, known as Dunbar Place. Young Dunbar, the subject of our sketch, early developed a keen interest in Natural History, and the years he spent on the stock farms and in the country gave him great opportunity to study nature in its many phases. This insight aroused an ambition in him to attain an education, and he was preparing for Princeton College when his health failed him and he was forced to give up his studies and return West again. He then attended Beloit College, this state. After leaving college he entered the life insurance business in the home office of the Northwestern Mutual Life, afterward taking up field work for the company in Chicago. He left the Northwestern to become assistant general agent in Wisconsin for the Penn Mutual Life, of Philadelphia, in which capacity he served for several years. Meanwhile he took up the study of the fine arts as a pastime and became very much interested in the subject. His library on art kept growing constantly and he was unconsciously preparing himself for a different profession which he afterward embraced. To some it may seem quite a leap from the advocating of life insurance, a necessity, to paintings and art objects, which are looked upon as a mere gratification of one's finer impulses. Indeed, Mr. Dunbar thought at first that to cultivate the love for art was only incidental to men and women. Now, he looks upon the subject as entirely different. He feels that it is a real necessity, though it be an aesthetic one, and with this conviction firmly fixed he visits the larger cities of the Middle West, where he exhibits his large and rare collection of paintings, lecturing on modern art and interesting the people in this broad and beautiful subject. This brings him in contact with the most refined and cultured people in each locality, and this fact alone has been very potent in bringing to Mr. Dunbar a knowledge of the affairs of men from that view-point which is so rarely acquired. While Mr. Dunbar was with the Penn Mutual he organized the Carlton Club, of Milwaukee, and served as president for two terms. He had a definite object in view in this work which he accomplished. He desired to establish a club for young men where only healthful and good influences would surround them. At the time of organization, the objects of the club received considerable publicity through the daily press, and the announcement that the cardinal point would be the elimination of all liquors from the club premises, aroused the interests of fathers and mothers who had sons growing into young manhood. Within two months after the thirty-four young men, whom Mr. Dunbar called to meet him at the Pfister Hotel, had organized the club had a membership of 350. The

problem of entertaining this group of lively boys was not an easy one to solve, but Mr. Dunbar and his assistants devised ways and means, and through the generosity and good offices of that great public-spirited man, the late Hon. John Johnson, a fine club-house was secured at the corner of Grand avenue and Twelfth street. Through the personnel of the club and the varied novel entertainments provided, the club was kept before the public always in a favorable light, although it was obliged to withstand much ridicule because of its stand on the liquor question. It was while Mr. Dunbar was president of the Carlton Club that the Society Derby was run at the State Fair, and the day will never be forgotten by those who attended in the interest of one or another of the six clubs which participated. Fully thirty thousand people were present that day, and the riders on their spirited running horses, and donned in satin blouses and caps made in the colors of the respective clubs, presented a sight that filled the vast audience with excitement and admiration. Clarence R. Falk, in orange and green, rode for the Country Club; Wm. T. Taylor, black, red and gold, for the Deutscher; Dr. F. W. Heineman, purple and white, for the Elks; Ed. O. Oliver, white and blue, for the Yacht Club; George Schultze, red and orange, for the Calumet; and Mr. Dunbar, in purple and gold, for the Carltons. The half-mile dash was won by Dunbar for the Carltons amid the most intense excitement of the spectators, and the three-hundred-dollar punch bowl which he won graces his side-board at his modest but artistic little home on Dunbar Place. On June 19, 1907, he married Miss Louise, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Scott, of Jerseyville, Ill. His wife is of Southern blood, coming from the well-known family of Lees of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have a little daughter, Martha Louise, born June 22, 1908. Mr. Dunbar is a charter member of the Blue Mound Country Club, and also of the re-organized Milwaukee Athletic Club.

Leo S. Kosak, a linotype operator employed by the Kuryer Publishing Company, was born in Milwaukee, Jan. 10, 1881. He is the son of John and Catherine (Wyrzykowski) Kosak, both of whom were born in the province of Posen, German Poland. His paternal grandparents, with their two children, John and Mary—the latter now the wife of Anton Baranowski—migrated to the United States in 1871 and located in Milwaukee, where they lived the rest of their lives. John Kosak, the father, is a tanner by trade, and for many years has been employed by the Pfister-Vogel Company. He reared a family of three children: Alois, Leo S., and Anastasia. Leo was given the benefit of the scholastic training afforded by St. Hyacinth's parochial school and St. Joseph's normal school, where he took a thorough business course, which included typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping, and commercial branches. After finishing his course at the normal school he studied law for two years and was a reporter in a justice court for four years. Mr. Kosak became interested in newspaper work, was offered a position with the Kuryer Publishing Company, and was placed in charge of the South Side office. After occupying this position for two years Mr. Kosak took up the operation of the linotype machine, and since then has been employed as an expert linotype operator by the Kuryer

Publishing Company. On March 1, 1905, he was united in marriage to Miss Stanislaw, the daughter of Andrew and Joanna (Okonski) Golla, early Polish settlers of Milwaukee. The issue of this marriage has been two children, Lucy and Casimir. Mr. Kosak and his family are members of St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church. He is a member of the Polish National Alliance and politically is not associated with any party. In July, 1891, he enlisted as a private in Company K, First Wisconsin infantry, Wisconsin National Guard; a year later he was promoted to corporal, and in 1903 to sergeant, and he served in that rank for three years. On May 21, 1906, he successfully took an examination for promotion to second lieutenant, and a year later he received a commission as first lieutenant and still holds that position in the company.

Edmund Gram, sole proprietor of the Edmund Gram Music House, the leading establishment of its kind in the state, and president of the Gram-Richsteig Piano Company, recently organized, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on Aug. 23, 1863. He is a son of Charles and Louisa (Lohous) Gram, the former of whom was born in Magdeburg, Germany, on May 22, 1834, and the latter in Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 25, 1842. On the maternal side Mr. Gram is descended from Henry Adam, who lived all his life in Germany and won renown in that country. Charles Gram, the father, came to the United States with his parents when but three years of age. The family located in Buffalo and there the father was reared. It was there, also, that he was united in marriage, on Aug. 26, 1860, to Miss Louisa Lohous. He was a minister of the gospel of the Lutheran faith, and being tendered a call to St. Paul's Lutheran church of this city he removed here with his family and began his labors on Dec. 19, 1873. He was the father of four children—one son, Edmund, and three daughters: Tillie, now Mrs. George Goetting, of Altamont, Ill.; Alvin, who resides with the family; and Clara, now deceased. Edmund Gram, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee and Markham's Academy (now Milwaukee Academy), and laid the foundation for his business career by a course in the Spencerian Business College. While still a youth he displayed a genius for business. While a boy he sold old iron, rags, and pigeons, until he had accumulated a sufficient sum to purchase a small hand-press, on which he printed visiting cards, and he appointed youthful agents in the city and near-by towns to take orders and deliver his articles of trade. From this small beginning the business developed into large proportions, and he only disposed of his printing outfit to his associates that he might enter the academy to prepare himself for a more extended career. When he had completed his course at the Spencerian Business College he was engaged in pedagogic work for a year. From his boyhood he had an intense love for music and had never neglected an opportunity to become proficient in the various branches of it. After the year he spent in teaching school he was instructor to a large class of students learning to perform upon the violin. He also directed choruses and founded the Lyra Male Quartet, of which he is still the director and which this year celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. Subse-

quently he entered the service of Blair & Persons, a wholesale crockery firm of Milwaukee, and worked his way from bill clerk to the position of head bookkeeper and confidential man of that firm. While serving in this capacity he gained business experience which proved of great value to him in after life, especially during the transfer of the business of the old firm to a new stock company, the Blair-Andree Company. Later he accepted a position as head bookkeeper of the Philip Best Brewing Company, and here again his business insight and sagacity were broadened during the transfer of these enormous interests from the Best company to the Pabst Brewing Company. Mr. Gram is a man of fine ideals and business ability, and, as evidenced by his great success in everything which he has undertaken, he may properly be styled a practical idealist. Under the firm name of Gerber & Gram he opened a music store on National avenue about 1883. Like every other venture to which he had directed his attention, the business prospered and the quarters became too small, so he purchased his partner's interest and personally erected a modern five-story building at 207 and 209 Grand avenue. When he took possession of the building he occupied only the basement and the first floor, leasing the second floor to the Luehning Conservatory of Music, while the Commercial Club occupied the remainder of the building. He is now not only using the whole of his own building, but also leases four floors of the adjoining block in order to house his enormous stock of musical instruments. The fifth floor of his own building, the appointments of which are extremely artistic throughout, serves as a concert hall. Mr. Gram is state agent for the world's best makes of pianos, among them the Steinway, the Weber, the Everett, and the Steck—the entire Aeolian line—and the world famous “Welte Artistic Player.” During the course of the past year (1908) the Gram-Richsteig Piano Manufacturing Company was organized, with Mr. Gram, whose quarter of a century's experience especially fits him, as president, and Max Richsteig as secretary and general manager. The firm occupies a six-story building at 416-418-420 Eleventh street. Mr. Richsteig is a man of high artistic ideas, was born in Germany, and learned his art under the preceptorship of the great Edward Werner, a piano manufacturer of Berlin, and Henry Kroeger, the superintendent of the Steinway Piano Company. He has served as manager of some of the largest piano plants in Germany and the United States and is recognized by the profession as one of the ablest piano builders in the country. In his political relations Mr. Gram is not allied with any of the existing political parties, and although he is a staunch believer in the tenets of the Republican party he does not permit his party fealty to influence the judicious exercise of his right of suffrage, nor has he ever been a candidate for public office. He is identified with all of the leading musical societies of Milwaukee, was for a time vice-president of the Calumet Club, and is now a member of the Millioki Club, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Greater Milwaukee Association, and the Citizens' Business League. On Jan. 30, 1890, Mr. Gram was united in marriage to Miss Leonora Beyer, of Detroit, Mich., a daughter of Charles and Johanna (Bar-

thauer) Beyer. Mrs. Gram is a graduate of Meehan's School of Music, of Detroit, and is a lady of rare musical talent in both the instrumental and vocal branches. Her brilliant accomplishments have frequently delighted public audiences in this city. Her sister, nee Miss Emma Beyer, now Mrs. J. Farrant Lewis, of Detroit, is one of the most accomplished musicians of the Michigan city. To Mr. and Mrs. Gram have been born five daughters, whose names and dates of birth follow: Viola, April 3, 1891; Agnes, Oct. 16, 1893; Gertrude, Dec. 25, 1894; Dorothy, Aug. 29, 1902; and Lois, Nov. 10, 1904. During the past year Mr. Gram has purchased a handsome residence at 3311 Highland boulevard, which was ready for occupancy during the summer.

Jacob F. Donges, Jr., a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, was born in this city, Jan. 1, 1860. He is a son of Jacob F. and Elizabeth Donges, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in 1814 and the mother Jan. 27, 1828. The paternal grandfather was born in 1781, and died in this city in 1862. The father came to Milwaukee in 1842, was a cabinet builder by trade, and was one of the first justices of the peace in the city. He also had the distinction of being a member of the first brass band—playing a clarinet—organized in the city. In 1860 he became janitor of the city hall and held the position until his death, Sept. 14, 1871. The mother passed away July 3, 1900. The educational advantages of our subject, Jacob F. Donges, Jr., were exceedingly limited, owing to the fact that at his father's death, in 1871, he assumed the position of janitor of the city hall in order to support his widowed mother and the other six children in the family. The work involved in the position was extremely difficult for a mere boy, but he did it thoroughly and well and won the admiration and respect of all who had or did business at the city offices. At that time there was no central heating plant for the whole building, wood stoves being used in all the offices, and each day he and his sisters carried over a cord of wood up several flights of stairs. The first coal stove installed in the city, which for many years was the only one in the building, was called the "Morning Glory," and for several months was the object of much admiration on the part of all the visitors. Mr. Donges can relate many interesting incidents of the old city hall. He had a boy's natural desire for pets, and as his duties kept him from home the greater part of his time he determined to make the best of his opportunities, and using the city hall tower as a dove cote he raised a flock of pigeons. On the occasion of any great celebration it was the custom of the people to stack some three cords of wood in front of the city hall, and after setting fire to it to enjoy themselves around the huge bonfire. He recalls that in 1872 an epidemic was prevalent among the horses and all the animals belonging to the fire department were afflicted. The chief of the department had recourse to oxen to draw the apparatus, and it occasionally happened that the oxen would become panic stricken and run pell-mell into buildings or anything else in their way, and it would require a large number of men with ropes to control the

frightened beasts. When Mr. Donges gave up his position as janitor of the city hall, Moses Lane engaged him as the first chain boy to make the survey for the Water Works, in 1872. He then became associated in the silk hat business with a friend, Edward Casper, and during the following years was variously identified in business with Herman Tillman, Weisner & Zabel, Fred Gunther, Julius Ernst, and August Fuhrman. In 1884, with a capital of \$250, saved from his earnings, he embarked in business under his own name, at 315 Third street, in hats, caps and stoves, taking as his partner his brother, Charles. For nearly a quarter of a century he has conducted this business with great success, and since his brother's death, in 1894, he has had no partner. About 1888 Mr. Donges began to invest in real estate, purchasing first the property which is now known as Fox Point. Some months later he was able to realize a good profit in the sale of the property to Christ Preusser. He then purchased the three miles of lake shore property, which is locally called Donges Bay, organizing the Fish Creek Park Company, which has made of the property two resorts, known as Donges Bay and the Fairy Chasm resorts. The company constructed a dam at a cost of \$5,000 to enable it to build an artificial lake some three miles in length. The builders were Oswald Jaeger and Oscar Fromm. It has been said that there is nowhere in Wisconsin a more picturesque place than Mr. Donges' lake shore property. It is hardly conceivable that within a few miles of a city one can get away from the noise and dirt in a place that is almost primeval in its wildness. In his political belief Mr. Donges has given unswerving allegiance to the Republican party but has never sought to become the candidate of that party for any political office. His religious views find expression in membership in the Lutheran church. In April, 1893, was celebrated Mr. Donges' marriage to Miss Alma Bexell, a daughter of John and Frances (Salentein) Bexwell. Two daughters have been the issue of this union—Irma and Elsa—whose respective ages are fourteen and thirteen.

William Norman Fitzgerald is president and manager of the Bradley & Metcalf Company, the oldest shoe-manufacturing concern in the Northwest. He was born Jan. 17, 1862, and received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, the city of his birth. His father, William Fitzgerald, was one of the pioneer ship builders of the lake region, and also owned and managed considerable vessel property. Mr. Fitzgerald's business experience commenced as a boy in the office of the house of which he has successively held the positions of secretary, secretary and treasurer and president and treasurer. In the years 1906 and 1907 he was president of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and in 1907 he served as president of the Western Shoe Wholesalers' Association. Mr. Fitzgerald is also a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and is a member of the Milwaukee, Town, Press and the Milwaukee Athletic clubs. For many years he has been a factor in social and church circles,

having been a trustee of Immanuel Presbyterian church. While he has never aspired to political office, his counsel and advice are frequently sought by the higher officials of the state, and he counts among his close friends some of the leading statesmen of the nation. The steady success which has attended Mr. Fitzgerald's career is due to a remarkable energy, clear foresight, and an executive ability, which not only embodies generalship but also a grasp of detail. He possesses an impressive personality, and is an excellent conversationalist as well as a clear thinking business man.

Phillip Gross is one of the leading hardware merchants of Milwaukee, with an establishment at 126-128 Grand avenue. He is a son of Phillip and Elizabeth (Peterman) Gross, was born at Hagersheim, Germany, Nov. 5, 1835, and immigrated to this country in 1853. After the death of the mother, the bereaved father followed the son to this country, in 1855, making his home in Milwaukee for one year, and then he removed to New Ulm, Minn., where he took an active part in the defense of the frontier settlers against the violent Sioux outbreaks, serving gallantly in the Indian wars of 1862. Following the cessation of hostilities, the father conducted a hotel at New Ulm and made that his home up to the time of his death, in 1895. Meanwhile Phillip Gross, Jr., who had always maintained an ambitious disposition, laid the foundation of his future success, which is a monument to his name and family. In common with most successful merchants, he prepared to qualify himself for the business which he expected to follow, entering the employ of the then leading Milwaukee hardware house, in 1855, but after serving others for ten or twelve years, and having by frugality accumulated sufficient means to justify the purchase of an interest for himself, he availed himself of an opportunity which presented itself at that time. Previously, Mr. Gross (in 1860) married Ernestine Bleck, and out of five children born to them, there survive only two: a son, Arthur E. Gross; and a daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Charles E. Mueller. Mr. Gross' business associates changed at various periods, but the present substantial house dates from 1880, when he bought out Kieckhefer Brothers, at 110-112 Grand avenue. That store became too small for the volume of business done, and in 1890 he was forced to seek more commodious quarters; his removal to 126-128 Grand avenue at that time marking the location of his present place of business. Because of its rapid growth, Mr. Gross found it necessary to surround himself with able assistants, and in the natural course of events he associated with him his son, Arthur, and also his son-in-law, Mr. Mueller, both of whom are practically in the line, and with Mr. Gross own the stock of the Phillip Gross Hardware Company, the business having been incorporated in 1899, to afford still greater opportunities for successful growth. Besides his hardware holdings, Mr. Gross is prominent in other business affairs, being a director in the Cream City Bedding Company, and in the Wisconsin Furniture Company, as well as a stockholder in a number of other enterprises. He takes a keen and active interest in civic affairs, is a member of the Old Settlers' Club,

and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics Mr. Gross has always been a consistent Republican.

Charles A. A. McGee was born at Oconto, Wis., May 25, 1874, the son of James and Anna (Juneau) McGee. The mother, now sixty years of age, is of French and Indian ancestry on the paternal side, and Yankee on the maternal, and she is a granddaughter of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee and its first mayor. The maternal grandmother, Olive C. Buttles, was born in Virginia, and her ancestors were Colonial settlers, slave-holders, and officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary army. The father, James McGee, is of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, sixty years ago. Charles A. A. McGee is a lawyer, having been admitted to practice after graduating in the college of law of the University of Wisconsin in 1899. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin. Since his graduation Mr. McGee has been active in politics and public life. In 1896 he was the originator and one of the four authors of the book entitled "Truth about Money," which was adopted by the Republican National Committee, and he traveled through the states of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, speaking continuously for a period of nine weeks, and meeting in joint debate leading men who advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. During the past ten years Mr. McGee has taken an active part in the movement for progressive legislation in the state of Wisconsin, and has been a strict adherent and firm supporter of Robert M. La Follette and his policies. In the Republican National Convention, assembled in Chicago in June, 1908, Mr. McGee seconded the nomination of Robert M. La Follette for president of the United States and started the demonstration that continued for over forty minutes. In 1906, he was a candidate for the office of attorney-general, but failed to secure the nomination. Mr. McGee is married to Anna Meyer and has three children, all daughters, namely: Elizabeth, nine years of age; Juneau Thieline, five years; and Anna Helene, a year and a half. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic and the Deutscher clubs; the collegiate fraternity, Delta Tau Delta; and the professional fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

Arthur S. Green, a popular building contractor of North Milwaukee, was born in the city of Leeds, England, April 14, 1869, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Parker) Green. The father was a contractor and followed that calling through life. He came to the United States in 1869 and located at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed by the Federal government as government dam inspector. He also built a part of the Buffalo & New York railroad by contract. In 1874 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., from which place he operated several stone quarries throughout the state. He was a member of the Episcopal church and the Good Templars' lodge. His death occurred at Medina, Wis., in 1876, and his wife passed away at North Milwaukee on Jan. 6, 1907. Six children survive the parents:

Joseph, an engineer, of Glidden, Wis.; Mrs. Sarah Walters, of Milwaukee; Arthur S., of this sketch; Harry, a mason contractor of North Milwaukee; Thomas, an officer in the state penitentiary at Waupun; and William, a lumberman at Mountain, Oconto county, Wis. Arthur S. Green received his education in the Kekoskee district and the Mayville high schools. In 1888 he went to South Dakota, where he remained until 1890. He then returned to Wisconsin and was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Parrott, of Oak Center, Wis., and they now have two children, Sadie and Arthur S., Jr. In the same year that he was married he located at Marshfield, Wis., and in 1893 removed to North Milwaukee, where he entered the building business. Many of the buildings now standing in that town are monuments to his handiwork and skill. In 1900 Mr. Green was elected to the county board, and in 1904 and 1906 was again chosen to represent the town as supervisor. He has always given his official duties careful attention and is noted for receiving consideration for his district, besides getting many public appointments for his constituents. It was mainly through his efforts that the new site of the House of Correction was located in North Milwaukee. A resolution which he introduced and succeeded in carrying after a hard fight was that prohibiting self-confessed or convicted grafters from doing business with the county. It became quite famous before it was finally passed and has since proved its worth.

John S. Inda, 391 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, was born at 542 Mitchell street on Nov. 11, 1876. He is the son of Val and Rose (Roseiszewski) Inda, both born in the province of Posen, German Poland, Nov. 11, 1849, and April 10, 1850, respectively. The parents came to Milwaukee direct from their native land, thirty-six years ago, and have ever since made their home in Milwaukee. John S. Inda received his education in the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee. Since 1903 he has been engaged in the real-estate business. He is not allied with any fraternal or political organizations. On Nov. 26, 1901, Mr. Inda was united in marriage to Miss Jessie M. Deiry, a daughter of John M. and Jennie (Russell) Deiry, of Milwaukee. To this union have been born two children, Roger and Doris, now respectively five years and fifteen months old.

Eugene Martin, M. D., No. 2609 Prairie street, Milwaukee, is a native of Conover, Winneshiek county, Iowa, but of German and Austrian antecedents. His parents, Eugene Martin, M. D., born in Germany, and Anna (Kovarik) Martin, born in Austria, first located in Chicago upon coming to this country, and later moved to Iowa, then to Green Bay, Wis., and finally, in 1887, they returned to Chicago, where they remained until the death of the father in 1891. In all of these places Dr. Martin, Sr., maintained the practice of his profession, which may almost be said to be hereditary, since Dr. Eugene Martin, Jr., is the fifth in the direct line that has followed this profession. After her husband's death, Mrs. Martin returned to Austria, in company with Mrs. George M. Hotschick, the United States consul at Trieste, Austria. Eugene Martin, Jr., attended the public schools

of Wisconsin, and was also under the instruction of private tutors until he entered college. He began his medical studies under the direction of his father and of Dr. Nicholas Senn, formerly of Milwaukee, and later of Chicago, and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Illinois in 1889. He began his practice in Chicago and remained in practice there until 1903, when, for family reasons, he changed his residence to Milwaukee, that being the home of his wife's parents, Hon. F. W. and Mary Marie (Jacobi) von Cotzhausen. Mr. von Cotzhausen is a member of the legal profession and a well and widely known citizen of Milwaukee, prominent in both professional and social circles. Dr. Martin's marriage to Miss Bertha von Cotzhausen was solemnized in January, 1901, and three children have been born: Irene Marguerite, Eugene Frederick William, and Victoria Marian. Dr. Martin is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, is affiliated with the Illinois State Medical Society, and is the medical examiner for several life insurance companies; he is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. In religious matters he is liberal, and in politics a supporter of the Republican party. Although a resident of Milwaukee for only a short time his reputation as a skillful physician in the larger field afforded by the neighboring city of Chicago had preceded him, and he has taken his place among the leading exponents of his profession in the city.

Stanley E. Czerwinski, one of the foremost pharmacists on the South Side of Milwaukee, with a modern place of business at 839 Eighth avenue, was born in the Cream City on Aug. 28, 1876. He is a son of Frank and Felicia (Jankowska) Czerwinski, both natives of the province of Posen, Poland. The father was one of the pioneers of the western part of the United States, going to California with the earliest movers after the discovery of gold there in 1848. Subsequently he returned to Posen and there was married. In 1870 he again returned to the United States and located in Milwaukee with his family, and there he still resides at the hale old age of eighty-four years. His family consists of five children. Ignatz, the eldest, is engaged in the realty business in Milwaukee; Josephine is the wife of Peter Pawinski; Albert H. is a druggist; and Praxeda is the wife of Ignatz Sawicki. Stanley E. Czerwinski, the youngest and the subject of this review, received his preliminary education at St. Stanislaus parochial school in Milwaukee and rounded out his scholastic career by a course in Marquette College. When he left the latter institution in 1893 he began the study of pharmacy, and in 1895 passed the examination submitted by the state board of pharmacy for the assistant pharmacist's degree. A year later, after successfully taking the full pharmacist's examination, he was granted the degree of graduate pharmacist by the above mentioned board. It was not until 1899, however, that he embarked in business under his own name at his present location. Success attended the venture from the start, and today he has one of the best patronized as well as one of the best equipped stores on the South Side. Mr. Czerwinski has always been a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Democratic party. For two years he served as a member of the Milwaukee school board, and between 1905 and 1907 was a

member of the board of public works. Fraternally he is allied with the Polish National Alliance, St. Augustina's Society, the Polish Sharpshooters, the Harmonia Singing Society, the Polish Turners, the Knights of Columbus, the Kohlsdorf Assembly, Equitable Fraternal Union and the Kosciuszko Hall Association. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is today one of the most devout and sincere communicants of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic church. On June 26, 1900, occurred Mr. Czerwinski's marriage to Miss Martha Stormowski, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Waiczak) Stormowski, pioneer Polish settlers of Milwaukee. To this union have been born four children: Stanley, Eugene, Marion and Felix.

Nicholas Tylicki, the senior member of the well-known firm of Tylicki & Berner, wholesale and retail grocers at 570 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 5, 1875. He is the son of Joseph and Antonia Tylicki, both of whom were born in the province of Posen, Germany. They came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, but after living there for a few years moved to Milwaukee and were among the first Polish residents of the city. The elder Tylicki was a cabinet maker by trade and successfully followed this profession until his death, which occurred in 1881. He reared a family of six children: Felix; Vincentz; Frank; Josephine, the wife of Anton Zywicki; Wladislaus; and Nicholas. Nicholas Tylicki received the educational training offered by the Polish parochial schools and the public schools of Milwaukee, and while still young began his business career as clerk in a grocery store. He began at the bottom and learned this business very thoroughly; he gained the confidence and trust of his employers by his industry and faithfulness to duty. He was a careful business man, and by 1893 had accumulated sufficient capital to engage in business. A partnership was formed with his brother-in-law, but at the end of three years this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Tylicki carried on the business alone. About three years later he was offered an excellent position as salesman for a flouring mill and sold out his store to accept it. In a short time he became salesman for a wholesale grocery house and was one of their most popular and esteemed employes. In 1904 the present firm of Tylicki & Berner was established and it has grown to a large and prosperous business. This grocery house is one of the largest of its kind in Milwaukee, carrying a \$20,000 stock, and it does an annual business of \$75,000. Mr. Tylicki was united in marriage in April, 1897, with Mary, the daughter of Simon Drzewuzewski, of Milwaukee, and has three children: Lottie, Sylvia, and Eugene. He is a member of St. Josaphat's Polish Catholic congregation and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party.

Henry Smith, who has been prominent in the public life of Milwaukee for many years, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 22, 1838. He is the son of Henry and Catherine (Wetter) Smith, both of whom were born in Westphalia, Germany, March 30, 1806, and Jan. 31, 1800, respectively. The paternal grandfather was a school teacher in the latter part of the Eighteenth and early part of the Nineteenth century, and his wife was a French woman, Gertraud De LaCourt by name, and a

Huguenot in religious belief. The maternal ancestry dates back directly 650 yaers, as farmers with large land holdings, which were transmitted from father to son under the law as it then existed. The home of the family was substantially built of stone, and as the mother would relate stories of her girlhood days to her children she would tell of the marks left by cannon balls on the walls during the Thirty Years' war. One maternal uncle was killed while serving in Napoleon's army at Borodino, a cannon-ball cutting his body in two; two other maternal uncles came to the United States in 1807, one settling in Philadelphia and the other in Baltimore, Md., and both prospered and became substantial citizens. Still another maternal uncle located on a farm near Dubuque, Ia., in the thirties, and two of his daughters become teachers in the public schools. The parents came to the United States in 1832, and landed in Baltimore, where their residence continued for a period of six years. Thence they removed with their family to a farm near Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. On the first of September, 1844, having learned of the possibilities of Milwaukee, the father started for that place with his family, going by the Ohio & Erie canal to Cleveland, and thence by side-wheel steamer to Milwaukee, the landing being made at the old North pier, which extended into Lake Michigan at the foot of Huron street. Since Sept. 12, 1844, the day of landing, Mr. Smith has been a resident of the Cream City. His educational advantages were such as were afforded by the public schools of Milwaukee prior to 1848. When he had completed his scholastic training he learned the trade of millwright, embracing also the mastery of planing machinery and buildings for manufacturing purposes, and he has had more than fifty years' experience in the line. Mr. Smith has had an unique political career. He assisted in the organization of the Greenback and the People's parties. From 1868 to 1872 he represented his ward in the common council, being elected independent of party, and from 1876 to 1878 again served in that capacity. In 1878 he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and in the Blue Book of that date he is credited as a Socialistic representative. In 1880 he was again elected alderman, and two years later as city comptroller, serving one term of two years. Again in 1884, he was elected alderman for three years, and before the expiration of that term was elected, in 1886, a member of Congress from the Fourth Wisconsin district on the People's party ticket, having the distinction of being the first candidate of the party to be elected to that office. As congressman he served but one term. In 1898 he was again elected alderman, and has continued to represent his ward since that time, the term he is now filling expiring in 1912. Mr. Smith also served as a member of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee public museum for four years. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Kilbourn lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons; Kilbourn chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; and Kilbourn council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters. Mr. Smith has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Christina Schaefer, born in St. Louis, Mo., May 22, 1848, to whom he was united on Aug. 14, 1864. Mrs. Smith died on July 29, 1873, leaving beside her husband four children: Albert, Grace, Jennie, and

Charles, the eldest of whom is now forty-three years of age. On Jan. 14, 1875, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eimerman, born on a farm in the town of Rhine, Sheboygan county, Wis., Sept. 16, 1852. To this second union has been born one child, Clinton Smith, now twenty-nine years of age.

David Vance, well-known in Milwaukee and the other large lake ports as a ship-owner and vessel broker, was born in Belfast, Ireland, but was brought to the United States in infancy by his parents, who located in Jefferson county, N. Y. There he attended school and passed the early years of his life on a farm. In 1854 he came to Milwaukee, and when sixteen years old became a sailor on the lakes. Promotions came rapidly, and it was not long before he was the master of a vessel, even before he was twenty-one, a capacity in which he served for more than fifteen years. When he gave up the occupation of a sailor in his thirty-second year he returned to Milwaukee and established the vessel brokerage and the marine insurance business, in which he has since been interested, retaining at the same time a financial interest in the vessels of which he had been master. The firm of David Vance & Company is to-day not only one of the oldest but one of the best established on the lakes. To it can be credited much of the rapid development of the marine trade of the Great Lakes. Personally Mr. Vance is a man exceedingly popular with those with whom he has business transactions, of exemplary habits, great mental vigor and keen business judgment. He has served as president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and he represented the district composed of the Fifth and Twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee in the lower house of the legislature in the sessions of 1876 and 1877.

Fred C. Meyer, of Oakwood, Wis., is destined to be one of the progressive and successful farmers of Milwaukee county. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, Oct. 11, 1849, the son of Joseph and Anna (Rohr) Meyer, both natives of Germany, who immigrated to this country at an early date and located at Rochester, N. Y. Joseph Meyer was a carpenter of more than ordinary ability and worked at this trade until he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and here he purchased sixty-one acres of timber land in the town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county. He cleared his land and was such a successful farmer that within a short time he bought more. Before he died he had 293 acres in his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer reared a family of five children on their beautiful homestead: Mary, Joseph, John, Eliza, and Fred, the last named being the subject of this sketch. The father was a Republican in politics and took a deep interest in the affairs of the state during the early days. He was elected to the Assembly of the state in 1852 and was influential in passing some of the good laws of the state. Both he and his wife were members of the Free Thinkers Association. His wife died May 4, 1888, and he Sept. 25, 1890. Fred, the youngest of the Meyer children, attended the public schools of the district in which he lived, and after his studies were finished he became a farmer. His farm increased in size to 144 acres, on which he has built a beautiful home and erected substantial farm buildings. He has cleared a great part of the land himself and

is now interested in general farming, at which he is prospering. Like his father he is a staunch member of the Republican party and belongs to the Free Thinkers Association. He was married April 17, 1883, to Miss Selma A. Franke, of Oak Creek, the daughter of Charles and Johanna Fredareke (Koehler) Franke, who were natives of Germany, and who immigrated to the United States in the year 1850 and located in Milwaukee, where Mr. Franke and wife lived. Charles Franke served as a volunteer in the war of 1861, and after his return from the service he and his wife settled on a farm of 146 acres in the town of Oak Creek, where Mr. Franke lived the rest of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Franke celebrated their golden wedding in 1903, and two years later Mr. Franke died, survived by his wife and four children: Oscar, Ernest, Herman, and Selma, the wife of Fred C. Meyer. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer: Ella, Annette, Alfred, and Erma. All are graduates of the Oakwood high school, and Alfred is also a graduate of the short course in agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

Capt. Frederick Pabst, deceased, was born in Nicholasreith, Germany, on March 26, 1836, the son of Gottlieb and Fredericka Pabst, both natives of Thuringen, Saxony, Germany. The father was one of the chief men of that locality, being a freeholder of sufficient land to make a considerable estate. In the summer of 1848, Gottlieb Pabst, imbued with a desire to come to America, and having friends in Milwaukee, sold his estate and brought with him his twelve year old son Frederick. The journey, especially the ocean voyage, impressed the boy most deeply. Gottlieb Pabst, after a residence of a few months in Milwaukee, decided to move his family to Chicago. In 1849, the family met with adverse circumstances and it required the united efforts of all to earn a livelihood. The mother died shortly after the removal to Chicago, and Frederick, then a boy of thirteen, concluded he must be self-sustaining, and obtained employment in the old Mansion house, where he earned five dollars per month. He occupied this position for nearly two years and then received a similar appointment in the New York house. The memory of his ocean voyage and the prospect of the increasing lake commerce led to his determination to connect himself with lake-faring life. At the age of seventeen he obtained employment as a cabin boy on one of the Goodrich line steamers. From this position he rose, step by step, until in the year he had obtained his majority he was promoted to the captaincy of the old "Huron," the summit of his ambition. In 1862 Captain Pabst was married to Miss Marie Best, daughter of Philip Best, and this union was the turning point in his career. Deep as was his love for the lakes, his love for his wife was greater, and he finally decided to transfer all his interests to the brewing business of his father-in-law. Investing all his savings and beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, he learned all the principles of brewing, and in a few years became master of every detail. The history of the advancement of the Philip Best Brewing Company is treated elsewhere in this work, but it should be said, however, that in the year 1889,

in recognition of a quarter of a century of tireless effort, and by unanimous vote of the directors of the Philip Best Brewing Company, the name was changed to the Pabst Brewing Company. It was Captain Pabst who took the first steps to initiate the export-beer trade in Milwaukee lager beer, which to-day exceeds that of any other city in the world. Captain Pabst had not the advantage of schooling and thorough early training. He was one of the truest types of the self-made man and he developed a character of remarkable strength and individuality. His disposition was kindly, his manner charming, and his acquirement of wealth, which was steady and in later years extraordinary, did not deaden his sense of obligation to the world, to humanity or to man. In the many years in which he was engaged in the brewing business there never existed a public enterprise, an enterprise for the advancement of the city, a movement for the advancement of Milwaukee as an art center, or the advancement of education or charity, to which Captain Pabst was not a liberal contributor, either in active co-operation or in some handsome financial recognition. Among the works of a semi-public nature for which Milwaukee is indebted to Captain Pabst are the Pabst Theatre, the St. Charles Hotel, the Kirby House, the Shooting Park, Whitefish Bay Park, and the Pabst Building. The Wisconsin National Bank, one of the greatest financial institutions of the city, and of which he was president, is another of his creations. He never took an active part in political movements of any kind. Captain Pabst died Jan. 1, 1904, and is survived by his two sons, Gustave and Frederick, Jr., able successors to the great business which for so many years was carried on so successfully by their father.

Gerhard J. Kopmeier, prominent in commercial circles in Milwaukee, was born in that city on Jan. 28, 1861. He is the son of John T. and Maria A. Kopmeier, the former of whom was born in Oldenburg and the latter in Hanover, Germany. For several years he has served as treasurer of the Wisconsin Lakes Ice & Cartage Company, and as such has won a wide reputation as a keen, shrewd business man. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith, and is to-day one of the devout communicants of the church of that denomination. On Nov. 13, 1883, Mr. Kopmeier was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Amann, daughter of Joseph and Annie Amann, of Milwaukee. Six children have been the issue of this union, and the names and the dates of birth follow: Eleanor A., Aug. 19, 1886; Olivia M., Oct. 25, 1889; Gerhard H., June 6, 1892; Lauretta H., Oct. 25, 1894; Isabell M., Oct. 2, 1896; and Lucile C., Feb. 2, 1902.

Warham Parks, deceased, formerly judge of the Thirteenth judicial circuit, was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 5, 1840. He was the son of Rufus Parks, who was born at Westfield, Mass., and during the latter part of his life was a resident of Summit, Waukesha county, Wis. The father was educated at Andover Academy, Mass., and he began his business career in Boston when twenty-one years of age. He was unsuccessful in the venture, however, and took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar at Bangor, Me.

In 1836 he received an appointment as receiver in the government land office at Milwaukee and removed to this city, where he remained until 1847, and then removed to Summit, where he died in 1878. In the years 1844 and 1845 he was treasurer of Milwaukee county, and was one of the representatives from Waukesha county in the first constitutional convention. He also represented that county in the assembly in 1867. In his early life he was a Democrat in politics, until the question of slavery became a political issue. He then joined the Free Soil party, and upon the organization of the Republican party espoused its cause and remained unswerving in his allegiance to it until his death. The paternal grandfather of Judge Parks was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and the maternal grandfather was Nathaniel Gorham, a delegate from Massachusetts to the constitutional convention which formulated the government of the United States. Judge Parks' mother was Harriet Eliza Fairservice, whose family came to Summit in 1837. Our subject had just completed his academic education when the Civil war broke out, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin infantry, being made second lieutenant of his company. He served throughout that internecine struggle, being promoted to major and then to lieutenant-colonel, by brevet, for bravery in the line of duty in Georgia and the Carolinas. During the last year of his service he was on staff duty as provost of the Twentieth army corps. Among other engagements in which Mr. Parks participated were the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run, Antietam (where he was wounded), Gettysburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah, and the campaign in the Carolinas. After receiving his honorable discharge, in August, 1865, he returned to his home and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar and was practicing when he was made postmaster of Oconomowoc by President Grant, in February, 1876. He was re-appointed to the same position by Presidents Hayes and Arthur, and when Benjamin Harrison became president he was again given the honor. In April, 1895, Hon. William H. Upham, then governor of the state, appointed Mr. Parks judge of the Thirteenth judicial circuit to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. A. Scott Sloan, and he held the position until June 1, 1896. Judge Parks was not a member of any religious organization, but was a devout attendant upon the services of the Unitarian church. He was twice married. On Nov. 22, 1872, occurred the union of Mr. Parks and Helen M. Howell, of La Porte, Ind. Mrs. Parks died on April 21, 1891, leaving a son, Howell Parks. His second wife was Anne E. Taylor, of Pawtucket, R. I., to whom he was united on June 27, 1892. Judge Parks passed away on Aug. 25, 1899, and is survived by his widow.

F. T. Souther, a prominent resident of the town of Greenfield, and a real estate dealer, with offices in the Merrill building in Milwaukee, was born on a farm in Waukesha county, Wis., Dec. 7, 1854. He is a son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Trowbridge) Souther, the former born in Massachusetts, Nov. 20, 1824, and the

latter in New York, Nov. 30, 1827. The father was an agriculturist by vocation and came to Wisconsin with his parents about 1838, locating near Mapleton, Waukesha county. He was engaged for a number of years in teaching school, and then removed to the home of his wife's parents in Greenfield township. He was the father of three sons. Sidney, the eldest, was for a time a railway engineer and later became a railroad contractor, and passed away while working at the latter profession in Panama. C. N. Souther is a general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. F. T. Souther, the subject of this review, attended the district school near the site of the entrance of the Soldiers' Home. Later in life he became clerk of the same school and his three children finished their preliminary studies in the same building. When twelve years of age the death of his father necessitated his leaving school to attend the farming interests left in his mother's care. He has ever since resided in the old homestead, and for many years devoted his whole attention to conducting the farm. Later, however, he disposed of all but ten acres of the property and has since been engaged in the real estate business, in which he has had exceptional success. In his political belief he has strong Republican proclivities, but has never allowed himself to be influenced in the exercise of his right of suffrage by party fealty. On March 4, 1879, Mr. Souther was united in marriage to Miss Minnie L. Page, of Chicago, a daughter of Milton E. and Lydia L. (Filer) Page. Mr. Page was born in Vermont, Feb. 6, 1832, and when a small boy he removed to Chicago. There for many years he was a wholesale confectioner and was also engaged in the florist's trade. He is now a resident of Fairhope, Ala., engaged in horticulture. Mrs. Page passed away in 1865. Three children have been born to bless the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Souther. Laura D., born Aug. 16, 1880, is the wife of Frank R. Cook, a newspaper man associated with the Milwaukee Journal. They have one child, Margaret, and their home is near Mrs. Cook's parents. Alice P., born Dec. 23, 1882, is the wife of H. Chester Evans. They reside at Butte, Mont., where Mr. Evans is associated with McIntosh Brothers, contractors. Milton E., born Feb. 3, 1885, is an architectural draftsman in the employ of the Sterling Construction Company, of Milwaukee, and makes his home with his parents.

Peter Jaeger, deceased, who for many years was one of the foremost agriculturists in Milwaukee county, was born at Strehen, Germany, March 2, 1835. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Reiling) Jaeger, both natives of Germany who came to the United States and Milwaukee in 1849. The father purchased a small farm near the site of West Allis, but only conducted it for a year, disposing of it by sale to purchase the 160 acres of land, which the subject of this review later purchased and on which his widow now resides. Peter Jaeger was sixth of the nine children born to his parents. His early education was received in the common schools of his native land. After coming to this country he made his home with his parents until a year

after his marriage and then he purchased the homestead, taking over the shares of the other heirs. He was most successfully engaged in the conduct of his property until his death, Feb. 12, 1879. He made practically all the improvements on the property and by hard work and strict attention to business he made it one of the best paying tracts in the county. His father and mother made their homes with him during the remainder of their lives. On Feb. 12, 1863, Mr. Jaeger was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Arnold, who was born March 3, 1843, a daughter of Peter and Clara (Schneider) Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were born in Germany and were there married at his father's home on the banks of the Rhine. They came to the United States in 1850 and settled on a farm in Wauwatosa township, and there lived until well advanced in years. They then came to make their home with Mrs. Jaeger, where the father died in 1888 and the mother six years later. To Mr. and Mrs. Jaeger were born eight children. The eldest, Jacob, born Nov. 8, 1864, is now a resident of the state of Oregon, where he conducts a large grist mill and owns 700 acres of land on which he raises livestock. Mary, born Dec. 18, 1866, is now the wife of James Lyons, an employe of the Chicago Street Railway Company. Peter, Jr., was born Sept. 12, 1868, and is now a resident of Oregon where he has extensive agricultural and mining interests. Henry, born Dec. 18, 1870, married Miss Ida Johnson and is now a successful farmer in Racine county. Sophia, born June 24, 1872, is now Mrs. John Webber and resides in Arizona, where her husband is engaged in raising poultry and other agricultural pursuits. Clara, born July 18, 1874, is the wife of Joseph Heintz, a farmer, whose property adjoins Mrs. Jaeger's. Nicholas, born Nov. 15, 1876, makes his home with his mother and assists in the management of the farm. Anna, the youngest, who was born on May 3, 1879, died Dec. 20, 1886. Since her husband's death Mrs. Jaeger has assumed the active management of the farm, of which she has retained sixty-eight acres of the original tract, and expects to continue to the end of her days on the old homestead. She is a most estimable lady with qualities which have brought her a wide circle of friends.

Peter Honarath, one of the most substantial farmers of Milwaukee county, was born at Richfield, Washington county, Wis., on March 8, 1846. He is a son of Anton and Anna (Schmidt) Honarath, both of whom were born in Germany where the father saw service in the emperor's army. The parents arrived in the United States from the Fatherland Aug. 15, 1844, and came direct to Richfield. The father purchased a farm in the township and lived on it until his death in 1881. His wife passed away ten years prior to his demise. Peter Honarath acquired his education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home. Until he had attained his majority he made his home with his father and then purchased a small tract of land near where he now resides. This place he conducted for fourteen years and then disposed of it to buy the twenty-five acres on which he has since made his home. He has not devoted himself to any one branch of agriculture, but has turned his attention more of late years to the dairy feature and today has a herd of well-bred stock that will rank favorably with any in the

county. He has taken advantage of the advance in the price of real estate and to-day owns considerable valuable realty in the city of Milwaukee. Among his holdings are two valuable houses and lots on Thirty-third and National avenues, a house and lot on Greenfield avenue, two on Twenty-third avenue and Mitchell street and one on Scott street and Thirty-third avenue. Mr. Honarath has been twice married. On March 4, 1867, he was united to Miss Katherine Schlimmer, who was born in Germany in 1839 and came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1847. Mr. Schlimmer owned a farm in Wauwatosa township, which he conducted for some forty years. Late in life he retired and moved to the city where he and his wife both passed away. To Mr. Honarath's first marriage were born five children—Anna, unmarried, who resides with her father; Lizzie, the wife of Fred Schulte, a farmer of Wauwatosa township; Frederick, who married Eva Palmershein, now engaged in the plumbing business at Los Angeles, Cal.; Herbert, unmarried, a teamster, residing in Wauwatosa; and Maggie, the wife of Theodore Schmidt, a farmer in New Berlin township, Waukesha county. Mrs. Honarath died May 14, 1880, and on Sept. 21 of the same year Mr. Honarath was united in marriage to Miss Lona Martin, who was born in Germany on Nov. 26, 1852, and came to Milwaukee five years prior to her marriage. Her parents both died in the Fatherland. By this second union Mr. Honarath is the father of six children. Josephine, unmarried, lives with her parents; Katie is the wife of Benjamin Fifer, a carpenter of West Allis; Henry, Frank, Biddie and Helen, all live at home.

John Sheldon, deceased, was among the early settlers of Milwaukee county who won renown and built up fortunes by their industry and enterprise. He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1813, the son of Ebenezer and Martha (Corcoran) Sheldon. The father was in the dairy business in Ohio and John was reared on the farm. He attended school in his native village and secured the rudiments of a practical education. In 1836 he came to Milwaukee county and after getting settled he engaged in cheese making. He entered claims and cleared the land, later selling it to good advantage. Cheese making being less profitable than this occupation, he soon abandoned it. Selecting a farm in Wauwatosa township for his home, he settled there, improved the land and developed one of the best properties in the county. In 1860 he became interested in stock raising and went west but returned to his old home in 1865 and remained there until his death, which occurred in August, 1880. Mr. Sheldon was a Republican in politics and a radical Abolitionist and should be honored with a page in the history of Milwaukee county as one of the three men who first voted against slavery. Despite the fact that he never aspired to public office he was public-spirited and took a deep interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived. In 1845 Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage to Mary Cornwall, daughter of Eben and Cynthia (Sheffield) Cornwall, both born in Connecticut, the mother in Middlesex, now Rushville. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were members of the Baptist church. Six children were the issue of their union: Roscoe Sheffield, born May 10, 1846, a retired carpenter, who married Lucy Green

of Blue Island, Ill., and now resides at 8311 Greenfield avenue; the second child died in infancy; Eliza M., born May 18, 1848, is the widow of the late William R. Baker, a superintendent of the McCormick works; the fourth child was Ida M., born March 14, 1850, died in May, 1900, after many years of suffering. Cynthia, born in 1855, died in Blue Island, Ill., in 1863; Mary Rosa, born in Blue Island in 1860, died in 1862; Carroll C., born in June, 1866, and married in 1899; and Jennie, the wife of Mr. Gebhart, who resides on Seventy-seventh avenue. Mr. Sheldon was a very devoted man to his family and his demise was a great loss to a wide circle of friends.

Newberry N. Cornwall, a substantial and respected farmer of the town of Greenfield whose original farm is at present all within the limits of West Allis, was born on a farm in Wayne county, N. Y., May 2, 1822. He is a son of Eben and Cynthia (Sheffield) Cornwall, both of whom were born in Connecticut in 1791. The father was a farmer by vocation and went to New York when a young man. In 1838 he came to Milwaukee on the steamer "Madison," and located on a farm south of the then village, which at that time was larger than Chicago. There were but three families within a radius of two miles when he first settled on the property. He continued actively to conduct the farm until his death, which occurred at the hale old age of eighty-nine years in 1880. His wife died in 1874, at the age of eighty-two. There were eight children born to the parents. Mary, the eldest, was born in 1818 and became the wife of John Sheldon, and died Feb. 13, 1908, at the age of ninety years. Her husband died in 1880. John, the second child, died in 1847. Bashua, now eighty-eight years of age, still resides on the old homestead. Nathaniel died at the age of nine years in New York state. Cynthia and Anna are now deceased and an adopted daughter, Daisy M. Wilson, died in 1903. The father was a drum major in the militia prior to the war but did not enlist. Newberry N. Cornwall, the subject of this review, attended district school No. 5 of Greenfield township. Until twenty-four years of age he made his home with his parents, and then, having mastered the carpenter's trade, he went to work at that vocation in Milwaukee. In 1850 he caught the "gold-fever" and made his way to California, where for four years he suffered privation and hardship in an effort to make a fortune. Upon his return to the state he went to his father's farm and since that time has made it his home. The place at the time contained one hundred and forty acres of land, all of which has since been sold with the exception of forty acres which Mr. Cornwall still retains, fronting on Seventy-seventh street and extending west. Mr. Cornwall has never married. Although he is deeply interested in the welfare of the Republican party he has never sought to become his party's candidate for public office. He is an ardent and devout member of the Baptist church. Among his neighbors he is most highly esteemed and respected, and has the good will of the whole community.

Orrin A. Howard, a prominent figure in the engineering circles of Milwaukee, is a native of New York, and descendant of a long line of sturdy New England ancestors. His birth occurred at Rochester Dec. 5, 1866, the son of Orrin Porter and Marinda (Allen) Howard,

the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Vermont. At an early day the mother moved to New York with her parents and there met and married Orrin P. Howard. The father was engaged in the traffic business on the Erie canal, owned several canal boats, and in his day was considered a man of position and large means. When the canal was enlarged he was one of the contractors who took charge of the construction work. At the outbreak of the Civil war he offered himself as a volunteer but was rejected because of asthma, although he secured employment in the government service buying horses in Canada. He passed from this life in 1867 and his widow survived until 1885. Orrin A. Howard, to whom this review is dedicated, attended the common schools of his native state and finished his education at Silver Lake Assembly, Wyoming county, N. Y., graduating in 1884. After the completion of his scholastic studies he purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a period of five years. At the end of that time he was enabled to dispose of his property and moved to Illinois, where he was employed by the government for a year at the Rock Island arsenal. In 1890 he entered the service of the Tri-City Railroad Company as foreman of the transportation department, and when he had severed his connection with that concern he worked in Chicago until 1899. He then entered the employ of the Christensen Engineering Company, as an electrical engineer. When, at the end of nine years, June 15, 1908, he resigned his position to retire from active participation in business affairs, the members of the firm felt that they were not only losing a capable employe but a confidential friend as well. Mr. Howard is a Republican in politics and one of the staunch supporters of the party. In December, 1888, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Annie E. Smith, a native of New York, daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Patrick) Smith, natives respectively of New York and England. Three children were the issue of this marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Howard. The first born died in infancy; and the other two, Ruby Sybil and Alvin Orrin, are at home with their parents. Mr. Howard is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he and his wife are allied with the Baptist church.

John G. Wenzel, one of the popular residents of Milwaukee, is a native of the Cream City. He was born in 1880, the son of John H. and Barbara (Deffun) Wenzel. The parents were born in 1852 and 1850 respectively, in Milwaukee. His paternal grandfather, Carl Wenzel, a native of Germany, immigrated to the United States at an early day and located in Milwaukee. He had mastered the printer's trade in the old country and in 1876 took his son, John H., into partnership with him. This firm continued to carry on a general printing business for many years. John G. Wenzel, the subject of this sketch, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Milwaukee until 1896, and when sixteen years of age started his apprenticeship in the printing business with his father. After learning the trade he went into the office and was advanced to more responsible positions, until he became office manager. When his father retired Mr. Wenzel continued with the parent's successor in business and is now the book-keeper for the firm. He is not affiliated with any political party, but

exercises his right of franchise for the men and measures he believes will best effect the principles of reform in national and municipal affairs. In 1905 Mr. Wenzel married Frieda Schopen, the daughter of John Schopen, of Milwaukee. They have one child, Ruth, born Sept. 12, 1907.

Frederick Leich, Jr., the efficient general superintendent of the Merchants' Police & Detective Agency of the Cream City, was born in Rockford, Ill., May 9, 1882. He is a son of Frederick and Anna J. (Centini) Leich, the former born in Milwaukee Jan. 31, 1843, and the latter in the same city March 11, 1844. The paternal grandparents were among the early pioneers of Milwaukee, coming to this city while Wisconsin was still a territory. Frederick Leich, Jr., attended the public schools of Milwaukee until 1897, and left school in that year to become associated with his father in the management of the Merchants' Police & Detective Agency. His sagacity and diplomacy especially fitted him for the work and by strict attention to the business he has risen step by step until now, although still a young man, he holds the important position of general superintendent of the company. In his political relations he is not allied with any of the existing parties, preferring to exercise his right of franchise as his judgment and conscience dictate is for the advancement of the city, state or nation. He holds the same views in religious matters, believing that to lead an honest, upright life one need not be bound by creed or sect. He finds recreation in the meetings and regattas of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, of which he is a prominent member. On Oct. 22, 1906, Mr. Leich was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Louise Michi, a daughter of W. T. and Louise (Rosenfeld) Michi, of Plymouth, Wis. She is the only daughter of the four children born to her parents, all but one of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Leich have no children.

Frank J. Kipp is now living retired in a beautiful home in the city of Milwaukee, after an active career spent in the banking circles in the Cream City. He was born in Milwaukee, Dec. 1, 1857, and is the son of Jacob and Agatha (Geyser) Kipp, both of whom were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The father was a tailor by occupation, learning the trade in his native country, and he migrated to the United States in 1844. He first located in the city of Philadelphia, where he followed his vocation for a couple of years, and he came to Milwaukee in 1850. Soon thereafter he entered the employ of Friend Bros., clothiers, and he worked at the trade of tailoring with that firm for a number of years, finally retiring about fifteen years before his death, which event occurred Sept. 29, 1897. His wife died Nov. 12, 1894. They were the parents of seven children: Charles; Mary, the wife of F. A. Schmidt; Louise, the wife of B. P. Zimm; John, deceased; Frank J.; William J.; and George W.; all of the survivors now being residents of the city of Milwaukee. Frank J. Kipp received his education in the public schools of his native city, but left the school room at the early age of thirteen years to accept a position as clerk in the office of Smith & Dalzell, where he remained for a period of three years. He then became a messenger boy in the South Side Savings Bank and re-

mained in the employ of that institution four years, acquiring a knowledge of the business and being promoted until at the time of leaving the bank he was officiating as teller. He then accepted a similar position with the German Exchange Bank, of which Rudolph Nunnemacher was cashier, and he remained with that institution one year, at the end of which time, in 1879, it was consolidated with the Bank of Commerce and became the Merchants' Exchange Bank. In August, 1888, Mr. Kipp was made assistant cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, continuing in that capacity until 1891, when he became cashier, and in January, 1894, when it was merged into the First National Bank, he became the cashier of that institution, remaining in that capacity until he retired from active duties on Jan. 1, 1907. He has never taken a prominent part in political affairs, being decidedly independent in his views, and his vote is recorded upon the side which meets his conscientious approval after due deliberation and intelligent consideration of the questions at issue. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic order, having membership in Ivanhoe lodge, and he is also a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Mr. Kipp was married Jan. 28, 1891, to Miss Adele J. Kersting, daughter of Julius and Cecelia (Greulich) Kersting, of Milwaukee, and to this union there have been born two children, Clarence F. and Mildred C. Julius Kersting, the father of Mrs. Kipp, was a native of Hesse-Cassel, born Aug. 6, 1830, and the mother was born in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16, 1838. The father came to the United States in 1848, locating first at New Orleans, and later in Milwaukee, where his first employment was as a traveling salesman for August Greulich, wholesale liquor dealer. In 1858 he was married, his wife being the daughter of his employer, of whom he later became a partner, which relationship continued until forced by ill health to go to Europe, and he died in Switzerland Sept. 12, 1869. His wife died Aug. 31, 1907. August Greulich was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 3, 1813, and married Margaret Anna Alter, a native of the same place, born Nov. 8, 1821. He came to America in 1834, first landing in New York city and thence went to Boston. Leaving Boston in about nine months he went to Cleveland, Ohio, remaining a short time, after which he resided in Detroit six years. At each of these places he pursued the butcher business, but in 1841 he came to Milwaukee, and in 1842, purchased a farm in Racine county, where he lived until 1844, following agricultural pursuits. He then settled permanently in Milwaukee and opened a meat market, and in 1846 established a general store in partnership with Herman Haertel, the firm name being, Greulich & Haertel. In 1851 this firm was dissolved and Mr. Greulich bought an interest in the Seebote newspaper, of which he became general manager, continuing so engaged until 1860. He then disposed of his interests in the journal and embarked in the wholesale liquor business, and soon thereafter took in as partner his son-in-law, Julius Kersting. After Mr. Kersting's death, Andrew F. Greulich, only son of August Greulich, became a partner in the concern, and the business is still continued under

the name of The August Greulich Company. Mr. Greulich was a member of the first state legislature in 1848, in 1856 was again a member of the assembly, and in 1857 and 1858 was in the state senate. For about ten years he served in the city council of Milwaukee, and a part of that time was also a member of the board of supervisors. He was on the school board for two years, and for over twenty years was one of the board of managers of the St. Emelianus Orphan Asylum. As will be seen by the foregoing he was highly respected by his fellow-citizens, and during all the years of his public life he devoted his talents and energy to the best interests of the city. In 1848, four years after locating permanently in Milwaukee, he built a fine residence, in which he celebrated his golden wedding, and where he died, Jan. 3, 1893.

Daniel B. Danielson, one of the prominent general contractors of Milwaukee, who lives at 847, Twenty-second avenue, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1873. He is the son of Bernard J. and Caroline Danielson, who were born in Bergen, Norway, and came to the United States in 1872. They located in Chicago where the father was a carpenter contractor for two years before moving to Milwaukee. He has been a successful general contractor in this city for the past thirty-four years. Bernard Danielson reared a family of three sons and two daughters, namely: Daniel; Inga; Benjamin; Lulu; and Charles. Daniel grew to manhood in Milwaukee and received his education in the public schools. After finishing school, he learned the carpenter's trade with his father and worked as a journeyman carpenter and at office work for ten years. During this time he was in charge of various pieces of work and recognized the opportunities presented in Milwaukee for contractors. In 1900 he determined to go into business for himself and was soon established as a general contractor and in this line he has since achieved marked success. He superintended the erection of the Linderman & Hoverson plant, on Russell and Second avenues; the new Milwaukee Journal building, Col. Gustav Pabst's residence, on Terrace avenue, the stock judging pavilion and the education buildings at the state fair grounds, the factory buildings for the Rundell Manufacturing Company, at Layton Park, the Italian Gardens at Mitchell park and many other buildings in different parts of the city. At present he is directing the construction of the library and museum buildings for the seminary at St. Francis. On June 24, 1897, Mr. Danielson was united in marriage to Florence, the daughter of William James and Emma (Schutte) Martin, of Milwaukee. They have one child, a daughter, Rayline. Mr. Schutte, Mrs. Danielson's maternal grandfather, was the first president of the Old Settlers' Club, of Milwaukee. Mr. Danielson is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Republican in politics.

Albert C. Downing, one of the enterprising business men of the younger generation in Milwaukee and a member of the firm of Hummel & Downing, was born in Livingston, Ill., on Oct. 16, 1874. He is a son of Robert V. and Lydia (Hartshorn) Downing, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania in 1832 and the latter

in New York in 1837. His education was received in the public and high schools of the state of Nebraska. Up to the time he came of age he was engaged continuously in agricultural pursuits. The Hummel-Downing Company was organized in 1900. The firm manufactures folding boxes of various descriptions, and all their work is of the highest grade. They were the first people to make fibre shipping cases in this country, and to-day they are devoting a large part of their factory to the manufacture of them. They are also large manufacturers of cut-flower boxes and their products are daily sent to points all over the United States. As an indication of the growth of the concern may be noted the fact that four stories are being added to the factory building in order to accommodate the increasing business. Politically he is allied to the policies advocated by the Republican party, but has never aspired to public office. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church and his fraternal connections are with the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. On June 15, 1898, Mr. Downing was united in marriage to Miss Marie Stedman, a daughter of Hiram and Adeline (Thompson) Stedman, of Berlin, Wis. Four children have come to bless the union—Marion, Hazel, Margery and George.

Robert W. Hindley, who is associated with Samuel A. Schwandt in the management of the Puritan Pharmacy, was born Dec. 15, 1876, in Racine, Wis. He is a son of Dr. Robert C. and Emma F. (Higgs) Hindley, the former of whom was born in Manchester, England, April 16, 1848, and the latter in Philadelphia in the same year. The father is a graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., in which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts. For a time he was head master of the Chiltonham Military School and for a short period was assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he came to Racine, and from that time until 1891 he was professor of natural sciences at Racine College, an institution which later conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the fall of 1891 he returned to Philadelphia and for two years was head professor of chemistry and mechanical engineering in the Philadelphia Manual Training school. Since 1893, when he again made Racine his residence, he has been consulting and advisory chemist for the Horlick Malted Milk Company of that city. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican, and for eight years served in the Racine city council, for six years of the time being its president. Fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a life member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and was one of the organizers of the American Chemical Society. The paternal grandfather was John Hindley, a native of England, who came to Charleston, S. C., and engaged in the manufacture of cotton-weaving machinery there. Robert W. Hindley is the only child of his parents. His primary education was received in the Racine Grammar School and the Philadelphia Manual Training School, graduating at the latter institution in 1894. Four years

later he graduated at the University of Wisconsin at Madison with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. While a student at Madison he took supplemental work in chemistry under Drs. Wohl and Babcock. Upon graduation he accepted a position as first assistant chemist for the Horlick company of Racine, with whom he was associated for a period of four years. Then for two years he was engaged as a mechanical engineer. Later he removed to Chicago, where he served respectively as chemist for the Consumer's Ice Company and head chemist of the fertilizer department of the Armour Company. Upon his return to Racine he established the chemical and physical testing department of the J. I. Case Plow Company. On July 3, 1908, with Samuel A. Schwandt, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, he engaged in the drug business under the firm name of the Puritan Pharmacy. In politics Mr. Hindley is absolutely independent of party ties and prefers to cast his vote as his best judgment dictates. In Masonic circles he is prominent, being identified with Belle City lodge, No. 92; Orient chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, and Racine lodge No. 7, Knights Templar. He religious associations are with the Episcopal church. On June 12, 1902, Mr. Hindley was united in marriage to Miss Edith M. Leech, of Racine. To this union was born, Aug. 19, 1903, a daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth.

Gerhardt Foellings, one of the prominent citizens of the town of Franklin, was born here May 20, 1858, being the son of Henry and Johanna Foellings, natives of Germany, who immigrated with their parents to America about the middle of the Nineteenth century, and located in the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county. The elder Foellings, our subject's father, took up land and met and married Johanna Van Dyke, who also lived in Franklin. Nine children were born to them, of whom Gerhardt is the eldest. When his parents moved to the town of Muskego, Waukesha county, he was sent to the public and parochial schools there, and after finishing school learned the blacksmith's trade. His father was a wagon-maker by trade, and he had his son Gerhardt help him in the manufacture of wagons. In those early days there were few skilled workmen in the country, and in order to turn out finished wagons, Mr. Foellings learned the painter's trade. For a number of years he worked at wagon-making and then took up land in the town of Franklin, where he has a farm of forty acres, which he conducts in addition to his other business. He is a member of the Democratic party, of which he is a sturdy supporter. On Sept. 15, 1885, Mr. Foellings was united in marriage with Mary Barth, the daughter of John and Anna (Searing) Barth, who were born in Germany and immigrated to the United States at an early day and were among the pioneer residents of Racine county. Mrs. Barth died some years ago, but her husband still lives in Racine county. Four children have come to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Foellings: Mamie, born in 1887; Annie, born May 18, 1888, and died in 1898; George and Charles, born in 1890 and 1892. The family are communicants of the Catholic church.

Stanislaus Maternowski, a popular Polish carpenter contractor, was born in Milwaukee, April 13, 1873, and is a son of Martin and Frances (Wloczywoda) Maternowski. The parents are both natives of German Poland who came to the United States in 1865, and settled in Milwaukee, where they still reside. They reared to maturity a family of eight children: Minnie, the wife of Martin Koslakiewicz; Stephen; Annie, now Mrs. Stanislaus Bednarek; Mary; Stanislaus; Joseph; Martin; and John, deceased. Stanislaus Maternowski was brought up in the city of his birth and he has never known any other home. His education was obtained in the Polish parochial schools, and his apprenticeship in his vocation was served here. For nine years after learning his trade he labored as a journeyman, and in 1906, with the capital which he had managed to accumulate by careful saving, he embarked in the carpenter-contracting business. His efforts were attended with success from the start, and from small beginnings the business has rapidly developed until to-day he employs sixteen men. His skill and thorough workmanship have won him commendation in every contract he has finished, and he has undertaken many large contracts, among them recently the carpenter work for the new St. Adelbert's Polish Catholic church and school. His other business interests, among other things, include the holding of stock in the Skarb Polski Mutual Loan and Building Association, of which he is a trustee and treasurer. Fraternally he is identified with the Catholic order of Foresters and the Wladyslawa Society. On Oct. 25, 1898, Mr. Maternowski was united in marriage to Miss Frances Markowski, a daughter of Albert and Rosa (Spadzinski) Markowski, of Milwaukee. To them have been born five children: Roman, Polly, Raymond, Mamie and Frank. The family are all communicants of St. Vincent de Paul's Polish Catholic church.

Jacob J. Litza, Jr., the popular city agent of the Miller Brewing Company, was born in Milwaukee on Aug. 29, 1879, a son of Jacob J. and Julia (Ciskowski) Litza. Both parents were born in Posen, Germany, and came to this country in 1873, locating at once in Milwaukee. Since 1893 the father has conducted a department store at First avenue and Clarence streets. He has been married twice; by his first wife he had eight children: John, deceased; Jacob J.; Julius, in the United States navy; Benjamin, in the United States army; Joseph; Mary; Frank; and Anton, the last three deceased. His second wife was formerly Miss Anna Muddlaff, by whom he had eleven children, of whom the following survive: Michael, Felix, Cecilia, Mary, Agnes and Roman. Jacob J. Litza, Jr., was reared to manhood in Milwaukee and attended the St. Stanislaus parochial school. He began his career at the age of fourteen in a clerical position in a grocery store and in that capacity served for a period of five years. Being ambitious he severed his connection and became associated with the Jung Brewing Company as solicitor, a position he retained three years. His next business connection was with the Miller Brewing Company as their city agent, and he has served with eminent satisfaction to both the

firm and its patrons in the same capacity ever since. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted as a private in Company K of the Fourth Wisconsin infantry, and after a creditable service of seven weeks was honorably discharged. When the re-organization of the National Guard was effected, later in the same year, he became a member of the same company, then known as Company K of the First infantry, and three years later received an honorable discharge. In politics Mr. Litza is affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never aspired to public office. He is a devout communicant of St. Josaphat's Polish Catholic church. Fraternally he is very prominent, being identified with the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Turners' Society, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Order of Owls and United Commercial Travelers of America. In 1899 Mr. Litza was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Klose, who died in 1905, leaving no children.

Hoyt E. Dearholt, M. D., Milwaukee, was born in Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wis., on March 2, 1879. His parents are S. J. and Adelaide (Mackey) Dearholt, the former a native of Ohio, born Feb. 18, 1844, and the latter of New York, born July 12, 1845. The paternal grandfather, John Dearholt, a pioneer of and still living in Sauk county, Wis., was born in Baltimore in 1811. Dr. Dearholt was graduated at Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1900, and after special post-graduate work in New York and Europe he entered private practice in Milwaukee in 1902, limiting his practice to deformities and diseases of bones and joints. In 1906, in conjunction with Dr. Thomas H. Hay, Dr. Dearholt established the first permanent private sanitarium in Wisconsin, under the title of River Pines, near Stevens Point, for the treatment of tuberculosis. Since that time he has actively participated in the general management. In 1905 he assumed the managing editorship of the Wisconsin Medical Journal, and between that year and 1907 was orthopaedic surgeon to the Milwaukee County Hospital. Since 1906 Dr. Dearholt has been consulting and attending orthopaedic surgeon to the Children's Free Hospital. He is enrolled as a member in the following scientific and public health societies: the American Medical Association; the Wisconsin Medical Society; the Medical Society of Milwaukee County; the Milwaukee Medical Society, of which he served as secretary for some months; the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, of which he is now secretary; the International Congress on Tuberculosis, being a member of the central committee of that body; and the American Health League. In a social and civic way he is identified with the Alpha Mu Pi Omega fraternity, the University Club and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. On Aug. 29, 1907, Dr. Dearholt was united in marriage to Miss Edith Tweeden, born Dec. 15, 1885, a daughter of J. S. and Mineola Tweeden, of Milwaukee. To this union a son, John Winslow, was born on Aug. 22, 1908.

Jacob J. Finger, a prominent stock and dairyman of Milwaukee county, was born at Woodbury, N. J., Dec. 16, 1864. He is a son of Emanuel and Katharina (Ernst) Finger, both of whom were born

in Germany, the former in 1841 and the latter in 1843. The father came to America in 1860 and settled in Woodbury, where he resided for about six years, and where his marriage occurred. During the war of Secession he was employed as a hostler in the Federal army and served under Carl Schurz. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Woodbury and engaged in truck farming. This labor occupied him for three years and then he removed to Milwaukee county, where he engaged in farming. After three years he turned his attention to the dairy business, an occupation in which he is still actively engaged. He today has the unique distinction of being the oldest dairyman in the county. His wife is also living, enjoying unimpaired health. Five children were born to the parents. Anna, the eldest, is the wife of William Taska, a farmer whose property adjoins the Finger property. Kate is the wife of H. Hochmuth, who resides south of the homestead and is employed in the implement industry at Hale's Corners. Ida resides with her parents; Henry married Miss Minnie Wolf, by whom he has one child—Emma—and is at present engaged in teaming and contract grading. Jacob J. Finger, the subject of this review, first attended the district school near his home and then finished his preliminary scholastic training at St. John's Lutheran school in Milwaukee. He also had four months' work in a course at Meyer's Commercial College, but ill health necessitated the discontinuance of his work in 1888. At the age of fifteen years he began his career as a driver for his father in the milk business, and for fifteen years was continuously engaged in it. He and his father made a specialty of raising thorough-bred Polled Angus cattle and Chester White swine, and when he gave up the driving of the milk route he traveled over the country exhibiting and selling stock. In 1896 misfortune overtook Mr. Finger and in one year he lost some \$12,000 worth of stock. Since that year Mr. Finger has been devoting himself to the conduct of the farm and the dairy business. His milch cows number from twenty-five to a hundred, and he maintains four green-houses. Each year he cuts 125 tons of hay as feed for the stock which he keeps. The farm of sixty acres adjoins the village of West Allis. Mr. Finger is unmarried. Reared in the Lutheran faith, he is today a devout communicant of the church of that denomination. In his political belief Mr. Finger is a Republican but has never aspired to hold public office. Mr. Finger's success is due in large measure to the determination, thrift, and enterprise, which are such marked characteristics of the whole family. Everything which he has achieved has been the direct result of his own individual effort.

Michael Schmidt, deceased, who for many years was one of the prominent farmers of Milwaukee county, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 25, 1832, the son of Joseph and Katie (Trotmann) Schmidt, who were among the early German pioneers who came to America and located in Milwaukee about the middle of the Nineteenth century. They sailed for the new world and landed in 1847. Mr. Schmidt was a tailor by trade, and after establishing his new home continued that vocation on the farm he bought, doing job work for the retailers and earned a fair competency. Both he and his wife resided

on this homestead until the close of their lives. Michael, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and received his scholastic training in the public schools of the township and at St. Mary's Catholic school. Brought up in the Catholic faith, he joined the church when quite young and was a devout member and loyal worker all his life. After leaving school Michael remained at home and assisted his father until he married, when he bought forty acres of land and subsequently added thirty acres to his original place. On this fine farm he spent his entire life, with the exception of one year spent in the city. On April 23, 1877, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage with Anna Rode, who was born in Saxony, Germany, April 17, 1852. She was the daughter of Adolph and Mary (Berkman) Rode, who were born April 27, 1827, and March 9, 1825, respectively. Mr. Rode came to America in 1852 and about 1860 his family joined him. He bought the farm where he still resides in Milwaukee county. He first purchased twenty acres of land, but added to it until he now has eighty acres of the most valuable farming land in the county. At the time of the Civil war he was drafted, but was excused on account of illness. Mr. Rode has never left the old home which he has learned to love with each passing year, and he expects to live there the remainder of his life. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt: Michael, born Jan. 26, 1880, married Anna Petrie, of the town of New Berlin, Waukesha county, where they live on a farm; Mary, born April 14, 1881, is the wife of John Haff, who lives in West Allis; Joseph, born Oct. 24, 1882, is a mason by trade and resides with his mother on the old homestead; Adolph, born Jan. 7, 1883, is a mason by trade and also lives at home; Elizabeth, born Oct. 29, 1884, at home; Gottfried, born Aug. 22, 1887, at home; Jacob and Anna, twins, born March 22, 1891; Andrew, born March 31, 1893, at home, and George, born Sept. 21, 1895, at home. One child, born after Elizabeth, died in infancy. Mr. Schmidt was summoned by the angel of death, Oct. 28, 1902, after a life devoted to his family and his fellow men. He had lived upright and honestly, and his death was keenly felt and mourned by his sorrowing family and friends. In no place was his loss felt more than in the church where he had worshipped for so many years. He was a Democrat in politics but had never sought public office, devoting his time and energies to family and business. Mr. Schmidt was a self-made man and is an example of what a determined, honest, ambitious man may make of himself if he is determined to succeed. Mrs. Schmidt still resides on the old home farm. She also owns a business block on Thirty-first street and National avenue, in Milwaukee.

Theodore A. Walch, one of the proprietors of the North Milwaukee Light and Power Company, is a native of Milwaukee, of Swiss and German parentage. The father, Jacob Walch, came to Milwaukee from Switzerland in 1867 and worked at the mason's trade. In 1877 he was employed as a mason by the Schlitz Brewing Company, and has worked for that company continuously since that time. He was married in Milwaukee to Miss Mary Kurth, a native of Pommern, Germany, and to the marriage were born eleven children; Paulina, wife of Charles Kurth, of Milwaukee; Amanda,

who married Charles Besch, of Milwaukee; Charles, who entered holy orders and is a minister of the Lutheran Evangelical church at Houston, Texas; Mary, wife of William Propp, of Brookfield, Wis.; Jacob, who married Ella Schmidt and resides in North Milwaukee; Theodore A., the subject of this sketch; Arnold, a painter in Spokane, Wash.; William, who is engaged in the plumbing business in Aberdeen, S. D.; Paul, a salesman of Milwaukee; Adolph, engaged as engineer with the North Milwaukee Light and Power Company; George, employed in a department store in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Walch reside at 858 Twenty-third street and are members of the Zion Lutheran church of that neighborhood. Theodore A. Walch was born at Milwaukee July 3, 1880, attended the German Lutheran school in Milwaukee, and was first employed in farming at Ottawa, Waukesha county. There he remained six years. Having become interested in mining he left Ottawa for northern Minnesota and worked for the Republic Iron and Steel Company, in the Duluth and Mesaba mines, and in the Pettit mine and the Genoa mine at Sparta, Minn. Still further northwest he pursued his way, traveling through northern Dakota and Manitoba. One winter was passed at Munising, Mich., in the pineries, and then Mr. Walch returned to Minnesota and prospected near Hibbing. He discovered the iron mine now owned by James Geary, and was engaged at Clisholm, Minn., in pumping out a flooded mine for the Minnesota Iron and Steel Company. During these years Mr. Walch became quite conversant with mining engineering and he returned to his old home in Milwaukee to seek a business opportunity in his chosen occupation. He entered the employ of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company, in North Milwaukee, but after three months became engineer for the Schneider Furniture Company, with whom he remained six months. Another year was spent with the North Milwaukee Electric Company as night engineer, and in December, 1904, a company was formed by Peter Sievers, P. V. Schissler and Mr. Walch, to purchase the plant which is now known as the North Milwaukee Light and Power Company. Mr. Walch has supplemented his practical experience in engineering with a course in the I. C. Correspondence School and is well-equipped to conduct the increasing business of his company. He is a loyal Republican and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of North Milwaukee, and also belongs to the National Society of Stationary Engineers. On June 8, 1904 occurred the marriage of Theodore Walch and Olga Engel, daughter of Julius and Christina Engle, natives of Lodtz, Russia. One son was born to them but died in early infancy.

August D. Meiselbach, of the A. D. Meiselbach Motor Company, a prominent manufacturer and business man of North Milwaukee, Wis., and one of the most generous and public-spirited citizens of that place, was born in New York city in 1863, the son of August D. and Caroline (Egle) Meiselbach, both of whom were natives of Saxony, Germany. Mr. Meiselbach is descended from a line of manufacturers and inventors, and it may almost be said that he has in-

herited his fine abilities in those lines of endeavor. His grandfather, August D. Mieselbach, who spent his whole life in Saxony, was a manufacturer, as well as an inventor of note; as early as 1832 he invented a horseless wagon, which was in a way the precursor of the modern automobile, and he was also the inventor of an excellent tricycle. Our subject's father was a prominent vehicle manufacturer, and came to the United States from Saxony in the year 1854, first locating in New York city, where he was engaged in the manufacture of wagons, omnibuses, and ambulances, until 1867. He then moved west to Chicago and established himself there in the same line of business. In 1882 he made a trip to the Fatherland, and was drowned on the return voyage through the sinking of his vessel at sea. His widow still survives and makes her home with her son in North Milwaukee. Our subject is the only survivor of a family of seven children. He attended the public schools of Chicago until he was twelve years old, and was then apprenticed to the machinist's trade for a period of three years. At the end of this period he was employed for some ten years by E. F. Angle and other manufacturing firms, and was then associated for three years with the W. R. Parsons Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sewing machines and of numerous patent devices. He then embarked in the manufacturing business on his own account, devoting his time to various patents, and turn-out the first patent cash register. At the end of two years he embarked in the bicycle business with Messrs. Emes & Frost, under the name of the Peerless Bicycle Company. He subsequently went to Columbus, Ohio, where he was associated in business with the Columbia Bicycle Company until the middle of 1895. On June 20, 1895, Mr. Meiselbach came to Milwaukee, where he entered into a contract with the firm of Lindsey Brothers to manufacture 20,000 bicycles for them. He bought out the Hunt & Kipp factory at North Milwaukee, in January, 1896, and also operated factories at two other points, one being located on St. Paul avenue, Milwaukee; these two factories he afterward sold, but continued to run the one at North Milwaukee until September, 1898, when he sold it out. He next purchased the Sieg Bicycle Factory and the Lavin T. Shols typewriter interests at Kenosha, Wis., and began the manufacture of typewriters, being engaged in that line of industry until the year 1903. He then returned to North Milwaukee, where he organized the A. D. Meiselbach Motor Wagon Company, manufacturers of commercial automobiles and the McKaig automobile transmission gear. During the years 1897 and 1898 Mr. Meiselbach maintained extensive exhibits both at Madison Square Garden, New York city, and at Chicago, Ill.; he also maintained a large store and warerooms at 84-86 Reade street, corner of Church street, New York city. Mr. Meiselbach has always been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party in politics, and served as the first president of the village of North Milwaukee. He has contributed more than any other one man to the advancement and the material upbuilding of North Milwaukee, where his business push and energy are everywhere in evidence. In 1897 he installed the

electric light plant of North Milwaukee; built the splendid Casino in 1900; erected five large store buildings and a number of dwelling houses, as well as the extensive manufacturing plant he now operates, in 1903; and he has since constructed a number of other important buildings. He is broad-minded, progressive, and liberal in his views, exceedingly generous by nature, and has extended a helping hand on innumerable occasions to others. Mr. Meiselbach was united in marriage in 1884 to Miss Margaret Miller, of Chicago, Ill., and four daughters are the fruit of this union, to-wit: the Misses Lillie, Hattie, Emma, and Jessie. He is a member of numerous clubs, fraternal orders, and societies, in both Chicago and New York city. He is one of the most approachable of men, his generous and kindly instincts have won for him a host of warm friends, and he is especially endeared to the people of North Milwaukee, for whom he has done so much. By the exercise of indomitable energy, enterprise, and sound business judgment, combined with a remarkable inventive capacity, he has become a man of large affairs, and now holds a position of commanding importance in the business world. By the citizens of North Milwaukee his name will always be cherished as one of its most useful and public-spirited citizens.

Arthur H. Hansen, D. D. S., one of the leading figures among the younger generation of dentists in Milwaukee, was born in this city Sept. 15, 1881, a son of Capt. Andrew and Lava (Johnson) Hansen, both of whom were born in Norway. The paternal grandfather, Hans Oleson, came to Milwaukee while still a young man, and here he died in February, 1900, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. His widow, although eighty-two years of age, is still living, and is in wonderful possession of all her faculties. The maternal grandmother is also living, and is seventy-eight years of age. The father came to Milwaukee when a youth and became a lake captain. His death occurred in 1882 by drowning, and he left beside his widow, who is still living, one son, the subject of this review. Dr. Hansen received his early educational training in the public schools of Milwaukee and for five years was a sailor on the lakes. He then entered the dental department of Marquette University and in 1904 was graduated at the institution with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He at once opened an office and began the practice of his profession, which practice has now grown to large proportions, due in large measure to his geniality, his carefulness, and his courteous manner. In political matters he is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party, and in religious relations is affiliated with the English Lutheran Church of the Ascension, of Milwaukee. Professionally he is associated with the Southern Wisconsin Dental Association, and is a prominent fraternity man, being a member of Wisconsin lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons; Wisconsin chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Wisconsin council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; and he is also prominently identified with Walker lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias. On Feb. 26, 1907, Dr. Hansen was

united in marriage to Miss Ethel M. Rudermann, of Palmyra, Wis., a daughter of William and Mary (Luderman) Rudermann. They have no children.

Charles William Stehling, priest of the Catholic church, and professor of dogmatic theology at St. Francis Seminary, is a native of Milwaukee, born Aug. 21, 1872. His father, Joseph Stehling, was born in Koenigswinter, Germany, in 1846, and came to this country as a child of seven or eight years, with his parents. He was reared in Milwaukee, and there married Catherine Blommer, a native of the city, who died in August, 1907. Another son, Edward, is assistant rector of the Church of St. Raphael, at Madison, Wis. Charles W. was educated at the parochial school of St. Joseph, Milwaukee, and later at St. Francis Seminary, subsequently spending two years at the University of Innsbruck, Tyrol, Austria, where he was ordained by Bishop Prickson in Tyrol, July 18, 1895, and officiated at his first mass one month later, at the Church of St. Boniface. He served for ten years as assistant at St. Vincent's church, Oshkosh, Wis., and in 1905 he went to Rome, Italy, to study, and there received the degree of D. D. at the end of the year. He further pursued his studies at the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C., for another year, and in 1907 was appointed to his present position in the Seminary of St. Francis. He is a careful and conscientious student, and is eminently fitted for the responsible position which he now occupies.

Henry Lucas, one of the prominent consulting engineers of Milwaukee, is a Frenchman by birth, born in Paris on June 15, 1852, being the son of Louis and Charlotte Lucas, who were both natives of the same city. They came to the United States about the middle of the Nineteenth century and soon after landing on the shores of the new world located at West Bend, Wis., where the father followed his trade as a tinsmith. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lucas continued to reside in West Bend all their lives. During the Civil war Mr. Lucas organized a company known as the West Bend Guards. He had charge of a Federal prison at West Bend for some time, and subsequently was placed in charge of the Confederate prisoners at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis. Henry, the subject of this brief review, received his scholastic training in the public schools of West Bend, where he passed through the grades and then finished a course in the high school. Before finishing the high school he had determined to become a machinist, and for that purpose obtained a position in the Allis Machine Works at Milwaukee, where he learned his trade. For fifteen years Mr. Lucas worked at his trade, part of the time as foreman for the Appleton Machine Company, of Appleton, Wis. About fifteen years ago he returned to Milwaukee to accept a position as erecting engineer for the Vilter Manufacturing Company, and remained with the firm two years. After severing his connection with the Vilter Company Mr. Lucas installed a confection plant and ran it for eight years; he then took charge of the power plant in the Germania building for eighteen months. He had the honor to install the heating

plant in the Wells building, the largest office building in the city of Milwaukee, and was superintendent of the power plant until August, 1908, when he resigned his position to establish himself as a consulting engineer. Mr. Lucas has had wide experience as an engineer and is meeting with most marked success in his present profession. Recently he has installed a plant at Green Bay, which is one of the largest plants in the state. Mr. Lucas is essentially a self-made man, and his present achievements are entirely due to his tireless industry, natural ability, strict attention to every detail of the business himself, and his determination to succeed. Mr. Lucas is well known in the business circles of Milwaukee and is recognized as one of its substantial men.

